THE TIMES

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Tomorrow

The Vatican jackals
The men who plotted to kill Pope John Paul II



Vadim and women
Bardot, Deneuve, Fonda: Roger Vadim and the beautiful women in his life

Just testing
John Woodcock on the first day of the England-West Indies Test match

The greatest
Philip Howard announces his Ten Greatest Dead European Writers of All Time

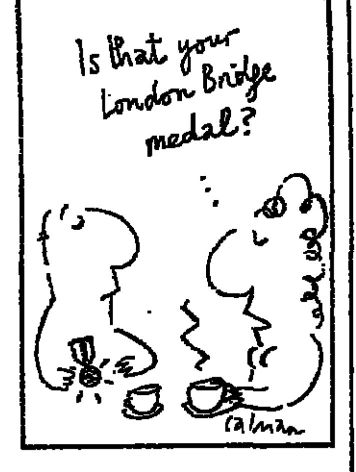
By-election boost for Euro poll

The Portsmouth South parliamentary by-election is an extra incentive to vote for about one in seven of the electors of the Euro-constituency of Wight and Hampshire East today.

A sensitive issue in the polls is rate-capping because Mr Patrick Rock, the Tory candidate, was chosen instead of a former Lord Mayor of the city, Mr Freddie Emery-Wallis, who opposes rate-capping. Portsmouth is listed for possible capping Page 2

Rome mourns

Even the emperors would have envied Rome's funeral turnout for Communist chief Enrico Berlinguer. Up to two million, including President Pertini, mourned him and their grief was not concealed Page 6



Trial outcry

Mr Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, joined in widespread condemnation of the Polish Government's decision to put four members of the KOR dissident group on trial Page 7

Bank takeover

Grindlays Holdings, the parent group of Grindlays Bank, has agreed a £182m takeover bid from Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Page 21

Mondale boost

Mr George McGovern, himself a candidate in the race for the Democratic Party presidential nomination, has endorsed front-runner Mr Walter Mondale and urged his supporters to do the same.

Miners' strike set to drag on after talks collapse

● **The miner's strike may drag on into the winter, after the sudden breakdown of peace talks**

● **Union leaders predicted that the stoppage would continue for at least two more months and should soon begin to affect power supplies**

● **The Prime Minister said that there could be no government surrender on the closure of uneconomic pits, even if the dispute lasted until next year (Page 2)**

● **Eight police authorities have reported additional costs, so far totalling about £50m, because of the miners' dispute**

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The miners' strike may drag on into the winter, after the sudden breakdown yesterday of the peace process set in motion two weeks ago.

Defiant leaders of the National Union of Mineworkers were last night predicting privately that the stoppage which has halted two-thirds of the industry for nearly 14 weeks would continue for at least two more months and should soon begin to affect power supplies.

The National Coal Board said that no further meetings were planned to follow yesterday's third and abortive round of peace talks at a Rotherham hotel, which effectively failed after only 15 minutes.

Mr Arthur Scargill, the union's president, said that if the coal board wanted to withdraw its pit closure programme involving 20 collieries and 20,000 jobs, "they can contact us".

But it was his insistence on that concession from the board which was yesterday blamed by management for the collapse of the negotiations.

The board said: "Discussions with the NUM proved unsuccessful as they started with Mr Scargill's repetition of his demand that the board withdraw totally its plans for the industry which were tabled on March 6."

Mr Peter Heathfield, the union's general secretary, summed up ninety-minute discussions in which the board again outlined its plans by saying that there was a stalemate.

The miners asked Mr Ian MacGregor, the board,s chairman, if he would withdraw the closure programme so that a negotiated settlement for the future of the industry could be reached, but he replied: "Nope." The union's national officials said later that the talks had failed at that point, only a quarter of an hour after they had begun.

The 24-man national executive of the union meets in Sheffield today, and it now seems certain that steps will be ordered to intensify the strike and bring more unions into the battle against the coal board and the Government.

But is is also probale that customers of the industry, including British Rail, the British steel corporation and the Central Electricity Generating Baord, will decide to go ahead with court actions against secondary picketing and against sympathetic industrial action aimed at power stations, steelworks and railway fuel services.

● The Prime Minister said yesterday that there could be no government surrender on the closure of unecomomic pits, even if the present dispute dragged through into next year (Our Political Correspondent writes).

Mrs Margaret Thatcher told *The Times* [full text, page 2] at a London press conference:

"I do not see what a Prime Minister can do to intervene by getting people along to 10 Downing Street.

"Whatever makes people think that that would solve it, except by surrender and by upsetting the whole of the reasonable prospects for the future of coal and good prospects for the consumer, who has to pay both the price of the coal and the eletricity and has to pay a subsidy to coal."

Her remarks drew vehement response from Mr Neil Kilnnock, who said at a Labour press conference: "Mrs Thatcher keeps on thinking of relationships, whether they are international or industrial, as if it was a cowboy film where there are good guys and bad guys, and where the language of surrender is a continuing part of the vocabulary.

"It demonstrates her unfitness to Be Prime Minister of this country."

Mrs Thatcher said that the Government had more than fulfilled the investment side of the *Plan for Coal*, while productivity and pit closures had fallen well short of target. "You have got to get our some of the uneconomic pits", she said.

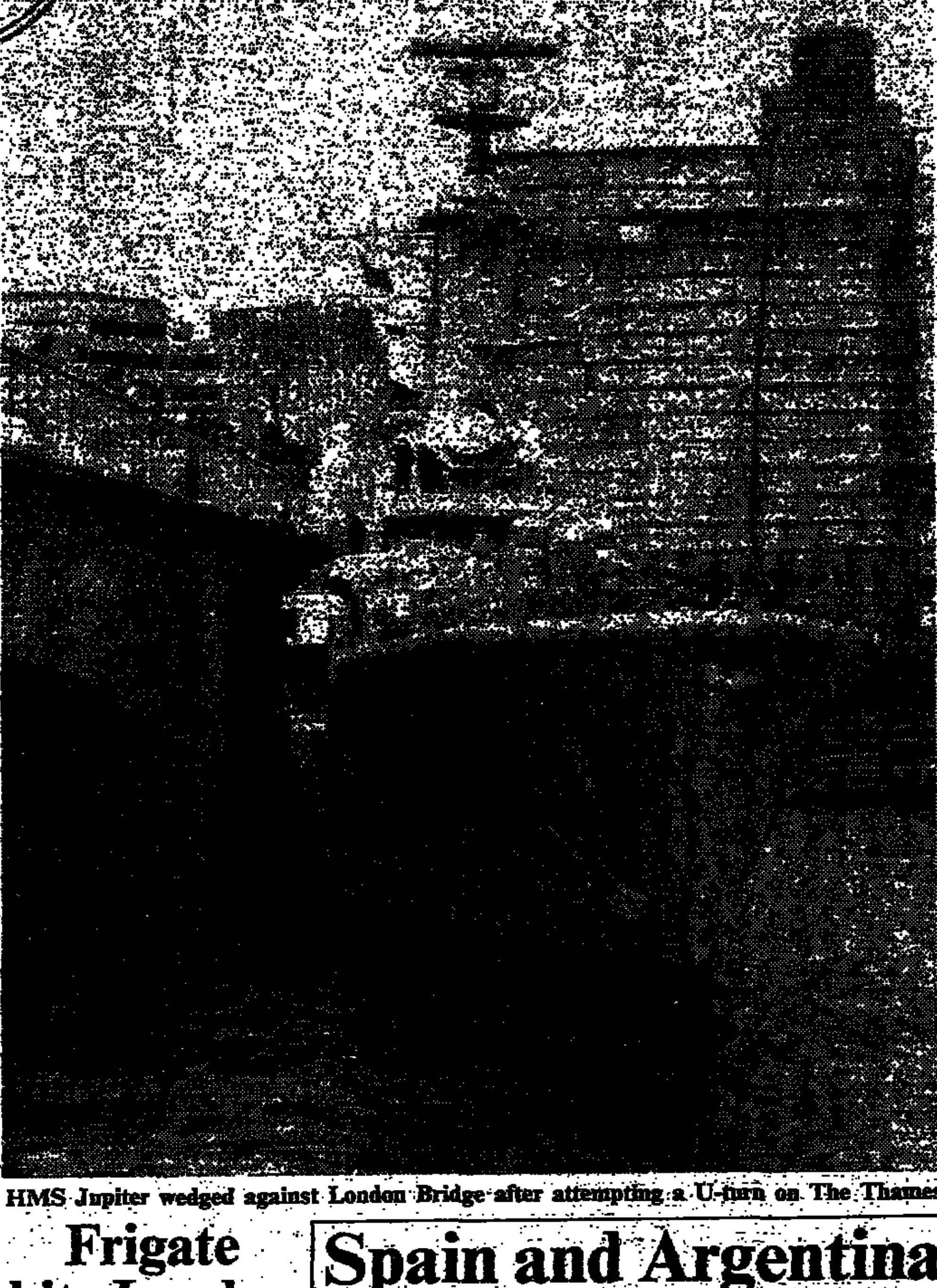
She told *The Times*: "It is totally and utterly wrong for any Prime Minister to contemplate getting thhe two sides along and doing a sort of horse-trading deal, which usually means saying to management: 'Look, you've got to give in to the workforce'."

● South Wales miners' leaders will make it clear to the union's national executive today that they will resist any pressure to impose a coal blockade on the huge Llanwern steelworks (Tim Jones writes).

The works has been receiving 10,000 tonnes of coal and coke a week to maintain its blast furnaces, but on Tuesday supplies were suspended as railwaymen and train drivers obeyed union instructions to black supplies to power stations and steel plants.

After meeting local NUM officials yesterday the railway

Continued on back page, col 5



HMS Jupiter wedged against London Bridge after attempting a U-turn on The Thames

Frigate hits London Bridge

By Rupert Morris

London Bridge was the scene yesterday of one of the more embarrassing episodes in British naval history. The central arch was hit by a warship, and stones dislodged from both the main support and the balustrade. The bridge was in no danger of collapse, but it was a blow to the Port of London's pride, possibly the worst since 1667 when the Dutch fleet sailed up the Thames estuary as far as the Medway. What is more, yesterday's mishap was entirely self-inflicted.

HMS Jupiter, a 2,500 ton Leander-class frigate, on which the Prince of Wales was a junior officer 10 year ago, had been moored alongside HMS Belfast for five days, an attraction for tourists and a proud representative of the Royal Navy.

At about 2.30pm yesterday she slipped her moorings, intending to travel upstream a short distance before turning with the aid of two tugs, and steaming out to sea. Unfortunately, someone had misjudged the strength of the incoming tide. According to eye-witnesses, the frigate, which was facing upstream, headed towards London Bridge under her own power, with 40 sailors standing to attention on deck.

It soon became apparent to onlookers that the impetus of the ship, allied to the tide, was going to make her hit the bridge.

Mr Peter Long, aged 35, an architect, who watched the accident from his office window, said: "The captain must have realized that he was going to hit the bridge, and it looked as though he had full power in reverse, but it was too late. The ship hit the bridge broadside on, damaging the hull

Spain and Argentina 'are colonial victims'

From Harry Debelius, Madrid

Declaring themselves "victims of an anachronistic colonial situation", Spain and Argentina pledged mutual support here yesterday for their claims to sovereignty over the Falklands and Gibraltar.

In a document referred to as the "Madrid Declaration" released in the final hours of the official visit of Raul Alfonsin of Argentina the heads of both governments agreed to seek "the restoration of the integrity of their national territories, by peaceful means, in accordance with the pertiment resolutions of the United Nations."

The declaration also expressed the concern of both governments 'over the efforts to transfer international tensions to the Iberian American subcontinent and especially to Central America.

The document denounced the "tragic" consequences of the contrast in wealth between developed countries of the northern hemisphere and nations of the southern hemisphere "which see their relative situation deteriorating and see how misery is perpetuated in large sectors of the population."

Spain committed itself to help Argentina renegotiate its debt and to renew a line of Spanish credit for certain medium and long term operations.

The two countries "express their solidarity with those peoples of the subcontinent who have not yet achieved the full use of their political sovereignty," and called on the "de factor" govts to speed up the processes of transition.

Argentina, according to the declaration, supports Spain's entry into the European Economic Community.

President Alfonsin arrived here on Monday for an official visit, his first trip abroad since his election last November. He was scheduled to leave Madrid early today for Galicia, in north-west Spain, where he will remain until Saturday on a private visit.

Debt deadline

US government officials must decide by tomorrow whether to extend a commitment to provide $300m for an Argentine rescue package Page 21

Sikh rebels 'tied up and shot'

Amritsar (AP) – Several of more than 1,000 Sikh militants killed in Amritsar last week were shot at point-blank range by troops who first tied their hands behind their backs, a doctor and a police official said yesterday (Brahma Chellaney of the Associated Press, the only foreign correspondent in Amritsar during the storming of the temple, writes).

The doctor, a Sikh who works in a government hospital in nearby Jullundur said: "Two of the Sikhs whose post-mortem examination I conducted had their hands tied at the back.

"Some of my other colleagues conducting post-mortems also came across young Sikes who had been shot this way," he said.

The doctor, who requested anonymity, said many women and children were among the victims, and described the killing at the temple as a "virtual massacre".

An Amritsar deputy police superintendent who helped to remove the bodies of the Sikh extremist leader, Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale and 200 other militants from the Golden Temple, also reporte that at least 13 Sikhs were tied and shot by submachine-gun-toting soldiers. The superintendent also requested anonymity.

The sources said the militants' turbans had been removed and their hands tied with the gurman cloth. Each of them had been killed with a single shot fired at their forehead.

The doctor said that although he was an eye specialist and had never previously conducted a formal post-mortem examination, he as well as many other doctors were rounded up and taken to Amritsar under army escort last week.

Last week the Government ordered troops to storm the Golden Temple, the holiest shrine of the Sikh religion, in an effort to end a Sikh-led campaign for greater autonomy that had resulted in hundreds of deaths. The death toll is expected to rise to about 1,300.

"It has been a nightmare," the 45-year-old doctor said. "Even when I sleep at night I dream of all those decomposed bodies lying in the 'dead house'. Faces were swollen and in some cases tongues had come out of mouths." He said that because of the lack of space the bodies were piled on top of eachother.

The "dead house" is a building near the main hospital that was used as a morgue.

A local journalist said he saw a dozen Sikh youths arrested inside the Golden Temple being made to pull their trousers above their knees, kneel and march on the hot road. "The soldiers repeatedly kicked and punched them," he said.

A police official, who also

Continued on back page, col 3

Strike may mean £50m police bill

By Craig Seton

Fourteen weeks after the miner's strike began, many police authorities are assessing the financial aid they expect to receive towards the cost of additional policing.

In a survey by *The Times* yesterday eight police authorities in England and Scotland directly involved in the dispute reported additional costs so far amounting to about £50m.

Approximate figures for authorities where the police have had to contend with large-scale picketing are: Nottinghamshire £29m, Derbyshire £7m, Warwickshire £6m, Lancashire £2m, Staffordshire £1.6m, South Yorkshire £1.36m, Strathclyde £1.3 and Greater Manchester £1m.

Some of the figures given already include the costs of bringing in police help from other forces.

West Midlands police reported yesterday that between March 14 and June 2 it had faced an estimated additional cost of £1.82m for supporting other forces but a spokesman said: "We would expect to get a lot of that back."

Greater Manchester has estimated that it should be able to reclaim more than £680,000 of its £1m bill.

A breakdown of the South Yorkshire figure shows that about £335,000 was spent on overtime by officers directly involved in covering the dispute, £122,000 on overtime to cover for those officers and £902,000 to pay for manpower power from other forces.

Last month Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, announced special payments of 40 per cent which would, with other normal grants, bring aid amounting to 90 per cent to authorities whose additional approved expenditure was above the product of a penny rate.

King mounts ballot pressure on NUM

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The Government yesterday stepped up the pressure on the National Union of Mineworkers with a direct threat to strip it of legal immunities if the pit strike persists into the autumn.

As Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Employment, issued a warning earlier this month, a government amendment was tabled to the Trade Union Bill withdrawing legal immuities from any union which calls a strike without the support of a majority ballot.

Yesterday's amendment, agreed by cabinet committee on Tuesday, requires the support of a majority of those voting.



Mr King: Warning of legal action

The relevant section of the Bill comes into force two months after Royal Assent, and Whitehall sources said last night that the NUM wouldd be caught if, at that time, any union official induced continued strike action without the backing of the majority ballot.

The Bill goes into committee in the House of Lords on Monday. It is possible that it could be on the statute book by August.

Some MPs were saying last night that the amendmeent *would make little difference* and that few people had taken civil action on secondary picketing despite the Employment Act of 1980.

However, official sources said that a large number of small companies have been affected badly by the strike, but could take no action because they were not being picketed.

The Government also tabled two other amendments yesterday, on postal balloting for *union executives, in the hope of* warding off a Lords defeat which would make postal ballots mandatory.

Thatcher transcript, page 2

Summit 'may fail' on EEC reform

By Our Political Correspondent

The European summit, to be held at Fontainebleau on June 25, could again fail to settle Britain's long-standing campaign for a Common Market budgetary settlement, the Prime Minister sugested yesterday.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher told a press conference in London on the eve of today's European elections: "I do not necessarily think that it will be reported out at Fontainebleau.

"I think we shall have to do a great deal of preparatory work before, if we are going tto get the result there. Hether that will be done or not, I do not know. I think it depends upon a lot of preparatory work between those of us who would be the main contributors to Europe.

"Buut if that hasn't been virtually agreed before we get there, then I would think the chances of agreeing it there are not very high."She added, however: "We shall be fairly active in the next few weeks."

● Voters in the Irish Republic, Denmark and the Netherlands also go to the polls today. Other EEC member states vote on Sunday

● Herr Willi Brandt, the former West German Chancellor and now president of the Socialist International, yesterday paid a rapid visit to Britain which was intended to indicate that the breach between the Labour Party and the Continental socialists has been healed.

Eve of poll, page 5
Leading article, page 19

Pollen pique clouds the summer air

By Thomas Prentice
Science Correspondent

A wiff of pique mingled with the pollen in the summer air yesterday, causing an additional irritant to hay fever sufferers.

The pollen forecast in London, which thousands use to help plan their day, was "very low" according to one forecaster, and "high" according to another.

Between the two extremes, it emerged, lay a heady mixture of rivalry and perhaps jealousy.

The forecasts for London are issued by the Asthma Research Council, a charity based at St Thomas' Hospital, and the National Pollen and Hay Fever Bureau, which provides 24 other regional forecasts, and is based at Norwich.

"We do not know on what basis the National Bureau issues its assessments," the ARC said yesterday. "W, use scientific measurements as we have done for some 20 years."

The spokesman went on: "It's inconceivable that with all our years of experience we could have got it wrong."

He National Pollen and Hay Fever Bureau, which is commercially sponsored, conducts similar analyses and combines them with a weather forecast.

The Bureau's most senior scientist is Dr Paul Dowding, of Trinity Colleage, Dublin.

"It's possible that we could be wrong," he said. "This is our first year in London.

"We are not surprised that some differences between us and the ARC have come to the surface. We don't really see eye to eye."

Earlier this year, the ARC contacted the bureau to sound it out on whether forecasts for this summer might be issurd jointly. But the courtship came to notthing.

The year of the 'frustration' parliament

By Stephen Goodwin, Parliamentary Staff

Mr Bernard Weatherill, Speaker of the House of Commons, yesterday summed up the present gathering's first year at Westminster as "the frustration parliament".

A year ago today Parliament convened after the June 9 general election and Mr Weatherill was chosen as Speaker.

Giving his verdict on that first year to a press gallery luncheon, Mr Weatherill recalled there had been a "rump parliament, a long parliament and a mad parliament – in 1258".

He said: "I think this will go down as the *frustration* parliament.

"I judge that the Labour benches are frustrated because of the size of the Government's majority and partly because of their own internal difficulties.

"The Alliance is frustrated because it is unhappy about the arithmetic and the electoral system."

On the benches Mr Weatherill used to frequent – he was elected Conservative MP for Croydon North East – he thought there was frustration because a number of people "got in by mistake".

These MPs had lost their jobs and pensions and now had to make "some kind of running to make sure they get re-adopted and perhaps a safer seat".

As for backbenchers, Mr Weatherill said it was their job to hold governments to account: "If governments want to be in government, then basically – and I'm sorry to say this for No 10 – life should be hell for them."

Mr Weatherill went on: "I want to see the chamber more the forum of the nation."

Mr. Weatherill seemed to agree with Labour's chief whip, Mr Michael Cocks, who had described Prime Minister's question time as an opportunity for the chaps to leave their work on the lathes and "come down for a 15-minute tea break and have a bit of fun".

He said: "It is a medium for Mrs Thatcher to give her message and for Mr Kinnock to give his. It has nothing to do with asking questions any more."

Green Belt should be sacrosanct, MPs say

By Christopher Warman
Property Correspondent

Green Belt land, once properly defined, should be "sacrosanct", the House of Commons environment committee concluded in its report on the Green Belt and housing land, published yesterday.

The committee also emphasized the need for urban regeneration and proposed more urban development corporations where local authorities failed to provide opportunities for inner city developments.

The committee concluded: "Whilst Green Belt boundaries should be sacrosanct, this should only be after they have been properly defined.

"That means two things. First, the belts should be designated to fulfill a function of controlling urban sprawl, seperating urban areas, preserving the special character of a town, or promoting urban regeneration. Second, there should be sufficient land for development."

The House-Builders Federation, which campaigns for more housing land, said the report failed to give adequate guidance on the basic question in planning and housing policy – "that is the need to balance the inevitably conflicting requirements of people who want to buy houses with those of existing residents."

● Fears that the Ministry of Defence intends to expand military training in the countryside are expressed in the latest issue of the Countryside Commission's newsletter.

The commission calls recent events "disturbing" and refers specifically to the extended use of Willsworthy, on Dartmoor, Luddesdown, on the north Kent Downs, and Upper Hulme, in the Peak District National Park.

● The development services committee of the Western Isles Council yesterday refused outline planning clearance for the second phase of the £40m extension to the Stornoway Airport Nato base.

Nalgo votes to defy law over labour legislation

From David Felton, Labour Correspondent, Brighton

The moderate union which represents town hall staff adopted a policy of militant opposition yesterday to the Government's employment legislation which commits the leadership to supporting acts of law-breaking.

Delegates at the National and Local Government Officers Association conference in Brighton voted by a narrow majority for the strategy, which is one of the most hard-line agreed by a TUC union. It is certain to push the union into conflict with the labour laws.

The news policy on the laws instructs the leadership to ignore the legislation and to "discount breaches of the law whether positive or otherwise in determining support for other unions in dispute."

Such whole-hearted commitment to defiance of the laws by Nalgo, which has 780,000 members, could have a significant influence on the attitude of the TUC in areas where Nalgo's four votes could be critical.

The new policy also says that where it is necessary for Nalgo members to break the law they will receive the full support of the union "even if the courts subsequently rule that such action is in pursuit of political aims andd consequently illegal under the employment legislation."

In a further display of unaccustomed militancy, the conference agreed a strongly worded motion criticizing its general secretary and one of its longest-serving officials for refusing to support the National Graphical Association's call last December to the TUC General Council for backing in its campaign of secondary action.

At the critical general council meeting which refused to give its blessing to the NGA's plans to shut down Fleet Street in its closed-shop dispute with Mr Eddie Shah, the four Nalgo representatives split. Mr John Daly, general secretary, and Miss Ada Maddocks, the union's health service national officer, backed Mr Len Murray, the TUC general secretary, while the executive members Mr Bill Gill and Mr Norrie Steele, supported the print union.

The conference motion "severely" criticized Mr Daly and Miss Maddocks in what was described as "the undistinguished role of the Nalgo delegation". It instructed the four representatives to vote on future issues in accordance with union policy and that a delegation leader should be appointed to coordinate Nalgo voting at general council meetings.

Mr Daly said after the conference that he accepted the criticism. He believed it was "a reflection of the conference and the membership's feeling of antagonism to anti-trade union legislation, and what the Government is seeking to do with its undemocratic policy to abolish local authorities".

The vote of criticism and adoption of a hard line on employment legislation was part of a preparation process for the union's expected confrontation with the law later this year in its campaign of opposition to the abolition of the Greater London Council and six metropolitan counties.

The union also served notice on the Government that unless two key elements of the Youth Training Scheme were improved within the next nine months, it will try to organize a TUC boycott of the scheme.

The decision is the latest example of growing unease about the scheme.

Flying visit: the Queen being greeted by the Lord Lieutenant of Leicestershire, Colonel Andrew Martin (left) and Colonel Thomas Haywood, who has special responsibilities for Rutland, on her visit yesterday to RAF Cottesmore

Police hunt gunman who killed shopkeeper

By Our Crime Reporter

A "callous" young gunman who killed a woman shop owner with a shotgun blast to the face as he snatched a handful of pound notes from a supermarket till was last night being hunted by London police.

The man, thought to be in his early 20s, struck at the Prestige Supermarkert, a small seven-day-a-week grocery shop in Hertford Road, Ponders End, north London, at about 11am. Miss Beebee Asmoon Bhugaloo, aged 34, who owned the shop with her brother, was alone at the time.

The man, dressed in a blue tee-shirt, is thought to have pulled the sawn-off gun from a blue and red shoulder bag. People in shops near by heard a loud bang and the man hurried from the shop, leaving Miss Bhugaloo dying.

The woman was discovered by a man coming into the shop from a garage bear by.. One came out shouting for someone to get the police and Mr Michael Roads, who was on construction work in the garage forecourt, started to chase the thief, before being called back by others who realized the man was armed.

Irish vote on electoral rights

The Irish Republic's electorate votes today in a referendum which could open the way for 12,000 British citizens living in the republic to vote in its general election.

The Government parties are urging support for a constitutional amendment which, if passed, will enable the Dail to introduce legislation enfranchizing British citizens and other non-nationals resident in the country.

Print union in damages appeal

The National Graphical Association yesterday asked the Court of Appeal to overturn the £73,653 damages and costs it was ordered to pay to Mr Eddie Shah, owner of the Stockport Messenger Newspaper Group, in March this year for lost earnings after the six-month dispute and mass picketing by the NGA at Mr Shah's printing works.

More to be released on parole

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

Up to 2,000 prisoners will be released from jail in the first week of July because of a reduction in the period needed to qualify for parole. The change will bring much-needed relief to overcrowded local prisons.

But the annual report for 1983 of the Parole Board yesterday disclosed a big increase in the number of life sentence prisoners barred from immediate release by the Home Secretary.

It said that he was unable to accept 15 recommendations for release of life sentence prisoners – three times the 1982 figure. The equivalent in previous years was 1978 (3); 1979 (5); 1980 (6); 1981 (4); 1982 (5).

A tougher policy towards prisoners being punished for the most serious and violent crimes is balanced by the reduction for shorter sentence prisoners in the minimum period before parole can be considered.

After an initial bulge in numbers released next month a trough is likely and the figure is expected to settle down to about 250 a week, compared with a previous figure of about 100.

Report of the Parole Board for 1983 (House of Commons Paper 463. Stationery Office. £4.65.

Teachers ready to intensify action

By Richard Garner of *The Times Educational Supplement*

Local authority leaders have rejected a request from teachers to bring forward a negotiating meeting to avoid further disruption for schools next week.

In a letter to Mr Brian Rusbridger, secretary to the management side in negotiations, Mr Douglas McAvoy, acting general secretary of the 235,000-strong National Union of Teachers, had suggested that the meeting, planned for Friday, June 22, should be brought forward to next Monday. It is being held to discuss terms of reference for taking the pay claim to arbitration.

Mr McAvoy said that if it went ahead next Monday and terms were agreed, "considerable disruption of education in some local authorities could be avoided".

The union which has 6,400 members in 370 schools out on a three-day strike this week, will now go ahead with its plan to intensify its action in areas which had not supported arbitration from next Tuesday.

The NUT yesterday announced the result of a ballot of its members, which showed that between 85 per cent and 95 per cent backed industrial action.

● College lecturers have agreed in principle to submit their pay claims to arbitration. But their union, the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education, is insisting that arbitration shoud be between its original claim which has not been quantified publicly and the local authority's latest offer, worth about 4.5 per cent.

Dog licence may go up

By Our Political Reporter

Ministers are nearing a decision on the emotive issue of dog licensing, 18 months after a public accounts committee report disclosed that the revenue raised from the present 37½p fee was only a quarter of what it cost to collect it.

The Cabinet will have to decide whether to support a proposal favoured by the Department of the Environment to allow local authorities to decide on the level of fee.

Such a move would require legislation, which could be controversial in a nation of dog lovers, as it would presumably allow authorities seriously afflicted by dog dirt in the streets to set the fee at a very high level.

Gummer to change Tory HQ team

By Philip Webster
Political Reporter

A large-scale reorganization of Conservative Central Office is being undertaken by Mr John Gummer, the party chairman.

In consultation with Mrs Margaret Thatcher Mr Gummer will implement changes among his team of vice-chairmen and senior professional staff, which he has been anxious to make for some time, but which have been delayed because of preoccupation with fighting the local and European Parliament elections.

The changes, which may take place at the time of any Cabinet reshuffle would end speculation that Mr Gummer's term at Smigh Square is likely to be a short one. He was an unexpected appointment to replace Mr Cecil Parkinson last September. Since then he has been working mainly with Mr Parkinson's team.

Speculation is strong that Mr Michael Spicer, the deputy chairman, will leave Central Office to become a junior minister. Mr Hal Miller, MP for Bromsgrove and Redditch, Mr Gummer's parliamentary private secretary, is likely to become a party-vice-chairman. Those vice-chairmen who could depart are Lord Marshall of Leeds and Lord Fanshawe of Richmond.

Thatcher claim on pits

Closures slower than in plan

By Our Political Correspondent

Last week's Daily Mirror leak of Whitehall papers revealed a possible ambiguity in Mrs Thatcher's attitude to intervention in the pit strike. Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent, yesterday pursued the issue at a Conservative Party press conference on the European Assembly elections.

The transcript of the interview is as follows.

Times: "You have said, Mr Thatcher, that you would not be prepared to intervene in the pit strike; you wouldn't be prepared to throw money, beer or sandwiches at the miners. You have also said that it can only be settled on the basis of the closure of uneconomic pits. Would you be prepared to see this strike drag on into next year.

Mrs Thatcher: I think that the last of your questions does not follow your preamble. You are only going to get an end to this strike when management and workforce get together. That is so in almost every strike.

The offers on the table are very good offers. May I point out that the original *Plan for Coal* actually included closure of 3 million tonnes of coal capacity a year. That was now, 10 years since the original *Plan for Coal*: that would have meant the *Plan for Coal*, which was agreed, would by now have had a closure of something like 30 million tonnes of coal capacity. The closure plans have only been about half the rate of the *Plan for Coal* so I do not think there is any argument but that you have got to get the closure, even in *Plan for Coal*, of extensive capacity. That closure programme has not been honoured or carried out.

The other parts of the programme, for example, in the *Plan for Coal* the productivity should go up by about 4 per cent per annum, so that by this time you would have had an increase in productivity since 1974 of some 50 per cent.

The actual increase over the whole period is only 4.8 per cent. So the closure part and the productivity parts of *Plan for Coal* have not been carried out.

The part that has been carried out, namely this Government's part, that investment. Investment has gone ahead, on the *Plan for Coal* figures, gone ahead of those figures. So what this Government has done has fully carried out its part, indeed, more than carried out its part. We have also set the financial target. As you know, the external financing limit is about £1.3bn this year and the actual amount that comes to subsidize coal, of that, comes from the taxpayer, is £900m.

Now, when you are producing some coal at £89 a tonne and other coal at £28 a tonne you have got to get out some of the uneconomic pits. That has always been recognized.

The system which the National Coal Board uses is to arrange the price of coal. That denies industry the possibility of having energy as cheaply as other people can get it on the Continent or elsewhere. When you deny industry that possibility, you lose a lot of jobs elsewhere in high energy industries.

The *Plan* has been fully followed by the Government as far as investment is concerned. Productivity hasn't and pit closures haven't. We have set the financial parameter, but it has in fact to be sorted out between management and workforce. And in my view it is totally and utterly wrong for any Prime Minister to contemplate getting the two sides along and doing a sort of horse-trading deal, which usually means saying to management: "Look, you've got to give in to the workforce".

If this industry there is a monopoly of supply, there is a monopoly union. It is up to government to watch the interests of the consumers in a monopoly position, because the consumers are all other industries and all other domestic consumers, and the interest of the taxpayer. That is what we do and we shall continue to do.

Times: But the question is: If both sides remain as adamant and as pig-headed as they are at the moment, even if the strike was looking as though it was going to continue into next year, you would still not intervene?

Mrs Thatcher: I do not see what a Prime Minister can do to intervene by getting people along to 10 Downing Street. Whatever makes people think that that would solve it, except by surrender and by supporting the whole of the reasonable prospects for the future of coal and good prospects for the consumer who has to pay both the price of coal and the electricity and has to pay a subsidy to coal and will continue to pay a subsidy for a few years hence.

Times: So you will not surrender?

Mrs Thatcher: I will not, I have indicated, I will not intervene in the sense that I will not do a beer and sandwiches session at Number 10 Downing Street. I have given you the answer and I hope that you are going to print it, you will do me the honour of printing the whole; pointing out that closures are only half of what the *Plan for Coal* contemplated. The productivity increases are only a tenth of what the *Plan for Coal* contemplated. The investment, which is the Government's part, is jolly nearly double.

Picket out as pit starts

Eight hundred pickets gathered outside the Shirebrook colliery in north Derbyshire yesterday after they heard that the pit is producing coal for the first time since the strike began 14 weeks ago.

The police made two arrests on the picket lines as men arrived for the morning shift.

The National Coal Board declined to say how many men were working or how much coal was mined but confirmed that production had started again.

The board added that working miners at Shirebrook had been subjected to death threats, bricks and bleach had been thrown through the windows of their homes and their cars had been damaged.

Ten thousand north Derbyshire miners have been on strike since the dispute began but the board has reported a drift back to work.

Jean Simmons and the film director, Bryan Forbes, who are to act in 'December Flower', a Granada television film to be made in Manchester later this month.

Portsmouth by-election

Voters get bonus of Euro choice

By Julian Havilland

If the voters of Wight and Hampshire East manage a slightly more respectable turnout than other British constituencies in today's European elections, it will be because about one in sevenof them also have the chance to vote in the Portsmouth South parliamentory by-election.

Those who take themselves to the polling booths to choose an MP will find, in some cases to their bewilderment, that they can choose an MEP as well, for no extra effort. Their numbers may still be small. The by-election, confused by Euro-politics and obscured by D-Day observances and visits from royalty, has never been lively. The dearth of posters proves that no party has canvassed busily enough to arouse real interest.

Only in the past seven days has the tempo increased, with Labour and Alliance finishing yesterday as they began, still striving for second place and trying to seduce one another's supporters.

The Alliance chiefs, desperate for a good result, have given Portsmouth much attention with Dr David Owen, the SDP leader, in spite of the demands of the European campaign, yesterday making his fifth visit in support of the Social Democrat candidate, Mr Mike Hancock. Labour sent Mr Denis Healey, Mr Peter Shore and, last night, Mr Tony Benn, all in the space of 24 hours, to speak for their candidate, Mrs Sally Thomas.

With the opposition divided into two nearly equal camps, as at Stafford last month, the Conservative defender, Mr Patrick Rock, looked increasingly confident yesterday as he made a final glad-handing progress, at the canter, through all seven wards.

General election: Pink, B. (C) 25,101; Hancock, M. (SDP/All) 12,766; Thomas, Mrs S. T. (Lab) 11,324; Evens, A. J. (Ind L) 554; Knight, G. A. (NF) 279; Fry, D. W. (TEF) 172. C majority 12,355.

Rate-capping list

The Government admitted yesterday, on the eve of the Portsmouth South by-election, that the Conservative-led city council appeared on official lists of authorities that may be rate-capped (Hugh Clayton, Local Government Correspondent writes).

The admission, from Mr Patrick Jenkin, Scretary of State for the Environment, led to angry exchanges in the Commons because the Prime Minister said on Tuesday that it would be premature to draw up a list before the Bill giving the Government rate-capping powers had become law.

Mr Jenkin made it clear that the Government had not produced a final version of the list which will be made public before the end of next month. It will show which councils will have rates ceilings imposed next year.

Parliament, page 4

Teenagers' birth rate falls

By David Walker

The phenomenon of the teenage mother is a thing of the past, according to the latest birth rate figures from the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys.

They show that the birth rate for mothers aged between 15 and 20 has fallen to its lowest level since 1955. Teenagers now account for 30 per cent of illegitimate births in England and Wales, down from 36 per cent five years ago.

Overall, the birth rate continues to fall from the level reaction in 1980. But there is striking growth in the willingness of older women to have children. In 1978 there were about 19 children for every 1,000 women aged between 35 and 40; last year there were 23.

BIRTHS PER 1,000 WOMEN

	Age of mother			
Year	Under 20	30-34	35-39	All ages
1978	29.4	63.1	19.5	60.1
1980	30.4	70.5	22.3	64.2
1982	27.4	69.1	22.8	59.9
1983	26.9	71.5	23.1	59.7

Unions want closer CBI links

By Barrie Clement
Labour Reporter

The scene was set yesterday for a new alliance between the TUC and the Confederation of British Industry with the possibility of joint approaches to the Government on specific economic issues.

The key economic committee of the TUC yesterday decided to put recent informal contacts between the two bodies on a firmer footing with a brief to find common ground on the need for increased investment on infrastructure.

A formal meeting to be arranged between the two organizations will also investigate the possibility of making the National Economic Development Council, (Neddy), a more effective body.

The TUC has boycotted Neddy since March in protest at the union ban at the Government Communications Headquarters at Cheltenham, but some senior figures in the labour movement are anxious to show the advantages of rejoining the council. The TUC delegation to the meeting will be enlarged to include all six members of Neddy.

Top salary reveals Government's hopes

By Ian Griffiths

Wide practical experience and a working knowledge of Whitehall are the ingredients which make attractive to the Government the appointment of Mr Anthony Wilson as head of the Government Accountacy Service.

He will become part of the Treasury's senior managment team and his standing and power will be greater and wider than that of his predecessor, Sir Kenneth Sharp. The post has been vacant since October 1983.

The Government's willingness to pay him the highest salary in the Civil Service – £75,000 is an indication that it is serious in its intentions to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of its accountancy service. The investment in Mr Wilson, who takes over on October 1, might appear substantial but it is the going rate for what will be a demanding job.

High flyers in the accountancy profession earn considerably more than Civil Service salaries and Mr Wilson has been forced to take a pay cut in accepting.

Mr Wilson: Highest Civil Service salary

His job will be to advise the Treasury on the management accounting aspects of public expenditure control and on the commercial and accounting aspects of Treasury business. He will also examine the principles which govern the monitoring and creation of trading funds and be responsible for the standards of internal audit in govenment departments.

About forty staff at the Treasury will be directly responsible to Mr Wilson but as Head of the Government Accountancy Service he will also advise on the development and deployment of the 685 accountants working in government. This number is to double during the next ten years and Mr Wilson must decide how best the accountants can be recruited and trained.

As the driving force behind the Government's financial management initiative which is designed to improve standards of accounting and encourage efficiency Mr Wilson will be in a position to implement the substantial changes which are needed to make government accounting more relevant and understandable for ministers and the public.

With four years in the job before he retires Mr Wilson must act quickly. His success will depend very much on the cooperation he gets from his new colleagues which will be essential if he is to produce the tangible benefits to justify his salary.

Liverpool budget setback

By Hugh Clayton Local Government Correspondent

Efforts to end the long budget crisis at Liverpool City Council faltered yesterday when it became clear that members of the controlling Labour group were preparing again to put forward a potentially illegal spending programme.

Leaders of the group are to have another meeting next Tuesday with Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment.

A press conference about the council's next move was cancelled yesterday when journalists and television crews walked out after Mr Andrew Loudum of the *Daily Mail* was excluded by Mr Tony Mulhearn, a Labour councillor.

Complaint against Times upheld

The Press Council has partly upheld a complaint against *The Times* by a man jailed for murder.

Mr Paul Cleeland complained from Long Lartin Prison, Evesham, Hereford and Worcester, that *The Times* published an apology wrongly saying a lead contamination test was not developed in 1973, and failed to retract it.

The council said it was satisfied, after prolonged inquiries that on the evidence then before it *The Times* felt entitled to publish the correction, which it did in good faith, but even so the test had been developed by 1973.

The newspaper ran a full-page feature under a combined headline, "Why Paul Cleeland deserves a retrial" and "A Times investigation: Frances Gibb on a murder which was solved all too easily".

The article said the Crown's chief witness on the ballistic evidence was Mr John McCafferty, then principal scientific officer at the Metropolitan Police forensic laboratory. In chemical tests using swabs, he found lead traces, which he said might have come from a gun, on the front of Mr Cleeland's suit and donkey jacket.

Another expert gave evidence that he found the same lead contamination but concluded it was more likely to be "invironmental" than due to a single incident.

Miss Gibb said a more complicated test existed which could distinguish between environmental contamination and lead from firearms. It involved using an electron microscope and ancillary apparatus and depended on time and staff available. Despite doubts, it was not used.

Inconsistencies in ballistic and other evidence demanded a retrial, she said.

Nearly four months later the newspaper published a correction and apology saying the electron microscope test had not been developed in 1973 and could not have been used.

Mr Cleeland complained to the editor and said the microscope was first used by Dr H. J. Walls, director of the Metropolitan Police laboratory in 1964-65, during investigations into the west London nudes murders. He enclosed two relevant pages from Dr Wall's book, *Expert Witness*, published in 1972 which suggested that a form of the test was available in 1962.

Mr Clive Borrell, deputy home news editor of *The Times*, said he was satidfied the equipment was not available for use at New Scotland Yard's laboratory in 1973.

Mr Cleeland complained to the Press Council, explaining that Mr McCafferty has not told the court that his test was not specific for lead from firearm residues. Mr Cleeland's defence was that he was a painting contractor and the positive reaction would have ome from paint particles.

Mr Colin Webb, deputy editor, said *The Times* had presented matters in the light most favourable to Mr Cleeland, and later felt it had been unfair to a witness, so it sought a balance by publishing a correction.

Mr Webb said subsequent inquiries indicated that the test had not been developed to the standard that Mr Cleeland believed existed at the time of this trial. He felt it would have been better if the correction had said the test was not available to Mr McCafferty himself.

The council pursued its own inquiries. Mr McCafferty's solicitors told the council that in 1973 he could not have used the electron microscope test in Mr Cleeland's case. It had been installed but his department had not yet developed techniques for using it on his kind of firearms work.

Dr R. L. Williams, now director of the Metropolitan Police forensic science laboratory, said Scotland Yard had its first scanning electron microscope in 1971. The first research work on firearms primer residues was done in late 1973 or early 1974. It was only after 1976 that interest shifted to lead or lead particles.

Other eminent scientific authorities said there appeared to be no reason why a scanning electron microscope fitted with an X-ray spectrometer could not carry out the test in 1973.

Invited to comment, Mr Webb said he felt the apology was vindicated by the evidence of Dr Williams, the best authority on what was happening in the police laboratory. Arguments from other sources showed what a fraught field this might be, but did not diminish the newspaper's responsibility towards other parties.

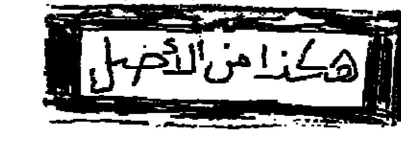
The adjudication was:

The Press Council is satisfied that on the evidence before it at the time *The Times* felt entitled to publish the correction which it did in good faith.

Following prolonged and detailed inquiries of experts in the field, however, the Press Council is now satisfied that a test had been developed by 1973 to differentiate between lead traces from environmental contamination and those caused by firearms.

The correction should not, therefore, have been framed in the terms in which it was. To this extent the complaint against *The Times* is upheld.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 29; Belgium B frs 50; Canada $2.75; Canaries Pes 170; Cyprus 700 mils; Denmark Dkr 8.50; Finland Mkk 8.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.40; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Luxembourg Lf 38; Madeira Esc 120; Morocco Dir 6.00; Norway Kr 8.50; Pakistan Rps 18.



Criminals' profits should be seized and used to aid victims, inquiry says

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Powers for criminal courts to make confiscation orders depriving criminals of the profits of their crimes and to freeze their assets before trial were recommended by an independent committee under a High Court yesterday. The profits should then be chanelled into a victim compensation fund, together with fines and proceeds of the sale of forfeited property, the committee recommends.

The recommendations are contained in a report published yesterday as a 160-page book*, after a three-year investigation by a committee under Mr Justice Hodgson.

They are expected to form the basis of legislation later this session. On two recent occasions, the Home Secretary has committed the Government to new laws to deprive offenders of the profits of their crimes.

Power to confiscate might not be enough, he has said. There may also need to be a power to freeze assets at an early stage to ensure that they are available for confiscation by the courts.

The committee recommends that the power of confiscation should be given to the crown courts, which would have to consider it in all cases "where it seems that a substantial profit may have been made from offending". Magistrates could commit to the crown court for a confiscation order.

There should be no upper financial limit, but a set minimum amount below which an order could not be made. The aim would be to restore the status quo before the offence, so that only net profits of the crime would be affected.

The burden of proving the amount should rest with the Crown, the committee says, as evidene of the street value of illegal commodities should be admissible in determining such amounts. On application by the police or a prosecuting authority, a High Court judge should also have power to order the freezing of specific or general assets if there is a prima facie case of an indicatable offence against a defendant, and it seems likely on conviction he would receive a fine or compensation order of £10,000 or more.

This could be done in a defendant's absence, but he would have the right to challenge the order to realize the assets for living expenses or the cost of his defence.

After an order, the police should be able to demand information from third parties thought to hold the assets. But the committee is against a general power ordering a defendant to say where the assets are and against a police power specifically to search for assets.

The proposed victim compensation fund might help even out disparities in compensation awards through the existing procedure, the committee says. The Criminal Injuries Compensation Board cannot award money for loss of property or small personal injuries. Compensation orders can be made only by courts in "clear cases" and victim support schemes have few funds.

Into a fund would be paid proceeds from crime derived from fines, confiscations and forfeiture. Claims could be considered, irrespective of whether an offender had been caught and independently of his needs, the committee says. It suggests a pilot scheme to test the feasibility of such a fund and to determine whether it should make payments to all victims or only the victms in certain kinds of cases.

It also recommends that dependants of deceased victims should be eligible for compensation and that courts should have powers to vary or stop a compensation order

Profits of Crime and their Recovery (Heinemann Educational Books, 22, Bedford Square, London WC1B 3HH).

Disciplinary move over articles by headmaster

From Our Correspondent
Bradford

A Bradford headmaster who is at the centre of a controversy about his views on education in schools where white children are in a minority has received a disciplinary letter over articles published in two newspapers.

It was confirmed yesterday that the letter was delivered on the same day that ten education advisers began a detailed investigation into life at the school.

The letter was delivered by hand on Monday to Mr Ray Honeyford, aged 50, at Drummond Middle School. It was sent as a result of the publication of two articles by Mr Honeyford – one in *The Times* on May 21 headed "Do-gooders doing disservice" and the other in the *Yorkshire Post* on June 7.

Mr Honeyford described the letter as "the first necessary stage in disciplinary proceedings" which could put his job at risk.

He said the first step was notification that he would be summoned to answer questions and he expected to be supplied shortly with a list of the proposed questions. If the assistant director of education was not satisfied with the answers given, he would be disciplined. "I am very upset about it," he said.

A spokesman for Bradford Council declined to confirm or deny that any disciplinary proceedings had been started against Mr Honeyford. "It is not the council's policy to discuss any questions or suggestions of disciplinary action against any named council officer," he said.

The investigation at the school is a result of controversy caused by an article by Mr Honeyford which was published in *The Salisbury Review* in which he said that white pupils could be at a disadvantage if they were in a minority in schools such as his where 86 per cent the children were of Asian origin.



Shortest and tallest: Pegasus, a Falabella horse – the world's smallest breed – stands 17in high at the feet of Britain's tallest man, Mr Chris Greener, whose height is 7ft 6¼in. Both were appearing at the opening of the Guinness World of Records exhibition *yesterday at the new three-level Trocadero* complex of shops, restaurants and entertainments in Piccadilly Circus, London (Photograph: John Voos).

West End opening for Laurel and Hardy play

By David Hewson
Arts Correspondent

London's West End received the promise of another summer musical yesterday with the news that it is to be the venue for the opening of a £300,000 production about the lives of Stan Laurel and Oliver Hardy.

The show, *Blockheads*, will open at the Mermaid theatre on September 12 before moving to Broadway. The actors' union, Equity, has agreed to allow the American actor, Kenneth Waller, to appear in the production as Hardy in return for the British performer, Mark Hadfield, continuing to play Laurel on Broadway.

The opening of the production will bring the number of musicals running in the West End to about 20 by the end of the summer.

The staging of *Blockheads* in London arises largely from the success of the musical, *Snoopy*, which is still running at the Duchess theatre. One of its writers, Mr Arthur Whitelaw, an American, saw Mr Hadfield's performance in the show *and decided that he would fit* the bill as Stan Laurel.

Mr John Patrick, one of the co-producers, said yesterday: "It's an unusual way to go about things with a transfer of a musical from London to Broadway. But Laurel and *Hardy were a team of an* Englishman and an American so we felt the show could open on either side of the Atlantic".

● Gallaher, the tobacco firm, yesterday announced a sponsorship deal with the Ulster Orchestra worth nearly £260,000 during the next four years.

Micro chips

A computerised fish and chip vending machine was unveiled in Bristol yesterday. It dispenses fish, chips, sausages or onion rings into a sealed deep-fat fryer, which drops the food into a paper container when cooked.

Wide variety in regional cost of living

By David Walker
Social Policy Correspondent

During the past year a middle-class household in London needed 10 per cent more income to keep up its standard of living while an identical household in Birmingham required only 3 per cent.

The figures come from the latest survey of regional prices by Reward Surveys, published today. They show that cost differences between London and the rest of Britain are mainly accounted for by housing.

The price of a London semi-detached, for example, rose by 20 per cent in the year from April, 1983; the same sort of house in the north of England fell in price by nearly 7 per cent.

House prices are also rising rapidly in Scotland, a phenomenon which may be explained by the oil industry's pressure on prices in Aberdeen.

Reward says that the cheapest place to live among the main towns in its survey is Bradford, followed by Doncaster,

Reward Regional Surveys. 1 Mill Street. Stones, Staffordshire. £35.

REGIONAL PRICES

Consumption (£) by similar families in 3-bed semi

Region	Food Durables	Drink	Transport	
East Anglia	1855	208	1398	266
Greater London	1867	216	1338	271
North	1778	215	1308	267
Scotland	1923	224	1441	274
South-west	1810	218	1383	266
West Midlands	1750	210	1412	262
Yorks/Humberside	1747	207	1342	258

Swindler jailed

Gary Richman, who carried a value-added-tax repayment kit and records of fictitious business in his briefcase, would have made £250,000 if the fraud had succeeded, Swindon Crown Court was told yesterday.

Mr Nigel Atkinson, for the prosecution said: "It is the largest amount of fraud to be uncovered by the customs and excise authorities. In the view of the customs and excise, it is the most sophisticated fraud of its kind to be brought before the courts."

Mr Michael Vere-Hodge, for the defence, said Richman intended only to clear immediate debts after bankruptcy.

Richman, aged 36, of Chiseldom, near Swindon, who admitted eight charges, including making false returns, and asked for 30 other offences to be considered, was jailed for four years.

Ex-boxer disarmed by WPC

A policewoman was praised for "great courage" yesterday in tackling a former professional boxer who went berserk with a shovel.

"It was pretty frightening, but all in the line of duty", WPC Kim Szczepanski, aged 22, said after John Andrews was sentenced at the Central Criminal Court to imprisonment for life.

WPC Szczepanski attached to Albany Street police station, north London, said: "Everything happened so quickly thay I didn't have time to think of the danger. I knew there were young children in the flats he smashed his way into and I was more concerned for their safety."

With PC Robert Roberts, aged 27, she tackled and disarmed Andrews on the Ludham estate, Gospel Oak.

Andrews, aged 27, of Arlington Road, Camden Town, admitted aggravated burglary while armed with a shovel, criminal damage, causing serious injuries to his estranged wife and their daughter, and assaulting two neighbours.

Judge Underhill, QC, said Andrews had previously been jailed for stabbing a man to death in a public house fight



WPC Szczepanski: Praised for tackling intruder.

More small firms buy computers

By Bill Johnstone
Technology Correspondent

A fifth of Britain's one million small businesses will have a microcomputer by next spring, according to a study published by a Liverpool-based market research group.

More than 2,000 small businesses were surveyed for the report, which identified businesses working for government (education and medical) and for finance and commerce (law and accountancy) as the two main areas where microcomputers are widely used.

The BBC/Acorn microcomputer is dominating the sales. It has 12 per cent of the market compared with the Apple, Commodore and Sinclair computers, which each has a 9 per cent share.

Outlook for – Micros in Small Businesses. Gowling Marketing Service, Britannia Buildings, Fenwick St, Liverpool L2 7NA. £75.

Land-Rover launches new model

By Our Motoring Correspondent

Land-Rover yesterday launched the Land-Rover 90, a short wheelbase version of its famous four-wheel drive vehicle. It is seen as the most important element in the company's £100m modernization programme, due for completion next year.

It follows the introduction last year of a long wheelbase model, the 110, aimed mainly at export markets.

The 90 is the more popular layout for British and European markets, which have not experienced the same fall in demand as many of Land-Rover's traditional African and Middle Eastern markets.

Group says drug bill could be cut by £6.5m

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

The brand-name tranquillizer, Valium, cost the National Health Service up to 13 times more than its non-brand name equivalent diazepam in 1981, according to confidential figures published in *Openmind*, the magazine of the National Association for Mental Health (MIND).

Tofranil, the anti-depressant cost up to six times more than its equivalent imipramine, while the sleeping pill Mogadon cost the NHS almost six times as much as nitrazepam.

Yet in the case of Valium and Mogadon, doctors wrote far more prescriptions for the brand-name products than for their cheaper generic equivalents and the NHS could have saved £6.5m if the generic versions only of the three drugs had been prescribed, the magazine says.

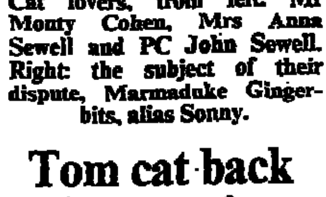
The figures come from the confidential print-out of the Prescription Pricing Authority which ranks drugs by brands, quantities and price.

It is released by the magazine a week before family doctors are to be asked to back changes to prescription forms so that they can tick a box to allow chemists to substitute cheaper generic drugs in place of brand-name products.

The annual conference of Local Medical Committees is being asked to deplore the way the Government has capitulated to the pharmaceutical industry by rejecting a similar move recommended by the Greenfield report, "thereby imposing an enormous financial binder on the NHS".







Cat lovers, from left: Mr Monty Cohen, Mrs Anna Sewell and PC John Sewell. Right: the subject of their dispute, Marmaduke Gingerbits, alias Sonny.



Tom cat back in court in custody tussle

A ginger tom cat, Marmaduke Gingerbits, alias Sonny, appeared in court again yesterday to try to settle a legal battle over who owns it.

First it was paraded in a white cage carried by an official from the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Then it was shown to the registrar of Bow County Court, east London, Mr John Platt, QC, who must decide to whom it belongs.

Police Constable John Sewell and his wife, Anna, of Chigwell Road, Woodford Bridge, Essex, say that the cat is theirs and named Marmaduke Gingerbits. PC Sewell told the hearing that he could identify the cat by its markings.

Mr Monty Cohen, unemployed of Thurlby Close, Woodford Bridge, claims that the cat is his and called Sonny.

The custody dispute began last September when the Sewells' cat vanished while they were on holiday. They visited Mr Cohen, who had recently acquired a ginger cat, and when they saw it they claimed it was Marmaduke. There was then a scuffle.

The cat was kept in police custody until April at a cost of £1.40 a day. It is now being cared for by the RSPCA.

The hearing continues today.

Warning on car sunroof 'cowboys'

By Clifford Webb
Motoring Correspondent

"Cowboy" fitters of sunroofs for cars are set to make another killing this summer with installations which can cost a third the price of leading makes but the result is often "legalized vandalism", it was claimed yesterday.

Mr Alan Garnet, managing director of a Birmingham-based sunroof manufacturer with nearly 30 years' experience, said: "Some of these cowboys have no experience or training. Their fitting methods can be dangerously wrong, leading to a weakened car.

"It would help the sunroof industry as a whole if the cowboys – often operating only in summer from the back of a van – could be wiped out. They give the industry a bad name."

He said that in most cases they fitted cheap glass or plastic hatch sunroofs of inferior quality which might work for a time but eventually leaked when it rained. In spite of promises that the installation was guaranteed the fitter often could not be traced.

Inquiries in the motor trade yesterday suggest that sunroofs can be fitted for as little as £40 but many of these are constructed of cheap plastic which could seriously weaken the roof.

The going rate for leading makes appears to start at £120

PARLIAMENT June 13 1984

Moves to tighten provisions of countryside Act

ENVIRONMENT

The Government is considering action to strengthen provisions of the Wildlife and Countryside Act and expects to be in a position shortly to reach a view on various proposals which have been made, **Mr William Waldegrave**, Under Secretary of State for Environment, said in the Commons.

He was speaking during exchanges in which MPs from both sides pressed for action to strengthen the Act's provisions for preserving sites such as Halvergate Marshes in Suffolk, under the threat of the plough.

The subject was raised by **Mr Timothy Yeo** (South Suffolk, C) who asked when the Government expected to conclude consideration of proposals to end the three month loophole in Section 28 of the Act, which provides for a minimum period of three months before a notice designating an area as a site of special scientific interest becomes operative.

Mr Waldegrave said that among the proposals the Government was considering was the Wildlife and Countryside (Amendment) Bill, put forward by **Mr Peter Hardy** (Wentworth, Lab).

Mr Yeo: It is unsatisfactory if the owner of a SSSI has a three month period in which objection can be made to an application by the Nature Conservancy Council which could be used by unscrupulous owners to cause irreparable damage to sites.

Mr Waldegrave replied that that was one of the proposals ministers were considering.

Mr Clement Freud (North-East Cambridgeshire, L): The effectiveness of the Act is called into question when despite many assurances, many acres of Halvergate Marshes are ploughed up. Will he take power, under Section 4 of the General Development Order, to stop that work?

Mr Waldegrave: I welcome the opportunity he gives me to comment on the Halvergate situation. When I referred to it on an earlier occasion I was giving an assurance about areas not far from Halvergate village for which the Broads Authority was offering management agreements, when I said that they were secure for a year.

However, 92 other acres are in danger. Section 4 action would be for the Broads Authority in the first instance. If they wanted to discuss it, we would give urgent consideration to making such an order if they want.

Mr Kenneth Carlisle (Lincoln, C): The Countryside Act was a big step forward in protecting the countryside and was passed by a Conservative Government, but there are certain difficulties in this Act. If it is to give proper protection to the countryside, those deficiencies must be remedied before long.

Mr Nigel Spearing (Newham, South, Lab): In respect of the 92 acres in or near Halvergate, will say whether the ploughing threat – possibly at this minute – is due to improved techniques of drainage or price mechanisms?

Mr Waldegrave: There is no question: the return from cereals growing is the principal issue – more important than drainage.

Mr Nicholas Budgen: (Wolverhampton, South-west, C): This problem arises from the operation of the CAP in fixing the price levels for cereals and oil seed rape at too high a level. It would be better to make representations to the Minister of Agriculture than to give further subsidies to land owners.

Mr Waldegrave: It would be worthwhile farmers knowing that the Minister of Agriculture is tackling the question of over-production of cereals. The great expansion of cereal profitability may not go on for ever.

Mr David Clark (South Shields, Lab), an Opposition spokesman on the environment: The whole House is getting tired of the Government wringing its hands over the countryside and taking no action.

Yeo: Unscrupulous owners could damage sites

He added that Mr Waldegrave should discuss the Bill Mr Hardy had introduced with Opposition MPs prepared to help the Government introduce sensible amendments to Mr Hardy's Bill.

Mr Waldegrave said that he had had discussions with Mr Hardy.

There was at present too little cooperation between walkers and farmers. **Mr Tony Baldry** (Banbury, C) said in the Commons when he was given leave to bring in a Bill to provide for increased access to the countryside.

He said it was not surprising that walkers became irritable and frustrated if farmers fenced off footpaths or that farmers became angry when walkers trampled down crops.

One of the reasons farmers were not enthusiastic about footpaths across their land was that footpaths tended to cross fields rather than go round them. The reasons were historical.

The Bill proposed that county councils be the governing power to divert footpaths wherever it seemed that in all the circumstances, and having regard to any objections, it was reasonable to do so. This would remove the requirement for a public inquiry.

In return, farmers would have a statutory duty to take all reasonable steps to mark any footpaths across their land.

The Bill was read a first time.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debate on the arts and heritage. Lords (3): Debate on defence estimates.

Duke seeks to discourage smoking

HEALTH

The Government health warning on cigarette packets had lost its impact and needed to be strengthened and tobacco sponsorship should be banned if there were to be real inroads into the smoking habit, the **Duke of Gloucester**, Patron of Action on Smoking and Health (ASH), said in making his maiden speech in the House of Lords in a debate calling attention to the report of the Royal College of Physicians *Health or smoking*.

Lord Henderson of Brompton (Ind), who opened the debate, said that after more than 20 years of certain knowledge that smoking was injurious to health, no government in the world, except Finland and Norway, had succeeded in tackling what had been described as the most important public health issue.

Parliament was setting a good example in that observation showed those who smoked to be the exception and the Cabinet had only one smoker, an exact reversal of the situation in 1964. If only more public bodies would follow that example it would help the campaign.

The habit was becoming socially unacceptable but more should be done to create a society in which non-smoking was the norm. Unfortunately, more women were smoking now than in 1962 and there was grave concern about smoking by the young and at the huge increase in smoking in the Third World.

There should be a restriction or total ban on the connexion between cigarettes and sport, the budget of the Health Education Council should be increased, and the council should change its approach from one of grim warnings to emphasis on how to kick the smoking habit.

The Duke of Gloucester, speaking from the cross benches, said that statistics showed that of a group of 1,000 young people who smoked one pack of cigarettes a day, one would be murdered, six would die on the roads, but 250 would die prematurely from smoking induced diseases, brought about because the human body was not designed to absorb chemicals inhailed through the respiratory system.

This (he said) is the single most important cause of preventable ill-health and premature death in Britain today. This will continue to be so for many decades unless there is a much greater change in the rate of consumption.

On logical grounds there was a case for a total ban, but that was not possible for practical and humanitarian reasons. Reports showed that 60 per cent of smokers wished to give up and 70 per cent had tried at least once.

The power of the addiction was also evident by the fact that 48 per cent of patients having undergone major cancer surgery, started smoking again.

It was impossible to legislate against such addiction, but it was possible to concentrate on non-smokers, particularly the young, and make sure they were fully aware of the consequences to their health and of the strenght of the addiction.

Schoolchildren spent £60m a year on cigarettes and 27 per cent of all fifth-formers were regular smokers. These would experience such greater risk of serious or lethal medical problems than those who started later in life.

He congratulated the Government on its 10 per cent increase in the tax on cigarettes in the last Budget and said the promise of a regular large annual increase could become a plausable disincentive to new smokers.

The dangers of smoking should be included as part of the curriculum of every school; many schools regarded examinations as more important.

For over 10 years we ahve had the benefit of the Government's health warning (he said). At the time this seemed a major advance, but in retrospect it seems merely to have protected, ethically and legally, both the industry and Government from the consequences of their inaction.

Any waring has to much stronger to respond to the reality of smoking: "Smoking can seriously damage your health" sounds like one day you may get a headache or a bad cough.

What would be more appropriate would be a variety of messages, as had been adopted in the Scandinavian countries, setting out the facts about death and disease and addiction, prominently displayed on the pack.

In Norway, a ban on cigarette advertising had shown a slight decrease in smoking among adults, but the dramatic consequences was the sharp fall in the number of children smoking.

There is no reason (he said) to believe the same thing would not happen here, providing all tobacco sponsorship was banned as well.

This could be phased out gradually without doing any harm either to the media or the sports involved. It represented less than 3 per cent of the total national advertising expenditure.

The report of the Royal College broke new ground in identifying the United Kingdom as in the forefront of exporting these problems, medical, ethical, fiscal and social, to third world countries which were eager to appear sophisticated.



Gloucester: Most important cause of premature death

The battle against cholera in the nineteenth century had been won through the power of Parliament, but today, more people died through preventable disease than had died through cholera.

Will indifference, ignorance and vested interests continue (he concluded) to kill off that section of our society that cannot, or will not, save itself?

Lady Masham of Ilton (Ind) said many people felt that the disabled should not be deprived of the pleasure of smoking because their pleasures in life might be so limited.

But when they gasp for breath, cough and wheeze (she added) more effort should be made to encourage them away from this harmful habit.

Lord Rea (Lab) said the Government was giving £6m in new money over three years to help in fighting drug misuse. But tobacco smoking was an infinitely greater problem, and the Health Education Council, ASH and the Scottish Health Education Group got just £3m a year in the face of £100m spent on advertising and sponsorship by tobacco companies. It was time that the Government made a big attack on this huge problem.

Lord Ferrier (C) said the terrifying incidence of drug use among the young showed the need of some young people to have a little nip of something. It was important to be sensible and accept the use of tobacco in some measure. The use of snuff should be encouraged. It need not offend other people.

Lady Saltoun (Ind) said she started with a packet of five Woodbines behind a hedge at age 12. (Laughter). She wanted to speak in defence of smokers. It was enjoyable and could be soothing or stimulating. It could calm an irritated spouse and stop a nasty incident in the home.

Smoking might be responsible for some premature deaths but those who had read *The Times* for the last three days would have learnt that almost anything they ate or drank was more likely to finish them off than smoking.

Lord Molloy (Lab) said there was nothing humorous in the debate for him. He had watched his father dying of lung cancer and pit dust. But it would be dangerous to outlaw smoking. It would not be successful anyway. People should be helped by example. The best way was to say that smoking was downright bad manners and that those who smoke were fools. Advertising should be barred.

Lord Winstanley (L) said that as a doctor for more than 40 years he had no doubt smoking was injurious to health. He had given up smoking serveral times, once for 10 years. But once addicted to nicotine, always addicted.

The use of snuff was a helpful way of giving up smoking. No medical ill-effects had ever been demonstrated by its use except a little unpleasant discolouration to the nostrils. Propaganda against smoking was not getting through to young people in certain social groups.

Lord Ennals (Lab), for the Opposition, wanted a complete ban on the promotion of tobacco, more prominent health warnings on cigarettes with more specific information, more education and information about smoking, especially for young people, increased leadership from the Government to encourage non-smoking as the norm in public places with smoking areas set aside where practicable rather than vice versa, and a substantial increase in the cost of smoking.

Lord Glenarthur, Under Secreatry of State for Health and Social Security, said he was gravely concerned about the terrible toll of death, disease and misery caused by cigarettes. The Government was committed to discouraging people from smoking but, in a free society, it must be a matter for personal choice.

Progress had been made, but there was a long way to go. There were around 18m smokers in this country of whom two-thirds wanted to give up the habit. Given the addictive nature of cigarettes, it was important these people should receive proper help, advice and encouragement.

The Royal College of Physicians had said that 90 per cent of all deaths from lung cancer were attributable to smoking. Health education meant not just getting across this link, but in ensuring everyone fully understood the potential dangers and damage of the habit.

The Government (he said) does have a duty to try to reduce the risk to those unwilling, or unable, to stop. The latest agreement on product modification, announced in March, will help because it will mean a lowering of the tar content, one of the most dangerous elements. That agreement is a good example of the cooperation with the industry without legislation.

On sponsorship, he said: We must recognise the sustantial benefits many sports have received from this form of sponsorship. It is right to balance the two points of view by regulating and controlling the kind of sports sponsorship by agreement.

Portsmouth on some hit lists

RATE CAPPING

The principles involved in the selection of local authorities for action under the Rates Act 1984 would be applicable to any authority, whatever its political control, **Mr Patrick Jenkin**, Secretary of State for the Environment, said during Commons questions.

He accused **Dr John Cunningham**, Chief Opposition spokesman on the environment, of having delusions about a Govenment conspiracy against Labour controlled councils. Portsmouth, he agreed, was on some of the draft lists of selected authorities.

Mr Jenkin said earlier that, subject to parliamentary approval of the Rates Bill, he hoped to be able to announce the principles of selection, the list of selected authorities and the proposed expenditure levels by the end of July. But he could not commit himself to the exact timing.

Mr Bruce George (Walsall South, Lab) said that as Mr Jenkin clearly had a hit list of authorities to be proceeded against, would he announce the names even earlier than he had indicated?

Many local authorities (he said) are anxious to know what action will be taken against them, and MPs should have an opportunity of questioning the statement when it is made.

Mr Jenkin said he would bear this in mind. But he was not sure how valuable it would be to announce the list of authorities when they could not announce, at the same time, the expenditure levels to which they would be expected to conform.

Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover, Lab): Would he confirm that in his department there is a list which includes the Tory-controlled Portsmouth Council as one of those to be hit by the Government as a result of trying to carry out services to their community?

When this so-called hit list was drawn up it should not allow Tory authorities like Portsmouth, where an important by-election is on, to be treated differently from Labour authorities which Mr Jenkin had a vendetta against.

Mr Jenkin: He misses the point of the Rates Bill which is to control the rates of high spending authorities to protect ratepayers.

I have no doubt, and I have confirmed, that Portsmouth is on several draft lists . . . (Labour interruptions) and that was said on the radio at lunch time by the Under Secretary of State. Portsmouth ratepayers will look forward to the protection they will get from high rates.

Dr Cunningham: We are grateful that he has at last admitted the truth about what is going on in his department, having denied it in his letter to me earlier this week.

What he says now invalidates what the Prime Minister has said that it would be premature to devise a list before the Bill has even become an Act. Has not the Prime Minister misled the House in saying that?

Do not all these squalid little manoeuvres in Mr Jenkin's department, sending lists and then rejecting them because they do not contain particular Labour authorities, demonstrate beyond doubt Mr Jenkin's determination to use this legislation simply to ensnare the councils he wants to trap without any principle at all? This debases local democracy.

Mr Jenkin: He has got himself thoroughly ensnared with his delusions of a conspiracy. The Prime Minister would be justifiably critical of her Secretary of State for the Environment if he were not making advance plans which would include a variety of criteria and a variety of lists pending the passing of the Rates Bill.

When the principles are published they will be applicable to any authority which falls within the principles, whatever its political control.

Mr Robert Adley (Christchurch, C): With the exception of the scar on the face and the gnashing of the teeth of Mr Livingstone, what changes will be seen or heard by Londoners after the local government reorganization that Mr Jenkin is planning?

Mr Jenkin said many Londoners would recognize the advantage to them of lower rates and streamlined government in London.

Mr Jenkin said later that Basildon authority was on most of the lists circulating in his department. Basildon was a massive overspender. It was budgeting to spend 17 per cent above its target and 70 per cent above its grant-related expenditure in the current year.

Mr Jack Straw, an Opposition spokesman on the environment, later unsuccessfully sought an emergency debate on contradictory claims by the Prime Minister, the Secrtetary of State for Trade and Industry and the Secretary of State for the Environment as to whether or not lists of local authorities to be rate capped already existed and whether or not Portsmouth City Council was included on any such list.

Speaking on the eve of the Portsmouth South by-election, Mr Straw said that his colleague Mr John Cunningham, chief Opposition spokesman on the environment, had written to the Secretary of State for the Environment to say he understood under the measures the Government were using Portsmouth was a higher overspender than Sheffield.

Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, on Saturday at a press conference in Portsmouth, had described this as windy electioneering. Yesterday Mrs Thatcher said as the rate capping measure was still before the Lords it would be somewhat premature to devise the list before that Bill had even become an Act.

This morning Mr Cunningham recieved a reply from Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, which said they were currently considering possible principles for selecting authorities for rate limitation. The application of different principles produced a series of lists, and Portsmouth was included on some of them.

Coming (he said) so soon after an occasion when Mrs Thatcher has previously been found to be misleading this House (he said), this matter is plainly important, specific and urgent.

We have a Prime Minister who is increasingly a stranger to the truth. She has treated the House and the country with contempt and we urgently seek leave to debate this issue.

Increased use is now being made of school premises outside school hours, **Sir Keith Joseph**, Secretary of State for Education and Science, said in a Commons written reply. Latest figures showed that in 1983, 79 per cent of all schools in England were regularly used outside school hours in term-time and 23 per cent during the summer holidays.

Solicitors lose to barristers

FAMILY LAW

An attempt to win advocacy rights for solicitors in family proceedings in higher courts was rejected by 189 votes to 53 – Government majority, 136. A new clause sought to give solicitors the same rights of audience as barristers.

It was necessary to deal with a mischief which unhappily arose too frequently when orthodox Jewish or Muslim couples sought to end a marriage, **Mr Leo Abse** (Torfaen, Lab) said in moving a new clause at the opening of the report stage of the Matrimonial and Family Proceedings Bill. According to orthodox Jewish and Islam law, he said, in order to re-marry the divorced partner needed to be in possession of a religious decree.

The new clause was to give the court the power to withold the decree absolute when it was satisfied that there was a barrier to religious re-marriage which it was open to a partner to remove.

Endowing the court with such a power would have such a deterrent effect that the present miserable exploitation of another's commitment to religious rules would cease.

Sir Patrick Mayhew, the Solicitor General, said he saw the force of the case that could be made to the effect that if there was a bar to religious re-marriage and that bar could only be lifted by the partner from whom one had already been divorced, that in itself provided in unscrupulous hands an opportunity for blackmail.

He was authorized by the Lord Chancellor to say that while the Government was firmly of the view that this new clause was not suitable for inclusion at this stage, if at a later date representations were to be made to him so that he might have proper consultations with representatives of the religious bodies, or if it were to form the subject for example of a private member's Bill, he would not be unsympathetic to it.

Although he could give no commitment he would undertake to consult widely upon it and to give it the most thorough consideration.

The new clause was withdrawn.

Mr Kenneth Weetch (Ipswich, Lab) moving the new clause, said solicitors were family practitioners and these were family matters. Up and down the country, solicitors are very often family advisors on a whole range of general matters and therefore this proposal would be appropriate and relevant.

If a solicitor handled a case in the magistrates' court, it was an advantage if he continued to conduct it. There was no advantage in changing horses in mid-stream and handing the case over to a barrister.

This new clause (he added) is in line with the Government's general philosophy of making a bonfire of restrictive practices.

Mr Alexander Carlile (Montgomery, L) said he had substantial objections to the proposal. There were solicitors who were fit to deal with such cases, but what happened if a client went to one that was not competent in this area.

Mr Kenneth Hind (West Lancashire, C) said he was not even sure that many of the solicitors who instructed him as a barrister wanted the right of audience, because they could not make as much money in court as they could in their offices taking instructions, wrapping them round with red tape and sending them to barristers.

Mr Leo Abse (Torfaen, Lab) said if an incompetent, bumbling solicitor assumed the right to take a case to the High Court, he wouls learn quickly that he had been unwise. This proposal would help the emancipation away from the attitude in criminal courts and go a little nearer to setting up genuine family courts.

Mr Ivan Lawrence (Burton, C) said solicitors already could appear in the High Court in chambers before a tribunal which dealt with nearly all of the issues which arose in divorces. But they did not take advantage of these rights, which indicated that there was no pressure for change.

Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, said there had been no consultation on this subject. Even if the time was right for reconsideration, which it was not, an essential first step would be to carry out consultation not only within the legal profession but among the public generally.

It seemed clear the Bill was not a suitable vehicle for a provision of this kind.

This (he said) may well be a first shot in what we know to be the Law Society campaign to secure full rights of audience for solicitors in all proceedings.

Curiously enough, the Government has not received any formal request from the Law Society to consider these restrictions; although it is fair to say that a copy of the press notice announcing the campaign was sent to the Lord Chancellor.

The new clause was rejected.

Councils being encouraged to repair homes

HOUSING

Local authorities were being encouraged to maintain a high level of investment in the repair and improvement of homes, **Mr Ian Gow**, Minister of State for Housing and Construction, said during questions in the Commons.

Replying to **Mr Michael Latham** (Rutland and Melton, C), he said it was the council's responsibility to make decisions about local housing needs and priorities.

Mrs Renee Short (Wolverhampton North-East, Lab): What local authorities need most of all is a planned programme for several years ahead for maintaining, repairs and renewal of old housing stock – and they need resources.

Mr Gow: I will bear in mind what she says when it comes to making allocations in the next year.

Mr Allan Roberts (Bootle, Lab): Will Mr Gow admit that local authorities will not be able to sustain house improvement grants and renewal programmes if the Government introduces a moratorium on local authority capital expenditure?

Mr Gow: That question is wholly hypothetical.

Dr Keith Hampson (Leeds North West, Lab) said it would fall to the private sector to offset any drop in the level of renovation activity.

Mr Gow: We are at present reviewing our improvement grants policy in order to make sure sums of money are available both to properties and persons in the greatest need.

Bus chief predicts profit cut if company is sold piecemeal

By Michael Baily, Transport Editor

Government plans to privatize the National Bus Company piecemeal and deregulate the bus industry as a whole threaten to cut profits and damage services, the chairman of the company said yesterday.

Reporting increased operating profits of £46.9m for 1983, Lord Shepherd forecast continued improvements, subject only to uncertainty about the future of the bus industry in the light of government plans. These are due to be published in a White Paper next month. They are expected to reflect the preference of Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, for competition and privatization.

In a veiled warning to Mr Ridley, Lord Shepherd said change in the bus industry, on which millions of people depended for their daily transport, must be carried out in a "thoughtful and informed" way if damage were to be avoided.

Fragmentation of the National Bus group – for example, hiving off of the profitable National Holidays and National Express inter-city coaches – would lead to a loss of operating benefits and reduced proceeds from privatization, he said at a London press conference. And he added that deregulation could seriously undermine the established structure of bus networks, particularly in urban areas.

National Bus carried 1,400m passengers on its 14,000 buses and coaches last year and received £140m in central and local government subsidies, according to the latest annual report. Passenger figures for Express coaches were 13.3m – slightly down on 1982 when they benefited from the rail strike.

Foreign lorry overladen by seven tonnes

More than half the vehicles from overseas tested on weighbridges in Kent proved to be heavier than the law permits, according to a report by the country's trading standards officer. In one exceptional case a Swiss lorry was found to be 7 tonnes overweight.

Drivers of the overloaded foreign lorries were ordered to pay more than £75,000 in fines and costs during the six months to the end of March this year.

The number of British drivers caught in the checks was 723 from 1,623 weighed. The ratio of foreign offenders was 352 from 683 weighed.

Theft charge

Vernon Fenton, aged 25, unemployed of Plummer Road, Clapham, London, will appear at South Western Magistrates' Court today charged with armed robbery at the Wimbledon home of Lord and Lady Peart in April.

Thousands of forms go as Whitehall cuts costs

By David Walker, Social Policy Correspondent

A Whitehall exercise to weed out redundant official forms has filled two ten-ton lorries from the stationary store of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

The ministry has saved 1,000 square feet of storage space as a result, though it still handles 3,790 different types of official form.

Whitehall knows 104,000 kinds of administrative form but since 1982 the Government has conducted a pruning exercise which has killed off 10,000. A progress report to the Prime Minister published by the Cabinet Office yesterday says the Civil Service is saving £2m a year fro revising and replacing official paperwork.

Mr Ian Beasley, the senior official coordinating the efficiency drive, said reforming forms was not just about savings – the public got a better deal. Some new forms made visits by the public to government offices unnecessary.

During the past year the vehicle licence application form has been completely redisigned. The Government says its clarity will save post office clerks at least a minute an hour – and save money as the Government reimburses the Post Office for processing the forms on the amount of time spent.

The forms needed to make a planning appeal, to apply for legal aid and to have National Savings certificates repaid, have also been redesigned.

In the coming year officials hope to reduce the use of legal jargon in the 30,000 or more forms to be scrutinized.

It is unclear whether there will be any permanent reduction in the number of forms circulating in Whitehall. Despite cuts in Civil numbers it is estimated that a total of 5,000 new forms are issued every year.

Churches meet: The Right Rev John Paterson (left), moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland and the Most Rev. Thomas Winning, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Glasgow, washing and drying dishes when they attended a gathering organized by the Iona community at Iona Abbey. Thirty-five church leaders completed five days of talks yesterday, and the agenda included employment, the place of scripture and the future of church cooperation in Scotland. To underline the informal nature of the sessions, bishops polished furniture and washed up together.

Ethnic code not followed by Whitehall

Three government departments were yesterday unable to identify the most senior Civil Service grade held by a black or Asian on their headquarters staff in London.

An ethnic survey of the Department of Employment, carried out by *The Times*, yesterday indicated a possible black and Asian employment rate of about 15 per cent of headquarters staff based at Caxton House, Westminster.

In spite of its own exhortations that industry should implement an official race relations *Code of Practice* recommendation on ethnic monitoring, the department has made no effort to analyse its own employment record.

But the *Code of Practice* passed by Parliament a year ago suggests that monitoring would help an employer to determine whether individuals from any racial group were under-represented.

The Cabinet Office, responsible for Whitehall's Manpower and Personnel Office, said the unions had "a strong pitch" against revealing any information which might help to identify an individual.

City scraps cab drivers' 'race rule'

By Nicholas Timmins
Social Services Correspondent

Birmingham City Council has changed its rules for taxi cab licences after the Commission for Racial Equality found they discriminated against blacks and Asians.

In 1978 none of Birmingham's 540 licensed Hackney cab drivers was black, even though blacks made up 12 per cent of the population and about 30 per cent of the licensed private hire car drivers were Asian or black.

To be licensed to drive either, applicants had to undergo similar driving and geography tests.

Those seeking the Hackney cab licences, however, had to be sponsored by an existing Hackney cab owner. Blacks were effectively excluded because all cab owners were white and tended to sponsor other whites the commission found.

Hackney Carriage Drivers' and Vehicle Licences in Birmingham; report of formal investigation; (free from CRE, Elliot House, 10-12 Allington Street, London SW1).

Shortage of high-flying graduates, report says

Graduate high-flyers – those with substantial personal drive and matching intellectual skills – are in short supply from British universities according to a report published yesterday (Bill Johnstone writes).

Graduate Supply and Availability to 1986 which was prepared by the Institute of Manpower Studies says that the problem is even worse among information technology graduates. The study predicts that the number of electrical and electronic engineering graduates will fall in the next two years from 2,129 to 1,887 and the number of computer science graduates from 1,589 to 1,432.

The report concludes that the number of graduates in science and technology, an area supposed to be protected from cuts, will fall by 9 per cent by 1986.

Charities are given warning on costs

By a Staff Reporter

Charities were given a warning yesterday to be open about the costs involved in raising funds, and to avoid the distasteful, aggressive or emotive appeal methods used by some commercial fund raisers.

In their annual report, the Charity Commissioners say that the image of charities has again been tarnished by some fund-raising methods.

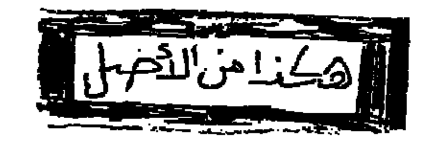
The commissioners say they have limited powers to govern fund-raising, which, unless there is a breach of the criminal law, is a matter within the discretion of trustees.

Changes in the law to discourage unscrupulous operators is not a matter for them, the commissioners say. But they note a statement by the Home Secretary that "if it emerges that there are abuses which the existing law cannot deal with and for which it is practicable to provide remedies, we shall not hesitate to act".

Complaints about fund-raising are few, the commissioners say, although there have been cases where 65 per cent of cash raised has been retained by commercial fund raisers.

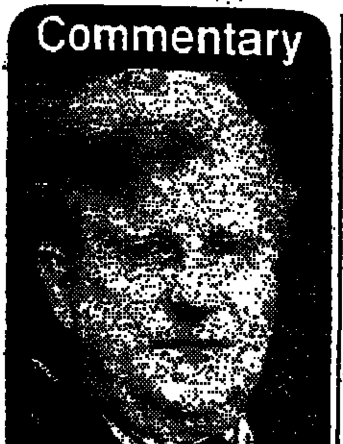
The commissioners say they hope greater vigilance by the public, and more openness by trustees, will discourage unscrupulous operators.

Report of the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales 1983 (House of Commons Paper 447; Stationery Office, £4.15).



European elections ● Party leaders' last message ● Danish turnout

Commentary



Geoffrey Smith

There has never yet been a European parliamentary election in Britain that has been fought in normal circumstances. The only previous one was held only a month after the general election in 1979. Political energies were sapped and it was particularly hard for Labour to get its voters to the polls for a European election when most of them wanted to withdraw from the Community. The campaign for today's election has also been overshadowed by other events, this time by the D-day celebrations and the London summit.

I very much doubt if the campaign would have generated much enthusiasm in any case. Elections are not automatically pushed into the shadows by an economic summit: interest in last year's general election did not wither away because the Williamsburg summit came in the middle of the campaign. It all depends upon how important the election in question is thought to be, and the British public does not seem to rate elections to the European Parliament very highly.

But any chance there might have been of the campaign grabbing public attention has been destroyed by its timing. Such a low-key campaign has had or is likely to have a number of consequences.

Rural threat to Tories

The most obvious is that no significant European debate has been stimulated in the country. That is not really the fault of the parties. They do have different approaches to the Community, and those have been evident in the course of the campaign. The Alliance is enthusiastic, the Conservatives remain committed both to retaining membership and to fighting as toughly as necessary for British interests, and Labour is still sceptical while no longer threatening to withdraw in the near future.

But only one new genuinely European issue has emerged which seems capable of having any noticeable impact on voting patterns: the treatment of dairy farmers. Their anger may weaken the Conservative vote in a number of rural areas.

Beyond that, however, the campaign has been essentially static. There is no sense of the public having been caught up in a fresh examination of Britain's role in Europe, not just whether we are in or out of the Community, but the best policy to pursue while we are in, as all parties accept that we should be for some years at least. In a number of cases the politicians have done their best to talk about those questions, but one does not have the impression that many people have been listening.

That will mean that the result is likely only to a limited extent to be a choice between rival European policies. The Conservatives will presumably attract some votes because their approach to the Community, that of the robustly awkward member, most accords with the public mood.

Labour may win the support of some anti-marketeers even though the party is no longer promising to withdraw. But for the most part votes will be cast *as an expression of opinion on* the conduct of British domestic politics.

That is how the results will be seen. Along with the outcome of the Portsmouth South by-election, which also takes place today, they will provide the best measurement of the current standing of the parties. These European elections are, indeed, rather like a succession of by-elections, covering the whole country but not putting the Government at risk.

Alliance in worst position

They may not, however, provide an altogether accurate measurement because the Alliance is likely to suffer *disproportionately from* the quietness of the campaign. It does not have as much money available as either of the other parties. Nor is its organization so efficient across the country as a whole.

In a by-election that does not matter so much *because* it can concentrate its forces on a single constituency. In a general election local organization is not so important because the momentum of the national campaign will bring voters to the polls. But a quiet campaign across the whole country puts the Alliance in the worst of all positions.

But even if those elections will be an imperfect gauge of the strength of the parties in British politics that will be their principal significance. We *shall have to wait another* five years before there is any chance of European elections that will serve a European purpose.

Labour policy could wreck Nato, Heseltine says

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Labour's defence policy could shatter the Nato alliance Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, told a press conference yesterday on the eve of the European election.

He said that there was a *dangerous Labour tendency* to go for one-sided disarmament; half of Labour's assembly candidates had expressed some support for the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament.

He said: "If these policies were ever to be carried through, they would strike at the heart of the Nato alliance.

"The fact is that what the Labour Party are saying is that they hope that the Americans *will send their people to* Europe, but they will deny the Americans the right to have bases in this country, bases upon which to put the weapons systems that are necessary to create an effective deterrent.

"If they were to order those bases from Britain, of course it would not be likely that the Americans would consider staying in Europe to carry through their responsibilities without *the deterrent weapons systems* that would be necessary to do that.

"So I think that the Labour Party now are heading down a road that would shatter the Nato alliance."

The press conference also *emphasized the need for people* to go out and vote today. Mrs Margaret Thatcher said: "People can either stand aside, which would be unwise, which would be playing less than their full democratic role, or they can recognize that the European Parliament is very influential in Europe. What it says, what it does, has a great influence on the commission and a great influence on how the future should go".

Sir Geoffrey Howe the Foreign Secretary, added that it was of great importance that *people should vote for "the only* party on offer".

He said: "They must understand that the anti-socialist majority in the European Parliament is only 28 people. If that anti-socialist majority were to move away then we should find the European Parliament acting in a fashion obstructive to British interests".

Kinnock seeks protest vote against Thatcher

By Our Political Staff

Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, rounded off Labour's *Euro European election* campaign yesterday by appealing to the party's supporters for a *massive vote "to inflict* a major defeat on the Tory Government".

Again, he indicated that the Euro poll should be seen as a referendum on the performance of the Thatcher Government.

He wanted people to use the vote as a protest against the Government's continual rundown of the economy: its callous disregard of the plight of the unemployed; its cuts in the National Health Service; its *manipulation and industrial* relations, as seen *in* the coal dispute; and its attack on local democracy.

But Mr Kinnock did remember the real purpose of the election. People should vote for Labour Euro MPs who would be pledged to work for reform and for economic recovery

Mrs Barbara Castle, *leader* of Labour's 16 MEPs, believes the party could gain another 14 seats on a high poll. She was more aggressive,

She said that in the Commons on Tuesday the Prime Minister declared that Briain's veto was safe in her hands and that all Conservative candidates were committed to it.

"She must know this is a lie,"Mrs Castle said.

A campaign thick with insults

By Ronald Faux
Glasgow

The Euro MP for Glasgow observed: "There really has not been a campaign here, just piles of abuse".

Fortunately for her, Mrs Janey Buchan is protected by a thick political skin and a formidable majority, which is just as well for the air here has been thick with mud and insults aimed at her.

Mrs Buchan's handicap, in the eyes of her opponents at least, is that she is defending her membership of a parliament towards which she appears to bear little faith, hope or charity.

She also accepts, they say, a fat salary and expenses for being *a member of a body from which* she actively campaigned to keep Britain excluded.

To the Scottish Nationalist she is notorious as the laziest woman in Europe because of her non-attendance and lack of contribution to the work of the *European Parliament*. The Alliance man judges her "worse than useless", while the Conservative calculated that having sacrificed the citizens of Glasgow to her anti-Europe whims Mrs Buchan had cost the city millions. Strong meat that, even *in* a city where politicians on the attack do not go in for the polite art of word-mincing.

Mrs Buchan bore the accusations with the quiet disdain that only a majority of 32,000 can give. She had, she admitted, a low opinion of the European *parliamentary* structure, and her experiences during the last five years had not altered that view.



Janey Buchan: quiet disdain comes from healthy majority

"But the first thing is not to have people who are already halfway in love with the institution before they get there. If there is no room for a sceptic, then it is not a very healthy institution", she said.

Mrs Buchan is happy to remain among the resident sceptics. People blandly swallowed the propaganda without question and ignored, she said, the fundamental Euro-truth that when all the grants had been paid, and all the benefits harvested, Britain was still a net contributor to the budget to the tune of more than £1m a day.

"Whatever we get out of it – and much of the gain is simply offset by a reduction in rate support grant or some other government funding – we are still a net contributor by that huge amount", she said.

The pro-Europeans got away with murder in the claims that they made for the community, according to Partick's voice of Euro-caution.

If there are Labour politicians who feel a touch uneasy that their appearance in the European elections might be seen as ambivalent, Mrs Buchan is certainly not among them.

She growled: "That is nonsense. Wherever there is an election, Labour fights. If this institution has been democratically created then we fight."



Dr Owen, left, and Mr Steel at a press conference yesterday (Photographs: Chris Harris)

Alliance attacks 'escapist' opponents

By Our Political Staff

Clinging to the belief that the Liberal/SDP Alliance will spring a surprise in the Euro-election today by winning four or five seats, Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, and Dr David Owen, the SDP leader, were scathing yesterday in their criticism of the way Labour and the Conservatives have fought the campaign.

The Alliance, Mr Steel said, had fought a serious campaign on the issue of what the European Community meant to the future of Britain. "Peace, security, jobs and economic recovery – all things that British people want – depend on a united Europe, working together," he said.

"We treated the voters as intelligent people who care about the future. The Tories and Labour fought an escapist campaign.

"Labour escaped into frivolity and triviality. The Conservatives escaped into nostalgia and patriotic posturing, as is Mrs Thatcher's way.

Mr Steel said it would be a tragedy if Britain missed the European boat again, for this time it would not turn back to pick us up.

"The real danger is not Britain leaving Europe, but Europe leaving Britain. That is why it is vital that everybody turns out and votes tomorrow."

Dr Owen said that a year ago in the general election nearly eight million people voted for Alliance candidates. If enough of those supporters turned out this time, the Alliance would have a substantial representation in the European Parliament.

Polls show anti-Market swing

From Christopher Follett, Copenhagen

Opinion polls up to today's voting in the European parliamentary elections in Denmark foresee anti-EEC parties emerging as victors with an increased representation.

A *considerably improved* turnout is expected. Postal voting is 50 per cent up on 1979, despite a boring campaign. Solid progress is also forecast for the pro-EEC Conservative Party.

The latest opinion poll, *conducted by the AIM organization* for Denmark's Anti-EEC Movement, does not diverge significantly from previous polls, predicting a gain of one extra seat for the anti-EEC forces (the Anti-EEC Movement and the Socialist People's Party) to hold in all six of Denmark's 16 allocated seats in Strasbourg. The poll shows the Conservatives doubling their seats from two to four, with the opposition Social Democrats holding their own with three mandates. With the Venstre Liberals tipped to win at least two seats, the *four-party* government coalition looks like keeping its seats.

All polls predict demise for the anti-tax Progress Party of Mr Mogens Glistrup, the tax lawyer serving three and a half years imprisonment

Leading article, page 19
Polling times, back page

Gandhi launches drive to limit political damage caused by temple assault

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

The Government of Mrs Indira Gandhi, The Indian Prime Minister, and her party, Congress (I), have begun a series of manoeuvers aimed at limiting the political damage done by the invasion of the Golden Temple in Amritsar.

Most Hindu party leaders have already commended the move into the temple, including the veteran Janata politician and former Prime Minister, Mr Morarji Desai, and the leader of the Lok Dal, another former Prime Minister, Mr Charan Singh. Both the main Communist parties have supported the move, though all opposition parties criticized the imposition of censorship on Punjab papers.

But two leading members of the Congress Party, who are Sikhs, have resigned from the party and from Parliament. The leading newspaperman and historian, Mr Kushwant Singh, has returned his Lotus Decoration, the second highest civilian award in India, though he is keeping his seat in the Upper house of Parliament, to which he was nominated rather than elected.

The two Sikh Congressmen, Mr Amarinder Singh, and Mr Devinder Singh Garcha, were attacked by their fellow party member for "betrayal of the people's faith in them."

It was also noticeable yesterday that Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the Prime Minister's son and a general secretary of the Congress Party, had been holding consultations with Congress MPs, members of the local legislature and other party leaders from Punjab.

And, in case any one thought otherwise, the President's office let it be known that he was not thinking of resigning, as had been widely rumoured.

The President, possibly the best known Sikh in the country, Giani Zail Singh, was reported to have told a delegation of Sikhs who visited him, presumably to urge him to quit, that to him the country and the itegrity of the nation came first.

His office said that aside from the appeal from the Sikh political party, the Akali Dal, to resign he had received "scores of letters and telegrams" urging him not to yield to such pressure.

"Let history record you as the greatest President," said one flattering telegram from Los Angeles. "Keep up. Let God and guru guide you by remaining President of India."

The Government also plans to publish a White Paper setting in perspective the Army action in the Golden Temple, since it feels that people are beginning to forget the terrorist activities and remember only the military action there.

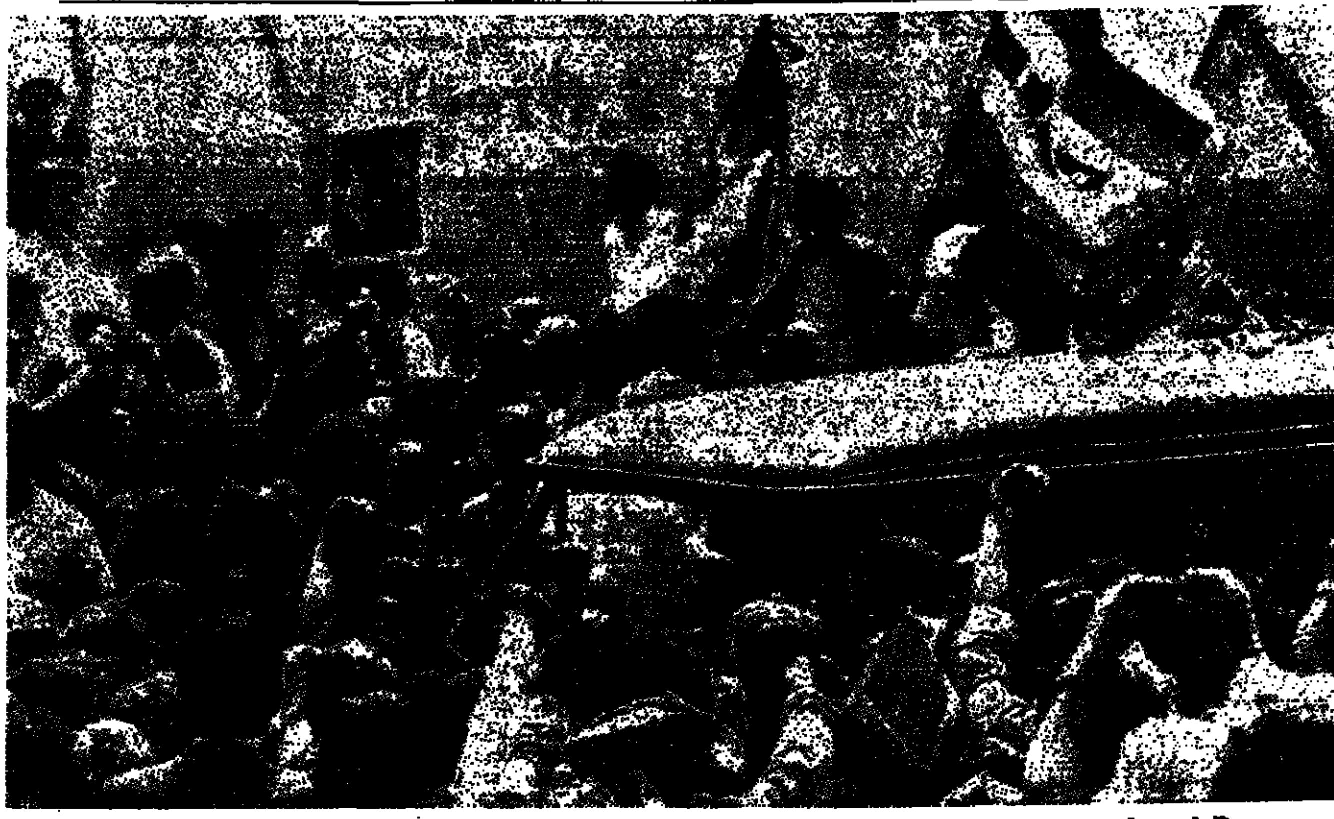
The Government also publicized the statement of the head priest of the Akal Takht, the eternal throne of Sikh temporal and spiritual power, saying that the resting place of the Guru Granth Sahib, the Sikh bible, which spends the night in the building, had not been damaged despite the fighting that raged all around it and despite the serious damage done to the Akal Takht building itself. The priest, Giani Kirpal Singh, said that the sanctum sanctorum of the temple, the Harmandir Sahib, in the centre of the holy lake, had not been damaged either.

The historic Toshakhana at the entrance to the bridge across the lake, which evidently took some punishment during the temple fighting, was returned to a temple committee. This is where the treasures of the temple are kept – immense golden doors, golden cups and jewel-laden caparisons. "It is also sealed", the Giani said.

The Akal Takht was where Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, the leader of the terrorists, made his final stand. Yesterday two versions of how he came to die were published in the *Hindustan Times*, a Delhi paper which supports Mrs Gandhi's party.

According to one report he and his closest aide, Bhai Amrik Singh, were shot by their own supporters when it was clear they would not allow a surrender.

A Roman funeral to make the emperors envious



Farewell to a comrade: Clenched fists salute the hearse carrying the coffin of Signor Berlinguer through Rome.

Million say 'addio' to Berlinguer

From Peter Nichols
Rome

The huge sea of red flags rolled majestically past some of Ancient Rome's most imperialist, not to say imperial, monuments as the coffin bearing the body of Enrico Berlinguer, the Communist leader, was brought for its final and huge salute before burial.

Whatever one's political sentiments, it would be difficult to imagine a farewell of such colossal and emotional dimensions for any other politician who had never even seen office. Certainly no similar tribute could have been paid to any other Communist in the West.

An estimated million people came to Rome for the funeral. The huge square of St John Latheran, where Berlinguer regularly spoke at the end of the election campaigns, was packed several hours before the modest black municipal hearse arrived and the official commemoration began. The crowds spread into many adjoining streets and squares.

The main doors of the party headquarters in central Rome were closed at lunchtime and thousands of people who still wanted to pay their last respects beside the coffin were left outside.

In the preceding seven hours 125,000 people managed to file by the coffin. Some threw flowers on to it, others letters and hankerchiefs, as if they were visitings a sanctuary rather than a political headquarters.

The whole of the centre of Rome had been closed to private traffic from the moring. The funerla cortège left the party offices and moved slowly along the broad road cut by Mussolini through the ancient forums. Immediately on the left the lofty scaffolded column of the Emperor Trajan was hung with an enormous red drape which bore the simple words: "You will live for ever".

The spirit of many a Roman emperor, if they still hover over the imperial forums, must have looked down with a good deal of envy at this postumous triumph fro the Communist anti-hero.

Berlinguer was a modest little man in his personal behaviour, courteous, introspective and at home in small groups or simple by himself rather than in large crowds. And here was a crowd probably larger than any that had reached him while he as still alive.

As the hearse drove past the Coliseum, the shouts of "Enrico, Enrico" rose at times to almost frantic heights as if someone thought there was hope of communicating with him still.

The thousands following the hearse came from all over the country. The unions, the womens organizations, local bands, added to the party representation and many groups carried their own slogans such as: "Dear Enrico, thank you for what you taught us." or "Enrico, your ideas will never die."

The sun was hot and many of the mourners improvized hats from copies of the Communist newspaper *L'Unita*, which carried the single large headline *"Addio"* in red.

Even most ardent Communists appeared surprised not only by the number of their own rank and file present at the funeral but also the more widespread grief felt at Berlinguer's death.

President Pertini has summed up this feeling in his anguished comment: "a just man has been unjustly struck down" made shortly after the Communist leader suffered his fatal stroke at Padua.

Signor Pertini was at the commemmoration at the Latheran and was given an ovation. He made little attempt to conceal his emotion. Signor Bettino Craxi, the Socialist Prime Minister and in recent years Berlinguer's principle adversary, was booed.

"Mind you tell them how many we are," one man with a tear stained face shouted. "And *what a man he was*".

Battle holds up meeting of Cabinet

From Robert Fisk
Beirut

In the aftermath of Monday's bombardment of Beirut in which 84 people died, the new Lebanese Cabinet failed to meet for its first session yesterday.

"We have to wait until the blood has dried," said Mr Nabih Berri, leader of the Shia Muslim Amal militia and Minister of Justice.

Amal and the Christian Phalangists, whose leader, Mr Pierre Gemayel, is Minister of Communications, spent much of Tuesday night accusing each other of the slaughter. Yesterday's Cabinet session would therefore have been a fiasco.

Mr Berri's own advisers did dismiss a report in the Beirut daily *As Safir* that quoted him as saying there was no point in attending Cabinet meetings "if nothing is going to be achieved in them". The newspaper claimed that Mr Walid Jumblatt, the Druze leader who is Public Works Minister, agreed with him.

They have yet to discuss the restructuring of the national army, and the Druze are now putting it about that Government troops stationed at Soukh el-Gharb, the Chouf village that overlooks the presidential palace, are becoming disenchanted with President Amin Gemayel.

The President paid an unexpected visit to Soukh el-Gharb four days ago and apparently found his soldiers angry at the pro-Syrian policies which the Government is adopting. After being promised victory with American support against the Druze last year, they have found themselves serving a Government which includes the Druze militia leader.

UN chief seeks to widen Gulf accord

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

Seôr Javier Pèrez de Cuéll, the Secretary General of the United Nations, will hold a series of consultations in his New York headquarters this week to decide what steps, if any, can be taken to broaden the tentative agreement between Iran and Iraq on ending the bombing of each others civilian zones.

Speaking here at the end of a five-nation tour of the Middle East, his first to the region, the UN chief said yesterday: "I will be studying very closely the reaction of both sides to see whether it will be opportune to embark on a new suggestion at least or on an initiative. But I will have to be careful and we should not indulge in over-optimism".

Seôr Pérez de Cuéllar was speaking some 12 hours after the deadline for his appeal to the Gulf war combatants came into effect. He looked gratified that until then no reports had reached him of it being breached. But he told reporters: "I think as Secretary-General I should not overplay my hand in any way".

His limited and possibly success in overcomming at least some of the intractability between Iran and Iraq compensated for his failure to come any closer during his tour of Egypt, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and Israel to finding a solution to the wider Arab-Israeli dispute.

His two days in Israel accompanied by frequent acid Government pronouncements about the alleged pro-Arab bias of the UN made clear that there was no chance of Israel accepting the idea of an international conference on the Middle East under UN auspices.

Instead, Israel insisted that he should urge the Arabs to participate in direct negotiations, a suggestion they have repeatedly spurned. His talks also showed there was no UN support for Israel's idea of a UN buffer zone between Israeli and Syrian soldiers in the Bekaa Valley.

● WASHINGTON: Intelligence analysts said here that they had seen the first tentative signs that Iran might be willing to negotiate a truce in the war with Iraq (*The New York Times* reports).

The signs included hints from Ayatollah Khomeini, who, they said, has suggested in radio broadcasts for domestic consumption that negotiations might be possible.

● CAIRO: Mr Kamal Hassan Ali, Egypt's acting Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, said in an interview here yesterday with the state-owned weekly magazine *Akher Saa*, that Cairo was ready to provide military facilities to the United States if it was called upon to aid Arab countries in the Gulf. He added that this was conditional upon a request for assistance by any of the Arab countries concerned (Our Correspondent writes).

● LONDON: The General Council of British Shipping has increased by 15 per cent the zone in the Gulf rated as dangerous for seamen. Crew members on British ships moving in the zone are volunteers and recieve double pay. The increase in the area was agreed with the Seamen's Union, and is the second enlargement in a month

Casinos seen by Seaga as way to arrest Jamaica's economic decline

By Henry Stanhope
Diplomatic Correspondent

The Jamaican Government is planning to open up the island to gambling casinos as part of a continuing attempt to reverse years of economic decline.

Official studies are now under way of the social consequences in other Caribbean states where gaming is allowed. before a decision is made in two months' time.

But Mr Edward Seaga, Jamaica's Prime Minister for the last four years, said last night that the reaction so far had been "positive" and that he believed Jamaica capable of doubling its annual tourist trade of about 750,000.

Mr Seaga was speaking in London after meeting Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Mr Norman Tebbitt, the Trade Secretary, at the start of a four-day visit in which he hopes to encourage British firms to invest in his country.

He denied that he had asked for British Government help in persuading companies here to establish a new base in Jamaica. Nor would he name the firms he is planning to visit, although Fisons, GKN, Rowntree Macintosh and the Rank Organization have been reported to be among them.

Mr Edward Seaga: Wants to double tourist trade

His pro-Western Labour Government had made progrss in all directions but one in its programme to reverse the trend of "tremendous self-induced recession" under the Government of Mr Michael Manley's Peoples National Party in the 1970s, he said. This was in the area of foreign exchange where falling production in the bauxite and aliminium industry.

The Government had embarked upon a programme to reduce this reliance and to improve manufacturing

Mr Seaga yesterday admitted that there had been a social cost to his strategy, which has included big cuts in public spending. But he said that the Government had replanned the system of subsidies so that any impact of rising food prices upon the poor would be reduced.

Yugoslav party crisis

Ideologue calls for more democracy

From Dessa Trevisan, Belgrade

A strong case for the democratization of the Communist Party as a means to overcoming its lack of unity was being made by Mr Aleksander Grlickov, Yugoslavia's leading ideologist, as a debate in the party's Central Committee revealed crucial differences on a number of issues dividing the party and its leadership.

Mr Grlickov confronted those who would want to curb the current critical debate as a way out of the party's troubles and urge that there be no further delays in going ahead with democratic reforms within the party he said, still being "seriously resisted".

Another leading Yugoslav intellectual, Mr Najdam Pasic, currently the president of the Constitutional Court of Serbia, warned the Central Committee against the suppression of critical dialogue within the party because "if unity of the party were to mean uniformity and conformity, it would defeat the very basis of the Yugoslav system".

The Yugoslav system, he said, recognized "the pluralism of interest", which implied a democractic dialogue within the party, as well as outside it.

At present, the party in general and the leadership in particular lacked cohesion.

But it is clearly not possible to find an early solution, especially as the leadership itself is recruited from the constituent republics and depends on the support of its various home power bases.

Attempts to rescue French engineering giant collapse

From Diana Geddes, Paris

The management of Creusot-Loire, France's leading engineering company and flagship of French industry abroad, decided yesterday to abandon attempts to rescue the troubled company and to have it placed in official receivership. Thirty thousand jobs are at stake.

Creusot-Loire may thus become the first big casualty of the Government's tough new industrial policy, involving a refusal to prop up lame ducks indefinitely.

The Government, which has already bailed out Creusot-Loire twice in the last three years, recently did offer further help in the form of new loans, but only if the dominant shareholder, the Empain-Schneider group, put more money into the company, which it is not prepared to do.

So the latest rescue plan collapsed, amid bitter recriminations from the Creusot-Loire management, which has accused the Government of refusing to engage in any real dialogue on the company's future, and of secretly seeking to nationalize Empain-Schneider.

Creusot-Loire's future is far from being sealed, however, The Commercial Tribunal of Paris must first decide whether to accept the company's application to be placed in official receivership. Even if it does do so which seems likely, there will still be a long way to go before bankruptcy proceedings, if any, are begun.

It is the duty of the official receivers first to seek possible alternative buyers for part or all of the company, which includes among its subsidiaries France's main nuclear plant construction company, Framatome, in which the Government itself will almost certainlu have an interest.

Meanwhile, Creusot-Loire's operations will continue, though no new orders may be accepted, and trading of the company's shares on the Paris stock exchange has been suspended.

Creusot-Loire complains with some justice that it has suffered drastically since 1973 from Government decisions to cut back steel production, and that it has received not a penny in compensation either from the French Government or the EEC, while the two nationalized French steel companies Usinor and Sacilor, have received an average of 10 billion francs (860m) a year.

Creusot-Loire lost Fr 465m in 1982 and Fr 1.8bn last year, and its accumulated debts now amount to more than Fr 4bn.

Fight for 35-hour week

West German strike talks break down

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Talks between employers and IG Metall, the metalworkers' union, on ways to settle the crippling strike in the engineering industry broke down yesterday in Stuttgart only a few hours after resuming. Thousands of workers in factories not yet affected walked out for two hours to underline support for the union's demands.

The breakdown in the embittered negotiations put anend to any hope of a settlement of the strike this week. The dispute is in its fifth week.

The union is insisting on a general reduction in working hours while the employers are sticking to their offer of a 38-hour week for only 850,00 night and shift workers, coupled with a 3.3 per cent pay rise and an early retirement scheme.

The union claimed widespread support for the protest strikes, while the employers said only one in five factories was affected. Workers in the Frankfurt area also walked out for an hour to protest at the delay in resuming negotiations there.

Meanwhile a Frankfurt court, upholding IG Metall's complaint, has overturned a ruling by the Federal Labour Office last month that employment offices need not pay short-time or unemployment benefit to workers laid off because of the strikes. The court said that the offices had to consider each case separately, and the 220,000 people so far affected might still be entitled to short-time pay, equalling 68 per cent of normal earnings.

The Federal Labour Office has appealed, and a higher court will consider the ruling later this week. A final decision on the general principle may not be made for several years.

Altogether about 400,000 people are now either on strike, laid off or locked out, and car production has come to a virtual standstill. The Government has given a warning that the dispute may seriously damage economic recovery, and economists forecast a lower growth rate for the second quarter than for the first three months.

Triumphal return for Botha

From Michael Hornsby
Johannesburg

Mr P. W Botha, the South African Prime Minister, arrives home today from his two-week tour of Europe having scored, in the eyes of most white South Africans, a diplomatic triumph by leading his country out of the international isolation in which it had been imprisoned for more than 20 years by its apartheid policy.

The effect was only slightly tarnished by the over-zealous local police chief in Namibia who took it into his head to arrest almost the entire internal leadership of Swapo, the guerrilla organization fighting for the territory's independence, while they were attending a barbecue on Roman Catholic property on the eve of Mr Botha's audience with the Pope in Rome.

That remarkable gaffe apart, the tour has been interpreted by virtually the entire Afrikaans and English-language press here as a tacit reward for the Prime Minister's d omestic "reforms" and for the policies he is *pursuing towards black countries* in southern Africa, including the recent agreements with Angola and Mozambique and the more conciliatory approach on Namibia's independence.

No amount of sophistry on the part of the host governments could dilute the visual impact, night after night on South African television, of Mr Botha, preceded by police cars with wailing sirens and motorcycle outriders, being received by foreign heads of government for all the world like any other visiting statesman.

● ROME: Mr Chester Crocker, the US Assistant Secretary of State for African affairs, and Mr Pik Botha discussed Namibia for more than three hours on Tuesday night (Reuter reports).

A South African official said they held "a good round of talks"

Senate sets conditions for 'star wars' tests

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

The Republican-controlled Senate has voted to allow full-scale testing of anti-satellite (ASAT) weapons, but only if President Reagan shows that the United States is endeavouring to negotiate strict limits on such weapons with the Soviet Union.

The Administration plans to test a weapon against a target in space in November.

But the 61-28 Senate vote on Tuesday night conflicts with a decision by the House of Representatives where the Democrats have a majority. Last month the House voted to continue for one year a ban on the testing of Asat weapons which was approved by Congress in 1983. That measure forbids testing as long as Moscow continues its own testing moratorium.

The Asat dispute will have to be resolved at a conference committee of leaders of the two chambers.

The Senate vote was an amendment to the $291 bn (£210 bn) 1985 Defence Bill.

Gorbachov's status confirmed

From Richard Owen
Moscow

Mr Mikhail Gorbachov, President Chernenko's youthful rival and second in command, unexpectedly left the Comecon summit in Moscow yesterday to attend the funeral in Italy of Signor Enrico Berlinguer, the Italian Communist leader.

The move seems to confirm Mr Gorbachov's importance in the Kremlin Hierarchy and to reflect Moscow's concern over both eurocommunism and Nato missile deployments in Europe, including Italy. It also gives Mr Gorbachov further exposure to the West.

Mr Gorbachov, aged 53, had featured prominently in Soviet media coverage of the Comecon summit, which opened on Tuesday. Almost no details have been released of the summit discussions, and all press requests for information have been met with a stony "you will be informed when appropriate". A communiqué is to be released today, the final day of the summit.

The talks have centred on the vexed question of "closer integration", as demanded by Moscow, and the trade ties with the West favoured by some of Russia's East European allies.

The soviet team at the summit – is headed by Mr Chernenko and Mr Tikhonov, the Prime Minister, with Mr Gorbachov. A photograph on the front page of *Pravda* showed Mr Gorbachov at Mr Chernenko's side, looking alert and businesslike.

The Soviet delegation balanced young and old, with members of the Kremlin old guard such as Marshal Ustinov and Mr Gromyko alongside younger leaders in the technocratic mould promoted by the late President Andropov, including Mr Grigori Romanov and Mr Nikolai Ryzhkov, head of the party's reformed economics department.

The younger generation led by Mr Gorbachov is thought to be out of sympathy with the current isolationist "siege mentality", but is biding its time.

Mr Chernenko described Signor Berlinguer's death on Tuesday as a heavy loss, although in his lifetime Signor Berlinguer earned the disapproval of Kremlin hardliners for his powerful critiques of Soviet policy and independent Eurocommunist line.

Between summit sessions yesterday Mr Chernenko held talks with Mr Janos Kadar, the Hungarian party leader and the most vocal of those East European leaders who favour economic reform and liberal foreign trade policies.

Joint group to work on Hongkong transfer

Peking (Reuter) – China and Britain are to set up a full-time working group to help to bring about an early agreement on the future of Hongkong.

The news came in a joint communiqué yesterday after the sixteenth round of formal Sino-British talks on Hongkong, which is due to revert to Chinese rule in 1997.

The statement said the group's role would be to consider documents submitted by both sides in pursuit of their objective of reaching an agreement as soon as possible. It would start next week.

The Chinese team would be led by Mr Ke Zaisuo, and the British side by Dr David Wilson, Assistant Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office.

The teams would report to the chairmen of their respective delegations, the Assistant Foreign Minister Zhou Nan and Britain's Ambassador in Peking Sir Richard Evans, who would remain responsible for the overall conduct of the negotiations.

Uruguay exile's return censored

Montevideo (Reuter) – Uruguay's military Government has banned new reports about the scheduled return of the exiled opposition leader, Señor Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, to contest November's general elections.

A government communiqué said there was evidence that radical groups were planning armed attacks on the security forces to coincide with Señor Ferreira's return on Saturday after a decade in exile. The government says he will be arrested on arrival.

Hover link to feed airport

Copen..en – Two 80-seat British hovercraft start an airline feeder service today between Malmo in Sweden and Copenhagen international airport.

The service will be run by Scandinavia's SAS airline, and if successfull will open up a new export market for Britain's hovercraft industry at other waterside airports such as New York, San Francisco and Rio de Janeiro.

China defence

Peking (Reuter) – The Chinese Army has set up a strategic nuclear missile wing. A spokesman said the armed services had to increase their combined attacking ability in order to win battles in a future defensive war.

Nuclear test

Wellington, (Reuter) – French scientists detonated their third nuclear test of the year at Muruoa atoll in the South Pacific today, the seismological observatory in Wellington reported.

Flood damage

Chicago (AP) – Two dozen tornadoes hit the mid-western United States yesterday up to eight inches of rain flooded homes in Nabraska and washed away cars, drowning at least two people.

Unita claim

Paris (AP) – The Paris office of the Unita guerrilla group in Angola claimed yesterday that its forces had killed 75 Angolan troops and nine Cubans in a series of operations between June 2 and 4.

War service

Darwin, (Reuter) – The families of 68 Australian Aborigines are claiming compensation for service during the Second World War, when they were paid only in food and tobacco.

Fire charges

São Paulo (Reuter) – Senior officials of Petrobrás, Brazil's state oil company, have been ordered to appear before a judge on charges of criminal negligence over a shanty town fire in Cubatão which killed 93 people.

Press chief

Stockholm (AEP) – Mr Richard Leonard, editor of *The Milwaukee Journal* has been elected president of the International Press Institute (IPI). He will succeed Mr Max Snijders (Netherlands).

Drugs arrests

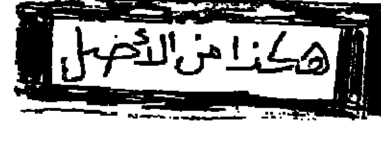
Rome (Reuter) – Two Indians were arrested at Rome's international airport after customs officers found 35lb of hashish in their luggage.

Rent revenge

Limburg, West Germany (AP) – A 45-year-old man who allegedly owed 4,000 marks (about £1,000) rent blew up his apartment after his landlord tried to evict him, police said. he is critically injured

Correction

A report from Johannesburg on June 9 of gas exploration off the southern Cape coast stated that the reserves of a million standard cubic feet of natural gas would be needed to produce, through conversion, 20,000 barrels of petrol or diesel per day for 20 years. The first number should have appeared as one million million cubic feet



Turner maintains lead in race to succeed Trudeau

From Trevor Fishlock, Ottawa

Canada's Liberal Party, which has run the country for much of this century, goes into a three-day conference today to elect a successor to the brilliant, enigmatic and infuriating Mr Pierre Trudeau, who has been leader for 16 years.

The latest polls show Mr John Turner, long regarded as heir apparent, maintaining the lead he has held throughout the long campaign.

But the outcome is by no means cut and dried. Supporters of Mr Jean Chrétien, Mr Turner's principal challenger, say their man is closing the gap, that Mr Turner will not win on the first ballot and that Mr Chrétien stands a good chance of mobilizing enough support to carry the day in a subsequent vote.

Encouraged by the polls and their own soundings, Mr Turner's people are increasingly confident of victory in the first ballot on Saturday afternoon. There are 3,592 voting delegates and Mr Turner needs 1,797 votes, just over half, to win the leadership he has longed for.

But should he fail to win a first ballot majority, the issue becomes open and unpredictable. Both the Turner and Chrétien camps will be involved in hectic horsetrading, seeking support among the other five challengers and the delegates committed to them.

One poll, conducted for Canadian television, suggests that Mr Turner would not have quite enough votes for a first ballot win, but that he would carry the day on a second ballot.

One or two of the other challengers entertain hopes of emerging as a "third man" or kingmaker if there is no clear result on the first or second ballot.

About 700 delegates are uncommitted. Their telephones have not stopped ringing for days and they are inundated with invitations to talk and have a drink with the candidates. The next three days will be a time of heavy wooing in Ottawa.

The race between Mr Turner and Mr Chrétien offers a strong contrast in styles. Mr Turner, aged 55, is a successful corporate lawyer with a smooth pinstripe image. He was a Cabinet minister at the age of 36, but left politics nine years ago after falling out with Mr Trudeau.

His great rival, who long barred his way to the top job, Mr Chrétien, Minister of Energy, who is aged 50, is a jolly and effervescent Québecois, a popular man of humble origins, who looks warm while Mr Turner often looks wooden, over-cautious and, politically, out of practice.

Many Liberals say that while their hearts go with Mr Chrtien, their heads go with Mr Turner. When they are considering their votes the delegates are acutely aware of the general election which will have to be held within nine months. The Conservatives, under Mr Brian Mulroney, their new leader, are mounting a strong challenge, and the Liberals have to decide whether Mr Turner or Mr Chrétien is better fitted to lead the party to victory.

It is assumed that Mr Trudeau will step down as Prime Minister soon after the election of the new leader. Mr Turner has no seat in Parliament: he would have to be a public gallery Prime Minister until he could take a safe seat in a by-election

The other five leadership challengers are Mr Donald Johnston, Economic Development Minister Mr John Roberts, Employment Minister, Mr John Munro, Indian Affairs Minister, Mr Mark MacGuigan, Justice Minister and Mr Eugene Whelan, Agriculture Minister.

Pope tells theologians to toe the Vatican line

Fribourg (Reuter) – As the Swiss warmed to the Pope on the second day of his visit yesterday, he warned theologians to toe the Vatican line in their teaching.

After polite but reserved receptions on Tuesday in the Protestant bastions of Zurich and Geneva he was mobbed by enthusiastic nuns in Fribourg.

Yesterday he frequently brought cheers and laughter from 1,000 students at Fribourg's Catholic university as he bantered about young ladies in love and urged them in their studies to "dip into the source of humanism illuminated by the word of God".

When he spoke later to professors in theological faculties he had a message which appeared to be at least partly aimed at the dissident liberal Swiss theologian, Father Hans Küng.

Father Küng, who has questioned Papal infallibility and the Vatican's refusal to allow priests to marry, has continued teaching at Tübingen University in West Germany despite having his Catholic teaching licence withdrawn by Rome in 1979.

He was not present yesterday when the Pope said theologians should realize they did not enjoy complete autonomy.

Their research should be submitted for evaluation by "learned men outside the bounds of a theological school or of a country", he said.



Giving joy: The Pope receiving a gift from a nun at the Franciscan church in Fribourg yesterday.

Polish dissidents in the dock

Walesa condemns trial

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

The Polish Government confirmed yesterday that it would put on trial next month four of its most dedicated opponents, members of the dissident KOR group that advised and helped to set up the Solidarity union.

The announcement, which follows the breakdown of church and UN attempts to free the prisoners, casts a long shadow over the weekend's council elections, and seems sure to sour the Jaruzelski Government's relations with the West and the Catholic Church.

The trial, scheduled for July 13, will be a lengthy one and, judging by the thoroughness of the defence preparations, and embarrassment for the Polish authorities. The four men Mr Jacek Kuron, Mr Adam Michnik, Mr Henryk Wujic and Mr Zbigniew Romaszewski are charged with preparing to overthrow the state by force, which carries a 10-year jail sentence.

The trial was roundly condemned yesterday by Mr Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, by fellow KOR Members who are not imprisoned and by church advisers. Intellectuals close to the Church had been hoping that a meeting between General Jaruzelski and Cardinal Jozef Glemp, the Polish primate, perhaps before the weekend elections, would give fresh impetus to the attempts to release political prisoners, but such a meeting now seems unlikely.

Both the Government and Solidarity have billed Sunday's local polls as a major test of strength. The Government has called for a 100 per cent turnout, though it seems privately reconciled to only 70 per cent participation. The underground opposition has appealed for demonstrations in Warsaw and a 100 per cent boycott.

The KOR defence lawyers had hoped that after the elections which, whatever the result, will presumably be hailed as a victory by the ledership, the authorities would make some gesture of conciliation. An amnesty of the 600 political prisoners including the seven Solidarity leaders and four dissidents could then be declared before or on July 22, the fortieth anniversary of Polish socialism.

At least two senior Western politicans Herr Hans Dietrich Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister, and Mr Andreas Papandreon, the Greek Prime Minister have signalled that they were ready to visit Poland soon, but a KOR trial will freeze these tentative moves towards the Western rehabilitation of the Polish Government.

Salvadorean security unit disbanded

San Salvador (AP) – The Government has dissolved a unit of the Treasury Police that had been repeatedly linked in Western intelligence reports to activities of right-wing death squads, the force's commander said.

The 100 or so agents of the S2, or intelligence, unit of the Treasury Police have been sent to posts in the interior of the country, where they are likely to face battle, Colonel Reinaldo Golcher said. The unit was dissolved in an effort to improve the force's image, and partly because of reports that some of the S2 agents were involved in wrongdoing, he said.

Two S2 agents have been indicted and a third is being sought in connexion with the kidnapping on March 30 of a wealthy Salvadorean landowner. The former director of the S2 unit, Major José Ricardo Pozo, was forced to resign and posted to Paraguay earlier this year because of reports that he was involved in death squad activity.

● TEGUCIGALPA: Rebels backed by the United States said they had killed or wounded 285 Nicaraguan soldiers in fierce fighting in Central and Northern Nicaragua. A radio broadcast by the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) monitored in the Honduran capital, said the rebels had opened up a new battlefront in the central province of Boaco.

Thais want advanced US fighter

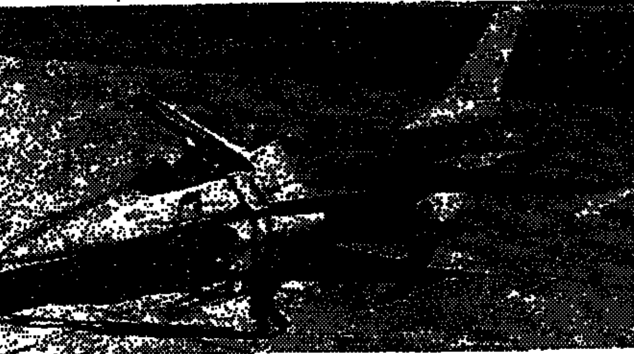
From Neil Kelly
Bangkok

Talks here yesterday between senior US Air Force officers and Thailand's top military men could have crucial impact on the military power balance in South-East Asia and adjacent areas, according to western diplomats and defence officials.

President Reagan sent the team of experts to Bangkok after a Thai Government request to buy the F16A-100, the light fighter aircraft in the US Air Force.

Although they deny it officially, the Americans appear to be trying to persuade the Thais not to buy the aircraft because of its cost and complexity, and because its presence in South-East Asia could start an arms race in the region.

The American experts consequently have been briefing senior Thai officers on the F16A and also other aircraft which they feel might better suit Thailand's defence needs. General Arthit Kamlang-Ek, Thailand's supreme commander, says the A16A is the only aircraft which would give Thailand superiority over Soviet aircraft flown by the Vietnamese.



Top flight: The F16A, the plane Thailand wants to buy.

Brazil gives in to its goldminers

Sao Paulo – As tens of thousands of frustrated goldminers blocked roads, burnt company offices and stripped police stations of their arms in the Amazon region, President Figueiredo signed a decree reopening the country's largest gold mine, Serra Pelada, for freelance mining for three more years (our correspondent writes).

The incident is the latest in a wave of disturbances created by unemployed, landless workers using force to press their claims.

Cash ration

Lagos – More than a month after Nigeria's susprise currency change, stringent cash rationing continues at all commercial banks. Customers trying to take out money deposited during the changeover are only allowed 200 naira (£200) cash. On some days no payments are made at all.

Alibi for priest

Bacolod, Philippines (Reuter) – Five more defence witnesses said yesterday that Father Niall O'Brien, an Irish priest, charged with murder in the central Philippines, was with them in Manila when he was alleged to have killed the mayor of Kabankalan.

New Zealand strikers forced back to work

From W. P. Reeves, Wellington

Government emergency legislation yesterday forced about 2,000 men to resume work at the Marsden Point oil refinery extension project, promising an end to weeks of strikes, lockouts and violence on picket lines.

Rank-and-file union members last week rejected terms for a resumption thrashed out between their leaders and the management. But then the Government proceeded with legislation to force a return under conditions which some union leaders said were more savage than the employers' offers.

Tensions were still high on the site yesterday and it was unclear how many workers refused to go back. Police armed with long batons and backed by reinforcements waited outside the gates, but generally it was peaceful.

The last men to concede were the scaffolders, eight of whom had precipitated the latest trouble by defying their union's overtime ban. Among the conditions of employment is a stipulation that the ostracized eight are to be accepted back into the workforce. Strikes are to be virtually outlawed.

The project, New Zealand's largest industrial undertaking, has been plagued by labour troubles from its start in 1981, with consequent completion delays and escalating costs. From an original estimate of £535m, the projected cost today is more than £1.6bn.

The latest dispute had led to the dismissal of 2,000 of the strikers. Sir Robert Muldoon, the Prime Minister, said recently that the troublemakers would have been shot in other countries.

Marsden Point has been only one of a number of continuing industrial disputes which have acquired sharper political significance in this election year.

THE ARTS

Inside Nicky Henson's tearaway image is a classical actor struggling to get out, tonight he appears at the National Theatre in Machiavelli's *Mandragola*: interview by **Bryan Appleyard**

Leading the oddest sex comedy of them all


Photograph of Nicky Henson by John Voos

Soon after he reached the age of 35 Nicky Henson woke up one morning with an overwhelming urge to put out a contract on the life of Jeremy Irons. Ambition had struck. Suddenly he wanted to be really big, to cash in on the 20 years spent paying his show-business dues. From rock star with Nicky Henson and the Wombats to agonized American in Dennis Potter's *Sufficient Carbohydrate*, he felt he had done enough to climb aboard the gravy train.

The affliction lasted about 18 months. Its effects seem to have been limited to a decision to pull out of Sir Peter Hall's National Theatre production of *The Oresteia* – after all, when ambition strikes, the last thing you want to do is disappear behind an anonymous mask, however worthy the cause. It is a phase that Henson now views with some embarrassment. "It was really bad. I couldn't cope. I was jealous of other actors. I'd never had it before. I think it was due to the fact that I'd always said I wouldn't do my best work until my late thirties and suddenly I didn't have that excuse any more."

Henson's face has always hovered on the fringes of instant recognition while his serious career has developed steadily rather than spectacularly. His father was Leslie Henson, a revue star of the Twenties, and the son scarcely even considered another way of life apart from a momentary infatuation with archaeology. Academically, however, he found his destiny lay with the Wombats.

But their one record never quite made it and Henson drifted into a variety of roles in musicals and satirical reviews until Frank Dunlop – now director of the Edinburgh Festival – spotted him at an audition. Dunlop brought him into the Young Vic and he became one of the central figures in that theatre's most spectacularly successful phase. The money, however, was lousy and Henson made up the income shortfall by appearing in a long succession of dreadful films.

"I didn't actually do any soft porn but they all seemed to be a bit . . . well, tacky. They seemed to get shown all over the world. I was quite a big star in the Far East. A friend of mine went to Hongkong and he nearly got straight back on the plane – the first thing he saw was an 85 foot cutout of me wielding two pistols. . . ."

Henson's strategy was to cultivate himself by night and earn money during the day. It backfired to the extent that the B-movies all now keep cropping up on television. There was one good movie – Michael Reeves's brilliant *Witchfinder General*, in which he played the sidekick to Ian Ogilvy, one-time drummer with the Wombats. But there was also his burgeoning quality as a stage performer. Whereas his contemporaries who drifted into television tended to become eternal Cockney wideboys – "29-year-old ex-convicts" is how Henson describes the typical role – he was studiously acquiring a portfolio of stage qualifications.

Machiavelli's *Mandragola* brings him to the National for the third time. Both the previous spells were for eighteen months and he is beginning to think of the building fondly as some kind of base – "I must say this about the National, they are particularly good at bringing on the middle range of actors. Of course, they have the stars, but they also bring out the best in the less well known people."

And ironically, having avoided all those sex comedies in the Sixties, he now finds himself playing the lead in a renaissance sex comedy which would make most of them look distinctly tame. The play is the first by the director David Gilmore at the National, and must represent one of the more oddball risks of the year.

"It's not been done professionally in London, though there was a very successful version in New York about seven years ago. That was a period production but we're setting this one in the present day because we don't want to build a wall between the play and the audience. I'm playing an Italian movie star who's been in Paris for 20 years and has come back because he's obsessed with this woman. I don't know why they thought of me. They just kept saying, well, it's a sort of Nicky Henson part really . . ."

He bursts into one of his unnervingly loud peals of laughter, all of which seem to be directed at the peculiarities of his own life and career. They are peculiarities of which he seems constantly aware, knowing that his aspirations now to play Coriolanus or Richard III seem slightly absurd coming from the former Wombats lead singer and star of 25 – well 24 – terrible movies. Into Henson there seems to be built both a love of show business and a distrust of it. On the one hand there is the enjoyment of the publicity – he is a steady inhabitant of the gossip columns thanks to a marriage and separation with Una Stubbs and subsequently the companionship of Susan Hampshire – and on the other there is the earnest belief in quality drama and what the mandarins have to offer.

"I love being directed. That's the great thing about the National – you can work with four or five of the best directors in the world. And great directors are always great teachers."

But the economics of the profession mean his split personality persists. Whereas he once subsidized his seasons at the Old Vic with bad movies, he now subsidizes his live performances with "voice-over" work for television commercials – his voice is among the most popular for its macho-gravelly tone to advertise macho-gravelly products like very fast cars.

At the age of 39, he may have passed the phase of murderous ambition, but he still has not found a logical future. Romantic leads seem to have been coming his way lately but he hardly regards them as a sustainable proposition. Films would be attractive but the industry still has him down as the "29-year-old ex-convict" type. So the part of the lascivious Callimaco may be a turning-point – an ironic state of affairs since the sheer oddity of the play still had cast and director wondering exactly what kind of property they had until previews began.

But meanwhile Nicky Henson is happy enough being Nicky Henson, with his deafening laughter, tight jeans and shirts whose sole function seems to be to bear the Ralph Lauren logo. He is always in work, never turns in a bad performance and, besides, he likes the life and admires his colleagues.

"Actors are generous with their money and their time. If you step out as Hamlet to do the big soliloquy you know there's half a dozen actors in the wings willing you to go for the big one – they want you to be a success. Mind you, if I ever did that speech I'd probably just do the jokes and throw in a couple of pratfalls." Another deafening laugh.

John Percival introduces the Dutch National Ballet, which opens in London on Monday

Clarity in camera

Hans van Manen and company in *Bits and Pieces*

Hans van Manen is a very practical choreographer. For instance, the programme of his works which the Dutch National Ballet will give at the London Coliseum on Monday, opening a week's season, is danced entirely to piano music. He explains how he came to it: "There's so much piano music that has never been used for ballet. Also, it has intimacy, and I like that. It has melody, but there is also a rhythmical interest which is important for dance. It is very clear music, rhythmically and melodically, and I like clarity. I try always to make things as clear as possible. And, of course, in our time when there's not too much money, using piano music you can produce ballets very cheaply."

Van Manen is one of three choreographers with the National Ballet. His two colleagues are both active and had one work apiece on the company's Holland Festival programme earlier this month. Toer van Schayk made an uncharacteristically abstract dance piece, *Rhymeless*, to a strong, harsh score by Detlev Müller-Siemens. Rudi van Dantzig's *In Praise of Folly*, to an anthology of contrasted music (Sibelius, Stravinsky, Brian Eno and Thirties dance bands), sets the personal conflicts and preoccupations of two couples against the perspective of a society with unprecedented ability to explore or destroy its universe.

In that context Van Manen's latest creation looks modest. It is called *Bits and Pieces* and is mostly light-hearted. A pas de deux to one of Mendelssohn's Songs Without Words (that piano again) is played straight, then repeated with a spoken commentary by the woman, Julie Stanzak, that throws quite another comic light on it. Rachel Beaujean prepares to do a pirouette and is jinxed by interruptions and corrections from all her colleagues.

Van Manen himself makes a rare stage appearance, tyrannizing his cast with the aid of a television remote-control handset that switches their activities on and off, then himself performing a solo that proves beyond their power to interrupt. Perhaps, behind the joke, he is implying something about the inevitable relationship between choreographer and dancers; he does, after all, describe the ballet as "a deadly serious comedy".

In a way, the most personal statement in *Bits and Pieces* is the opening section, subtitled "Thank you Mr Muybridge". In case that name rings only a faint, elusive bell, think of those early photographs in long strips revealing the processes of ordinary functions such as walking, running, picking up a jug, or whatever: repetitive, mundane but fascinating. They are the inspiration for dances by a cast of 12 in which (to some of David Byrne's music from *The Catherine Wheel*) Van Manen demonstrates how much interest can be found in such actions as walking on, sitting down, standing up and the like.

It is no chance that makes Van Manen turn to a photographer for source material. Nowadays he spends half his time on photography, having discovered that it was a way of involving himself actively in the world of visual art where he had always been an eager spectator. He works to a rigorous professional standard and is one of the exhibitors in a series of photography shows this month in Amsterdam. His choreographic experience contributes to his photography. "There's hardly any movement if you pose someone for photographs. You make stills – but the stills come out of movement." Each art nourishes the other, with a lot of feedback from photography into the choreography.

You can see that in the programme coming to London. First, on the most obvious level, he uses a hand-held spotlight like a videocamera to pursue the solo dancer in *Portrait*, this time much more intrusively and aggressively than he did with a real camera in an earlier ballet, *Live*. (The Dutch National Ballet is probably the only company in the world to list a videomaster among its artistic staff, and keeps him busy providing an unique working archive.)

Another of the works to be given, *Pose*, not only makes its female dancers stand and walk like model girls, consciously posing, but actually used a non-dancer, a photographer friend of Van Manen's, to create the only male role. Nowadays it is performed by a dancer, who can imitate and adopt the undancerly movements developed on Paul Blanca's body, but, Van Manen explains, "If I had tried to make it on a dancer, I would have had to ask him to forget everything he had learnt".

A photographer's eye underlies all of Van Manen's choreography, and with hindsight can be seen always to have done so, even before he discovered the extent of his own preoccupation with the art.

Just as his reliance on piano music for many recent works "brightened my vocabulary", so the obsession with photography has given added sharpness to the clarity of pose and gesture that has always been a trademark in Van Manen's choreography. As long ago as 1972, in making *Twilight*, he turned intuitively to the theatrical contrasts possible in making a dancer wear high-heeled shoes and remove them part-way through. Now he puts dancers into heeled shoes or ballet shoes, or on bare feet, as a way of changing focus, as consciously as he would select a different lens for his camera.

That is one of the factors that make his ballets look unconventional. He likes things that are strange or fantastic, and when he observes them in life he seizes them for his art. His working philosophy is based on the idea that "I had the right to use anything I liked" to emancipate art. Also, he believes: "We should always take risks, otherwise nothing happens."

Theatre

Makarova's magic

On Your Toes
Palace

This is incomparably the best advertisement for the pre-war Broadway musical theatre to reach the West End, and not simply by virtue of its £1.25m production costs and the thunderously publicized participation of Natalie Makarova and the indestructible George Abbott.

On Your Toes dates from an era when America's musicians as well its politicians were trying to set up a new deal, and jazz chauvinism was publicly coming to terms with the European tradition. Richard Rodgers was no Gershwin; but he was certainly out for musical coexistence, and his score for this show is blessedly free from the philistine shadow of Hoagy Carmichael's "old music master". The least you can claim for it is that he supplied a solid pretext for Balanchine's thrilling collisions of ballet and jazz dance, including the "Slaughter on Tenth Avenue" finale which takes music drama to a pitch I have never experienced elsewhere in his work.

You could argue that the whole thing could have been better worked out strictly in dance terms; but Broadway would never have swallowed that, and the book (Rodgers's /Hart/Abbott) is a good deal wittier and better constructed than you have any right to expect.

The musical experiment is solidly justified in the person of young Phil, a vaudeville hoofer descended from a long line of music teachers; and, when he deserts the stage for the classroom, where better than in one of the New Deal's WPA schools?

On the other side of the cultural fence, the Russian ballet company is presented as a perfectly credible group of artists who are boarding the New World gravy train, combining egoism and missionary superiority with a readiness to make terms with their new public, especially under the blackmailing persuasion of a big-spending patron. You could complain that all these people are too bland to be true; but enough hints get through to reveal the showbiz monsters that would actually have prevented Phil from dancing his way to the top.

The weakest passages in the show are those in Phil's classroom, with eager students lining up to go through their paces and impress the visiting VIPs, and Phil's girlfriend (Siobhan McCarthy) embarking on her long, insipid torch-carrying progress through a story with which she has nothing to do. However, even in these scenes, the sense of period style comes over with incisive relish, and you note the superlative casting not only of Tim Flavin, as a sleek-haired, bespectacled Phil, evidently a complete professorial prig until his limbs melt into dance, but also in Kevin Owers as his star composition pupil, an overkeen buffoon in plus-fours who then sits down and plays brilliantly.


Star entrance: Makarova in *déshabillé*

Mr Abbott comes most clearly into the picture with the first sight of Makarova – stretched out in bed under a heap of newspapers and ruminatively rubbing her legs together, and then arising in *déshabillé* at the news that she has a visitor (Phil). "A man? Eez a lucky day for 'im." Not for some years have I seen a better calculated star entrance.

And Makarova goes on to justify it in a marvellously directed seduction scene in which she combines brutally well aimed kicks and assaults on her day's haul of orchids with playing the submissive enchantress; finally marking him down as her prey by triumphantly seizing his glasses.

Musically the show is built around three extented dance sections of which the most electrifying is the title number which begins unpromisingly in the classroom and then enters an abstract zone where jazz and balletic groups alternate, each watching the other group with a hopeless shaking of heads, until they grasp the alien technique and go into a whirling acceleration with all the stylistic barriers obliterated.

The other two set pieces, both sumptuously set by Zack Brown, consist of the Ballets Russes parody *Princess Zenobia* (with Bakst-like decor and sub-Borodin pumping from the pit), which brings on Phil as an awkward-squad slave to be repeatedly felled by Makarova's revolving left leg. You can see the joke coming, but the invention and timing make it deliriously funny. *Tenth Avenue*, encased in an actual *Bullet in the Ballet* plot, yields a chrome and mirrored nightclub with Makarova at last released into jazz dance and feats such as her high-kicking funeral march while lying back in her partner's arms with her hair touching the floor.

Plottery is staunchly upheld by Honor Blackman and John Bennett; Makarova fans must book before September 3, when she is replaced by Doreen Wells.

Irving Wardle

Television

Competently disinterested

It was essential to Doug Lucie's *A Class of his Own*, on BBC 2 last night, that his hero (or anti-hero) Phil should look something of a misfit: working-class boy at grammer school, translated from his father's ken and not quite into that of his teachers, apart from the trendy English master who thinks he might be Oxbridge material.

The trouble with Tim Roth, cast to play this disorientated potential academic wonder, was that he did not come across as misfit enough. True he wore his blazer sleeves above his forearms, a sartorial foible likely to have the same effect as a tourniquet; but that, a wandering tie and a generally resentful mien could not establish how far he stood apart from his fellows. We did not see enough of them to judge the distance.

It would, one might think, hardly be great nowadays. Working-class boys in grammar schools are scarcely a novelty, nor are boys who wear a generally disapproving air. It is a pity that, for his first play written for television, Mr Lucie had not a more substantial plot.

The play hinged on a staff meeting convened to discuss a future for Phil who, though suspected to be bright, is unresponsive and anxious to depart. The options are a job on a local paper – journalism being one of the last refuges of the unqualified – or, if the English master has his way, more school, then Oxbridge. It proved to be the latter, to Phil's agreement and that of his parents.

What made the intervening action tolerable was that it was not required to extend beyond 50 minutes and the dialogue was sharpish if, at times, rather monotonously so.

Tim Roth was required to show little apart from disinterest for most of the time and he did that competently. Schoolboys would think it not much of a challenge. Graham Crowden moved into the vacuums to enjoy himself as the headmaster and George Irving was hyper-active and hyper-smart as the cynical English master. Terry Coles produced and Jeremy Ancock directed.

Dennis Hackett

Dance

Dubious distinction

Pulcinella
Coliseum

You might think it difficult to make *Pulcinella* sound dreary, to take all the bounce and sentiment out of the Pergolesi melodies and all the sparkle out of Stravinsky's arrangements. However, Charles Vanderzand managed to direct a bleak performance by Festival Ballet's orchestra at the Coliseum on Tuesday, with some truly dreadful singing by the three soloists.

That got Glen Tetley's new ballet away to a bad start, compounded by the bizarre incongruity of Rouben Ter-Arutunian's designs. Perhaps he has undertaken this kind of subject too often and wanted to get away from tradition.

So Pimpinella wears what seems one of the less attractive of this year's bathing dresses with an irregularly shaped bit of plastic round her hips, while the other women are as overhung with bobbles and frills as Victorian armchairs. Odd wheeled structures are moved precariously about (with what looked like a near-accident at the première); colours are mostly over-tasteful pastels.

So Tetley had little to help him, and he needed all the help he could get, as the ballet has a story which has defeated almost every choreographer who has tackled it (Heinz Spoerli in Basle is the only exception I know of), and the narrative character style it demands is right off Tetley's usual ground.

He tackles it bravely, head-on, and goes down fighting. Every now and again there is a really bright idea, such as using Pimpinella's tears and kisses to concoct the elixir that will bring the supposed Pulcinella back from his pretended death, or a comic quartet for the old men in which each wants to go a different way.

But real character dancing is something more than cute gestures mixed with showy steps: it should make every person on stage completely individual and full of life. It is rapidly becoming a lost art, and neither Tetley nor his dancers have the experience to bring it off in this context.

Koen Onzia, as the hero's friend and accomplice Furbo, comes nearest to it. He dances with a dazzling speed and agility, and his bright but slightly eccentric personality suits the role well. Matz Skoog as Pulcinella manages not to be left too far behind in their numbers together, but seems a little too anxious to be liked, which is out of place in a character who pulls the girls and fools the men by not giving a damn.

Elisabetta Terabust brings her dark, expressive eyes and supple body to Pimpinella; she has a charm and intelligence that make the most of limited opportunities. It is probably only coincidence that the other Italian dancers in the cast, Renata Calderini and Maurizio Bellezza, also show more temperament than their colleagues during all the relentless jigging about. The printed synopsis, incidentally, succeeds in being even more muddled than the stage action: a remarkable achievement.

John Percival

London debuts

Colourful

With her programme of Mozart, Chopin, Ravel and Liszt the Australian pianist Janine Sowden set herself some formidable technical challenges. Yet the dominating feature of her playing was an almost fragile sensitivity to quality of sound, which well suited Ravel's *Gaspard de la Nuit*. Perhaps "Le Gibet" could have sounded more chilling, but "Ondine" and "Scarbo" each contained a delicate mixture of poetry with virtuosity.

Chopin's *B flat* minor Sonata benefitted equally from Miss Sowden's attention to colour. She was careful not to allow the work to degenerate into the emptiness so easily achieved in the first two movements by over-fast tempi and in the "Marche funèbre" by too much pomp.

But caution, quite rightly, was not a feature of her effectively pedalled reading of the finale. Indeed her evocation of the ghostly chase was so harrowing that it made the broad serenity of Liszt's *Bénédiction de Dieu dans la solitude* a positive necessity.

Stephen Pettitt

SPECTRUM

Bringing it all back home

The Times Profile: Bob Dylan

The revisionist wind blowing through contemporary American history is re-inflating crumpled villains into smooth heroes and dashing old icons to the ground. The bigger they stood, the further they have to fall, and none therefore has taken such a tumble as the central figure of the Sixties' counter culture, Bob Dylan.

In this re-writing of the past, just as Vietnam becomes A Good Thing – the US as defender of freedom – and "The Vets" undergo a rehabilitation, so the obloquy attaches itself to new targets, like the writers of all those pacifist lyrics.

Meanwhile across the water, Dylan, now 43, is blowing his way up Europe from Verona to Dublin on a 20-date concert tour which is widely seen as the precursor to a fresh assault on his homeland. And as he duets with his old consort Joan Baez at the German dates, the response is colossal. Here Dylan is not merely attracting the nostalgia vote, for the audience is full of youngsters who were not born when Masters of War, Hard Rain's A-Gonna Fall and the rest of those daunting chants were released.

What these teenagers want in their music is an ideology which finds no such articulate presentation in today's music. To the older listeners, some may seem hackneyed and naive, some still fresh and indestructible; whatever the case, they point to an intriguing phenomenon; the fears and the furies engendered by the Cuban missile crisis are being recycled note for note, word for word, with great effect on the youth of the cruise countries, 20 years on.

So popular is Baez in West Germany, largely because of her appeal to the Green movement, that Dylan is said to be bringing her onstage at the Wembley concert on July 7. Eighteen years ago, when he was already packing the Albert Hall, she waited in vain for a summons, and if they do perform together next month it will be the first time they have done so efficially in England. It would be a pleasantly incongruous sight; the madonna with the still virginal voice next to the infinitely altered Dylan coming in a bit late and not entirely in tune – a spitfire straffing a Sunday school.

During his current European progress, gone are the gospel singers who preceded him, John the Baptist-fashion, in the 1981 tour; gone too is the 12-piece line-up of 1978. With his four-strong band (all British), the almost universal hope is that he has returned to the basics from which his best work sprang in the past. If the neo-conservative trends in the US have diminished his standing, they can hardly have damaged him more than did his own conversion to born-again Christianity five years ago. After all, Dylan's great strength, for all the biblical allusions that laced the lyrics from the outset, had lain in the secular mode. Why all these spiritual couplets from a street poet whose joy had once been to snarl at the manufacturers of war?

Over the past two decades there has arisen a sort of game between Dylan and the public over "where he's at". The results have often proved unsatisfactory to both parties, but somehow it has acquired a dynamic of its own. Perhaps it would have been better to heed his advice, stick to the text, and leave the man alone. Yet because of his own elusiveness, and because of the deeply enigmatic shifts from period to period, style to style, he has connived in the process and the inquiries go on.

For the record, the latest word in New York is that he has embraced the Shabbad Orthodoxy, a conclusion for which the absence of Friday dates on the present tour is cited. Six months ago he took part in the barmitzvah service for his 16-year-old son Jesse (as in James) Byron (as in the poet) Dylan at the Western Wall in Jerusalem. On that occasion Dylan Senior's dress gave credence to the notion that he had joined the Lubavitch movement, a proselytizing Hassidic Jewish sect based in Brooklyn. Certainly he has been in contact with some of that group's institutions throughout the US.

But then again, only the other week he was to be seen backstage at the *Late Night With David Letterman* show, in which he played seven songs, saying: "I wanna meet Liberace". And, as ever, getting his way. There he is in *Rolling Stone* – the Zionist scholar next to the schmaltzy tinkler. "He has requested that I autograph some pictures for his children", said Liberace.

The irony is he's not a revolutionary

And in April, an impromptu appearance at the Grammy awards, all got up in tuxedo and shades. "He's a very nice man," said Stevie Wonder after a flunky had whisked Dylan away. "A bit introverted, but still a very nice man."

Why should we be thrown, after all this time, by what is only more evidence of multiplicity? He is an American; a Jew (Zimmerman was his name); the son of a home appliance salesman and elder of the local synagogue in Hibbing, Minnesota; grandson of an Odessa emigrant; a country boy and a city singer; a voracious reader; an assimilator of musical traditions as diverse as Gershwin, Porter, Rodgers, Leadbelly, Guthrie and the urban bluesmen. The only real point of surprise – and it was evident 20 years ago – is that contemporary folk music had somehow recruited a writer with serious claims to poetic excellence. Surely no one else working in the English language can have peddled popular music (by its sales alone it must be so dubbed) with such dense and complex lyrics. Looking back over a canon of several hundred songs, you find an astonishing breadth; sustained flights of difficult imagery, moral and religious aphorisms, metaphysical constructs, and above all, crammed narratives flashing across like novels, with fugitive figures darting, like Dylan himself, in and out of the American nightmare. No wonder that credible academics on both sides of the Atlantic have wheeled the ponderous machines of literary criticism up to this citadel and gone away rewarded.

The trouble was, and is, that his very presence in the rock industry has made him the butt of cultural snobbery and generational bias. Pop was meant to be an escape from reality, not an intellectual bed of nails. When British teenagers of the Sixties tried to turn their parents on to Dylan, the result was invariably that the gramophone was turned off. In the words of a very literary North London headmaster when confronted with the Freewheelin' album: "He looks like a Dickens crossing sweeper and he sounds like a sheep in pain."



Times have not changed: Bob Dylan in Hamburg early this month at the beginning of his 10-country tour of Europe where there has been a huge response from a whole new generation of fans

The great irony of all this is that Dylan, far from being a revolutionary, is an arch traditionalist. For a start, the tunes which he purloined in his early days had been knocking around for decades. He may have bent the notes and stretched the time, but for all the world he was filching the cadences of the past to bear the messages of his own present. It was Dylan's own musical forbear, Woody Guthrie who, even while dying from Huntington's chorea, told him not to worry where the tunes came from, and Dylan took him at his word.

If he then went on to take all manner of liberties with the verse forms – three lines here, five lines there, depending on what he had to say – that was only consistent with the art of the minstrel as it can be traced back to Francois Villon and before. As Louis Cantor, a mid-West historian now working on a book about the Sixties, puts it: "It is ironic that the man should have been seen as avant-garde; prior to the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the words and the music were indivisible, and what Dylan's doing is bringing back the old form. I consider that in the Sixties he democtratized the intellectual tradition."

Falling from grace is hardly a new experience for Dylan; in 1965 he was all but howled from the stage of the Albert Hall for the heresy of going electric; in 1969 he was reviled for retreating into the sanctuary of country music with Nashville Skyline; ten years later came the odium of having discovered God. But there is consistency here, for stasis is the thing which Dylan abhors; there is a compulsion to re-invent himself in his own (or God's) new image, and if that entails tearing down the edifices of his old songs and serving them up in an almost unrecognizable form, then so be it. He is doing to them no more than he is doing to himself.

And yet surely something *did* go wrong when he waxed evangelistic. The singer may have been working in the bright light of salvation, but the songs were languishing in the dark night of the soul. So soon after the tale of the boxer, Ruben Hurricane Carter, in the best traditions of Dylan's partisan journalism, it seemed like a sort of abnegation.

The music critic Robert Shelton, a long time friend of Dylan's, and completing a biography to be published next year, is in no doubt what happened: "When the inspiration ran out, he poured Christianity in, and that's where he torpedoed his career.

"He also went badly wrong over the *Renaldo and Clara* movie seven years ago. He decided–or he was persuaded–that the only way to avoid spending over a million dollars on promotion was to give a series of interviews. None of them was very revealing, but suddenly you had this sphynx who was willing to talk, so long as he could sell the visiting rights. So he started to talk and to break up his mystique. A guy who was never in the process of merchandizing anything – suddenly he was hustling".

Shelton, who has been working on the book for 15 years, measures his words with care: "As a person? He is an extremely moody guy. A manic depressive".

What, clinically?

"No. First of all I'm not a psychiatrist, so I couldn't give you a clinical point of view. Manic depressive in the sense that he has these wide swings of mood. The arrogance and what have you, which is there in ample measure, that's largely self-protective. If he's thorny and difficult, it's because he wants to keep a distance. When he's relaxed, or high, or stoned. . . ."

Does he drink, or smoke, or what?

"Well, I've had some drinks with him. As to the smoking, well I'll pass on that. When he's relaxed he can be an absolutely charming guy, much like his father, who was one of the most personable people I've ever met. He was a charmer, but he could get steely hard. Oh, a tough guy, a tough guy".

Like his son?

"Yeah. Dylan's a very scary guy. He scares you because of his . . . I can no longer use the word uncompromising about him, but he used to be uncompromising . . . he doesn't like cheapness. He really doesn't like cheapness".

In what?

"In anything. Cheapness in American life, cheapness in culture, cheapness in style. He really is a rigorous opponent of what is tawdry".

But what about the famous unknowability? Is it that he simply adopts a series of diferent guises?

"That's a part of it. But there's a quietness about him that nobody can reach. A girl who lived with him for two and a half years, Suze Rotolo, *She* was asking *me* questions about him because even she couldn't get through to him. There's something very strange about the people from that north country up there. I suppose you could compare it to Workington, or maybe the Highlands where you feel you're on the edge of nothing. Outside of Hibbing, there isn't anything, there's just bush. The further up you go the quieter the people become; there's a kind of Indianness among the white Americans."

According to Shelton Dylan structured his early life as if he were going to die at any moment. "The strange thing is that he didn't die".

Did his rebirth bring him a kind of death?

Why strange?

"Well, he was on the way to the cemetery several times and he got out and hitch-hiked home."

Why was he on his way?

"Living. Living larger than life. Working beyond his resources, following a self-destructive pattern. A romantic poet has *got* to burn himself out; they all do, don't they? I think we, all of us, are making incredible, unbearable, inhuman demands on him by expecting a guy who started at the time he did still to go on giving more. He goes on out of a need for self-expression. The "Jokerman" track on *Infidels*, that's a *very* narcissistic song, another mirror, but a lighter, easier kind than before, when you could well not have been sure whether he indentified so much with Jesus that . ."

Shelton was making him sound like a schizophrenic.

"That's *your* observation of him. I'd say multiphrenic, if there is such a word."

As Dylan plies his way towards London, there are more straws than answers blowing in the wind about the direction of his art. Although his British public took heart from the last album, their fear remains that the "re-birth" carried with it a kind of death; that the certainty of faith dulls the writing of one who could make such a fine meal of doubt. To put it crudely has God got Bob on His side, or have we? Their hope is that, slowly but surely, the Lord is being left to tend his Heaven and that their own idol is being lowered gently back down to earth. It probably won't be quite that simple, but we shall see.

Alan Franks

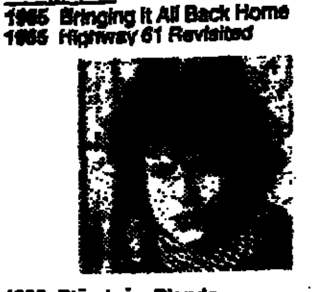
The Albums

FOLK AND PROTEST
1962 Bob Dylan
1963 The Freewheelin' Bob Dylan



1964 The Times They Are A-Changin'
1964 Another Side of Bob Dylan

FOLK ROCK
1965 Bringing It All Back Home
1965 Highway 61 Revisited



1966 Blonde on Blonde
1967 Bob Dylan's Greatest Hits

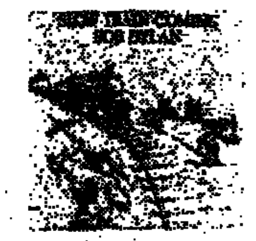
COUNTRY
1968 John Wesley Harding
1969 Nashville Skyline
1970 Self Portrait
1971 More Bob Dylan's Greatest Hits
1973 Pat Garrett and Billy the Kid

THE MIDDLE PERIOD
1973 Dylan
1974 Planet Waves
1974 Before the Flood
1975 Blood on the Tracks
1975 The Basement Tapes
1976 Desire

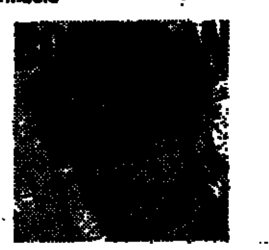


1977 Hard Rain
1978 Street Legal
1978 Budokan

THE RELIGIOUS ERA
1979 Slow Train Coming



1980 Saved
1981 Shot of Love
1983 Infidels



TOMORROW

Revealed: the nine men who plotted to kill Pope John Paul II

moreover . . . Miles Kington

For those of you voting today for a Eurocandidate and still not quite sure what Europe is all about, or indeed quite where it is, here are all the facts you need to know.

Q. What is involved in voting for a Euro-MP?

A. It's exactly the same as voting for your normal MP.

Q. But I have no idea what a Euro-MP does, or what he is meant to do, or where he is when I need him.

A. As I said, it's just like voting for your normal MP.

Q. What is Europe?

A. Europe is a group of countries who have decided to make the regulations for the next war so hard to follow that it will probably never happen.

Q. What has been the result so far?

A. A lot of butter and a lot of paper.

Q. What is the butter for?

A. It is our main weapon against Russia. If the Soviet Union should ever declare war on us, they know we would drop a million tonnes of butter on them. This would ruin their diet and they would all die agonized, lingering deaths.

Q. What if Russia doesn't declare war?

A. We shall have to think of a new use for butter.

Q. When Greece joined the EEC, did they have any new ideas for butter?

A. No, but we now have a mount of olives.

Q. What is the basic idea behind the Treaty of Rome?

A. The idea, basically, is: when in Brussels, do as the Germans do.

Q. Why did Britain join the EEC?

A. To unite the French and Germans against us and make the next war impossible.

Q. I thought the answer was: to introduce a refreshing dollop of common sense and compromise.

A. Yes, but unfortunately Mrs Thatcher has spoilt all that.

Q. Why does Europe featherbed the farmers and not the industrialists?

A. Because farmers can at least produce butter, but all industry produces is acid rain.

Q. Couldn't you use the acid rain to get rid of butter?

A. Not if it means Geoffrey Cannon writing an angry book about it.

Q. Has anyone ever left the Common Market?

A. Yes, Greenland.

Q. Was this a good or a bad thing?

A. Good, because we lost a blubber mountain. Bad, because the Common Market is now half the size it was and much easier for Russia to invade.

Q. Why on earth would Russia want to capture Europe?

A. As a nice going away present for Mr Chernenko.

Q. Why wouldn't the EEC admit Britain under a committed European like Mr Heath?

A. Because when they heard him trying to speak French, they said: "Mon Dieu, if this is what a committed European from Britain sounds like, what must the others be like?"

Q. Why has Russia never invaded Europe?

A. Because they know all the roads would be blocked with French lorries.

Q. How much paper does the EEC produce every year?

A. Enough to wrap all the butter in Europe.

Q. Why is the EEC centre sometimes in Brussels, sometimes Luxembourg, Strasbourg or Rome, but never anywhere in Britain?

A. I'm not sure. I think it's something to do with our football supporters.

Q. Why should I vote for a Euro-MP today?

A. So you can say you were the only person in your town to do so.

Q. Which party should I vote for?

A. If you are against Europe, for Labour. If you are for Europe, for the Alliance. If you couldn't care less either way, for the Tories.

Q. And if I'm passionately pro-Europe?

A. Go out and buy some butter.

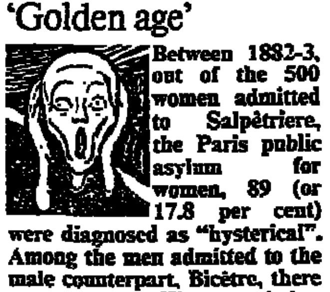
FINDINGS

A series reporting on research: Women's history

Hidden women

Women have been "hidden" from his tory. The terms in which traditional political history was written ensured that their contribution to the past would go largely unrecorded since women did not fill the role of statesman or politican, general or lawyer. Now social history is uncovering the lives of "ordinary people" has focused on the activities of half the population - women. Nowhere is the scope of their ambition more apparent than in the programme of the major conference in the field of women's history, the Berkshire Conference to be held at Smith college, Massachusetts in early June. For three days historians will hear papers on subjects as diverse as *Gender and sexual disorder in the Renaissance*, *Female deviance under scrutiny, 1860-1960*, *Right-wing women in France and Germany in the 1895-1945*, *The politics of motherhood*, *Women's role in medieval monastic life*, *White women among North American Indians*, *Women's prison history*, *Jews and feminism*, and *Grandma was an activist - radical women remember*.

'Golden age'

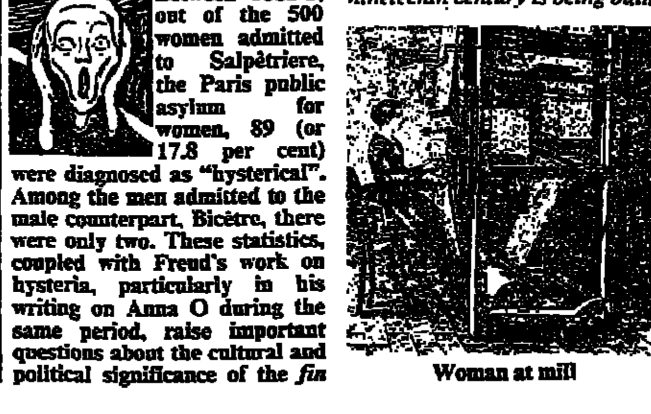


Between 1882-3, out of the 500 women admitted to Salpêtriere, the Paris public asylum for women, 89 (or 17.8 per cent) were diagnosed as "hysterical". Among the men admitted to the male counterpart, Bicêtre, there were only two. These statistics, coupled with Freud's work on hysteria, particularly in his writing on Anna O during the same period, raise important questions about the cultural and political significance of the *fin de siecle* "golden age" of hysteria. Was hysteria an illness? asks Dianne Hunter in the current issue of *Feminist Studies*, or was it an expression of women's anger and resentment which patriarchal conventions of society made it impossible to express linguistically?

Work outside

The 1851 census reveals that of women over 20, nearly 800,000 worked outside the home in paid employment – and many more did part time or occasional work that the census did not trawl. But what did they do? Sally Alexander is studying women's work in London in the nineteenth century and her report of the years 1820-50 has just been published by the Journeyman's Press in conjunction with the London History Workshop. She chose London because the metropolis offered no single staple employment for women, unlike the northern textile towns, and in a city of skilled trades and small workshops, women, although long excluded from formal apprenticeships often worked with their husbands in a trade.

The author's work particularly illuminates the working conditions of the numerous outworkers contingent on the processes of the industrial revolution, and with the various studies of women in the mills and Angela John's book on the "pit brow lasses" of the coal mines, a picture of the lives of working-class women in the nineteenth century is being built.



Woman at mill



Wet nurse suckles child of Diane de Poitiers

Mother love?

Did mothers always love their children? No, argued Lawrence Stone and Philippe Ariès. Using such evidence aas pictures, literature, the use of wet nurses and the statistics for infant abandonment, they adduced that it was not until the decline of high rates of infant mortality in the mid-eighteenth century that a fully child-orientated society emerged. In riposte, Linda Pollock in her book *Forgotten Children* (Cambridge University Press) uses letters and diaries to show very tender maternal feelings well before the 1700s; G. Sussman in *Selling Milk. The Wet Nurse business in France 1715-1914* explains how many mothers had to send their own babies out to wet nurses in order that they could work to support their families and Olwen Hufton in *The Poor of Eighteenth-Century France* demonstrates that for many mothers of illegitimate children, abandonment was the child's only hope of advance.

Over 50

The Cambridge Population Group defines a spinster as someone over 50 who dies without ever having been married. Spinsters represented a significant segment in the population yet they have been even more "hidden from history" than their married or widowed sisters – apart from the findings in Richard Wall's recent article in *Females de demographie historique*, "Women alone in English society".

Medieval marriage



As late as the thirteenth century, penalties for rape were reduced if the woman was pretty. A twelfth-century girl had been married so young that she was still playing with dolls as a widow. The lives of medieval women surface in documents, literature and records about marriage and religion. Georges Duby's magisterial work on medieval marriage, The Knight, the Lady and Priest *(Allen Lane) has just appeared in English translation; Angela Lucas has explored the cult of the Virgin Mary as a role model for women in her work on* Women in the Middle Ages *(Harvest Press), and Pauline Stafford in* Queens, Concubines and Dowagers. The King's Wife in the Early Middle Ages *(Batsford) traces the way queens became secure from the threat of the progeny of concubines, and dowagers were able to live out their old age in peace as the Church's ruling for monogamy became accepted, the law of primogeniture established and a pattern of royal succession a stabilizing factor in society.*

Fabian founder

1984, the centenary of the founding of the Fabian Society sees the publication by Virago of the second volume of one of the movement's best known founders, Beatrice Webb. Beatrice Webb was not involved in the early struggles to improve women's situation – indeed for many years she opposed women's suffrage. But the publication of her diaries reveal *centrality to women's history*, for throughout her life Beatrice pondered on the "woman question" the choice for an educated Victorian woman between what she perceives to be the duties of a wife and mother, and a purposeful life outside the home; the conflicting need for sexual and emotional fulfilment and for independent thought and action and her awareness of women's low status in the labour market.



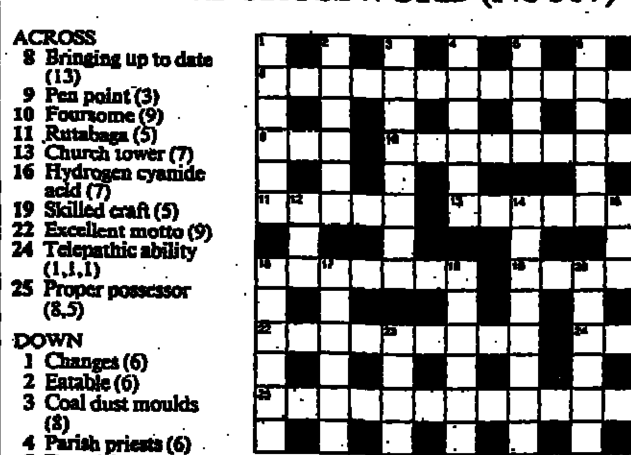
Sidney and Beatrice Webb

Witch hunt

For a time witches were rather favoured by some historians who liked to see them as crypto-feminists, advanced thinkers who become the scapegoats of a male dominated society as Barbara Ehrenreich and Deidre English suggested in an influential article Witches, Midwives and Nurses. *But recently, work by C. Marchant on women and ecology and Christina Larner's book on the witch hunt in Scotland, modify this picture by demonstrating that those women who were accused of being witches were often old, alone – indeed the conventional "wise women" of the village.*

Juliet Gardiner

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 367)



ACROSS
8 Bringing up to date (13)
9 Pen point (3)
10 Foursome (9)
11 Rutabaga (5)
13 Church tower (7)
16 Hydrogen cyanide acid (7)
19 Skilled craft (5)
22 Excellent motto (9)
24 Telepathic ability (1,1,1)
25 Proper possessor (8,5)

DOWN
1 Changes (6)
2 Eatable (6)
3 Coal dust moulds (8)
4 Parish priests (6)
5 Rave (4)
6 First rate (6)
7 Atchoo (6)
12 Armed conflict (3)
14 Outside (8)
15 Pot cover (3)
16 Verse (6)
17 Release from cell (6)
18 Little group (6)
20 Growing old (6)
21 Accomplished (6)
23 Tardy (4)

SOLUTION TO No 366
ACROSS: 1 Emblem 4 Biceps 7 Mote 8 Oblivion 9 In flight 13 Row 16 Friend at court 17 Ode 19 Solitude 24 Tomahawk 25 Veto 26 Belfry 27 Noodle
DOWN: 1 Emmy 2 Bete noire 3 Maori 4 Belch 5 Cave 6 Provo 10 Links 11 Grail 12 Tacit 13 Roundhead 14 Wits 15 Afro 18 Drone 20 Oracy 21 Ink in 22 Half 23 C of E

BOOKS

Who killed the Pope? I, said the publisher

Peter Nichols reviews the book that murders Pope John Paul I

IN GOD'S NAME
By David Yallop
Cape, £9.95

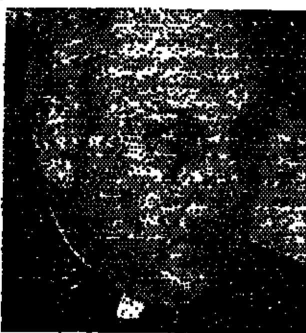
I have had a pretty close look at the bodies of four Popes. And I must say that the corpse which gave me the most trouble, more precisely, a sort of perplexity and disquietude, was that of John Paul I, the humble predecessor of the present spectacular pontiff. At the time of his death in September 1978, after 33 days as Pope, there was talk in Rome of foul play. But it was little more than talk, and now we must be extremely grateful to David Yallop, whether we believe it or not, for the efficient way in which he makes out a case for murder, and actually names the list of suspects who he believes could and would have poisoned this seemingly inoffensive little man elected to the papacy as, in the words of Cardinal Hume, "God's candidate".

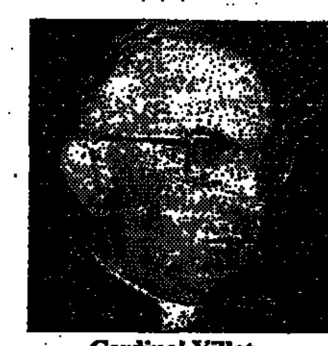
David Yallop's indictment is massive. It covers only the persons whom he sees as having motives for murdering John Paul I, but includes the present Pope, on the grounds that he is happy to have around him men regarded by David Yallop as capable, theoretically at least, of a monstrous crime and, in the case of one of them, of irresponsible financial adventures. In fact, he is hardest of all on Monsignor Paul Marcinkus, the American Archbishop who is one of the men he lists as a suspect in his allegations of murder. Marcinkus is still head of the Vatican's bank, and had extremely close business dealings with Roberto Calvi the Italian banker found dead under Blackfriars Bridge in June 1982, to the extent that the Vatican has had to agree to pay $250m to save its face after the collapse of Calvi's Ambrosiano Bank. Calvi is high on the list of suspects. Of his associate Marcinkus, David Yallop says: "He can also justly claim to have brought the Roman Catholic Church into greater disrepute than any other priest in modern times".

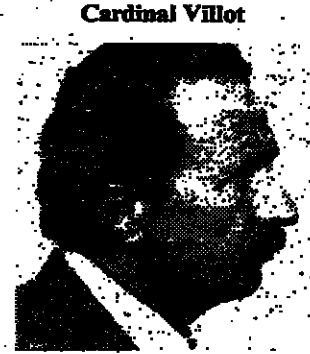
Essentially David Yallop's accusations are based on motives which he identifies as a variety of fears, within the Vatican, as well as among financiers dealing with the Curia, that the new Pope was about to embark on an internal revolution. Most important was the idea that the Bank with all its ramification was about to be removed from the control of Marcinkus. The author believes that such fears were justified, and he devotes a good deal of his book to delineating the character and experiences of Albino Luciani before his election to the papacy as John Paul I. Luciani was against the official Roman Catholic teaching which forbids artificial methods of birth-control: he was for a poor church and not one engaged in dubious financial activities on an international scale. He had actually protested to Marcinkus about the Bank's methods before being elected Pope, and had been roughly treated by the burly American prelate.

The persons in David Yallop's list of possibly guilty men, apart from Marcinkus and Calvi, are the late Cardinal Villot, Secretary of State to John Paul I and retained until his death by the present Pope: Michele Sindona, the former financial adviser to the Vatican now serving a long prison sentence in the United States for fraudulent bankruptcy: Licio Gelli, head of the sinister "propaganda 2" masonic lodge and now a fugitive after escaping last August from prison and, last, the late Cardinal Cody, who died in his Archdiocese of Chicago in April 1982 in an odour of scandal. "One of these men", David Yallop alleges, "was at the very heart of the conspiracy that resulted in the murder of Luciani."

What is one to make of allegations that, if true, would totally overshadow the attempted murder in May 1982 of the present pontiff who was seriously wounded by a Turkish terrorist? A terrorist after all is working in his own interests, or in the cause of someone or some organization that has paid him to kill. That is bad enough, but it is not as bad as a conspiracy involving priests, men close to the Pope, or public figures whatever their credit, who were in some way involved in the Vatican circle.

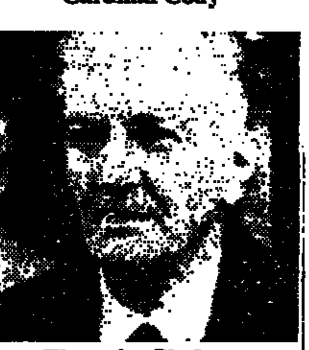

The American Archbishop


Cardinal Villot


Mason Gelli


The Pope who lasted for 33 days


Cardinal Cody


Financier Sindona


The Italian banker

I read this book with the absorbing interest aroused by an expert prosecutor at a sensational trial. David Yallop is well briefed. I must however say this: I was not impressed at the time of John Paul I's death with the rumours of murder, and this book, impressive though it is in putting together the best possible case for murder, has not changed my sceptisism. The evidence does not support sufficiently the allegations that are made, and I doubt that there is more to be found in any subsequent investigation which might raise the level of circumstantial indications to genuine proof.

Apart from this essential weakness, the book betrays an unfamiliarity with the atmosphere which surrounds the Vatican. I totally agree with Mr Yallop that Vatican officials behave too often as if they are trying to conceal something from you. This however does not necessarily mean they are nursing guilty secrets. He tried to obtain a copy of Luciani's death certificate and, not surprisingly to anyone in close contact with the Vatican, failed. He comments "The fact that a full autopsy or postmortem was not performed despite international unease and concern is powerful evidence that Luciani was murdered." I should say that the Vatican remains pretty hopeless at conducting its activities with the normal degree of frankness adopted outside its walls. It has only itself to blame if a book like this is written.

My own feelings after reading this book with, I must say, the greatest care, are much the same as when I was looking at the body of John Paul I, with his red embroidered slippers still nearly new and hardly used. I had sat earlier through the years of the Second Vatican Council, and my reading of the wishes of that historic assembly was that it had prepared the way for a new type of papacy, much less prominent than before, less important relatively within the structures of the Roman Catholic Church. The sort of Popes it looked forward to were surely a succession of pastors such as Luciani. Perhaps he, personally, was simply inadequate. That is perfectly arguable. Or perhaps the idea was inadequate, or too elitist, as might also be argued, given the popular success of the mighty papacy of John Paul II. But surely things are radically wrong if the death of one John Paul can, even remotely, be thought of as murder, while the second John Paul very narrowly escaped murder in front of the eyes of the world.

These are issues Mr Yallop is not attemping to face. But, indirectly, he reminds us, they exist and need patient investigation, without preconceptions.

Private jokes and ghastly goings-on

FICTION

Andrew Sinclair

ONE SUMMER AT ST MERRY
By Denys Val Baker
William Kimber, £6.95

STRANGE LOOP
By Amanda Prantera
Cape, £8.50

THE SWITCH
By Nick Sharman
New English Library, £8.95

THE THIRD DAY
By Michael Delahaye
Constable, £7.95

Denys Val Baker is arch at our expense. He claims he will make up his novel with us as we go along, the writer and the readers and the characters. It will be a book with no limits, no clues and no plot. A beautiful void. . . . Then Mr Val Baker cheats. We are not sold a book of blank pages so that we can write our own. Nor is it one of those puzzle books, where different choices of pages to consult give different solutions to a problem.

One Summer at St Merry is a facetious romp with characters called Horatio or J. J. Baxter or Turner T. Turncock, of whom the author claims to be fond. He cannot, however, pass on his affection to us, only his affectation that we are helping to create his novel, which is a good deal about a play. Unfortunately, his characters resemble the Inspector who makes a late entrance and is described as "a paper-doll policeman". "I don't know why I ever thought you up," Mr Val Baker complains. Indeed. We did not think up any of the characters. Nor would I join the author in rather sadly typing out THE END. Rather gladly, I read THE END of this private joke.

Amanda Prantera is exactly what Denys Val Baker is not, a writer of serious intent and fine craft. She puts herself inside the person of an unsympathetic, verbose professor of medicine and philosophy. She begins with his return to a convent from where terrible happenings have forced him to flee in his youth. Her prose exactly matches his character and obtuse perceptions. The atmosphere of the classic ghost story is created with precision, logic and wit. Even the aged professor admits to the possibility of visitations, where violent events have impressed themselves upon their surroundings, as a tune is extant on a gramophone record.

That tune is replayed in *Strange Loop*. The young doctor meets a strange refugee girl with red hair, locked away in a tower. She has her wrists bound and a velvet bag put over her head when the moon is full. Yet she studies logical philosophy and becomes the doctor's mistress and love. The drama is concluded with inevitability and terror, but always in a language which the old narrator describes as an economical *detente* with his obsession. Amanda Prantera has written an elegant and haunting tale.

The Switch is to *Strange Loop* what a Hammer Dracula film is to Murnau's *Nosferatu* or Dreyer's *Vampyr*. It is a novel on the way towards a screenplay about an American girl, whose family is killed off in order that their bodies should be possessed by the spirits of the dead members of her lover's family. That is the switch. On nearly every page, gory apparitions of skeletal murderesses confront the heroine, whose fortitude is tested beyond credibility. At one point before a ghastly murder, an owl hoots. The victim feels that he is "spooked by a crummy B-movie effect" and yells at the bird of ill omen. "Shut up, you dumb cliche!" Absolutely so.

Christ is not risen, but dead in *The Third Day*. A dig in Israel claims to have discovered the bones of the crucified Jesus, which will prove the end of the Catholic Church, if not of Christianity itself. The Israelis defend the bones, their secret weapon against American betrayal, against a mixed bag of CIA agents and Palestinian terrorists. Michael Delahaye has carried out a great deal of research into the background of this thriller, which is written with pace and a nice feeling for place. It is a good example of its genre. Even its plot is credible, if blasphemous.

The Brahmin who made free India

Woodrow Wyatt

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU
A Biography, Volume Three, 1956-1964
By Sarvepalli Gopal
Cape, £18

Professor Gopal has the man so accurately that reading his book is like talking to Nehru. The charm and decency of the liberally minded democrat is there. So are the flashes of impatience and the woolly minded socialism which Nehru could never make clear to anyone, including himself.

Nehru was not a good administrator. He waffled in the clichés of idealism and gave too little attention to facts and details, particularly in the last eight years of his life covered here. That India became more prosperous while he was Prime Minister was due more to international advances in the improvement of agriculture than to his wisdom. He made the customary mistake of leaders of backward countries of thinking rapid industrialization would be more beneficial. It is the difference between Poland, which made the same mistake, and Hungary which consciously put agriculture first and in consequence, has, for an Eastern European country, a high standard of living.

Yet Nehru was the right leader for India after independence. He had the glamour of a Whig Duke in nineteenth century England. The Indian people were prepared to accept from him that parliamentary democracy and all that goes with it was best; and he made it stick despite the blows that his daughter sometimes strikes at it.

He established India as a power to be courted and listened to through his non-alignment policy. He wanted India to be a Switzerland, able to keep out of conflicts but, unlike Switzerland, able to preach to the world. He nearly came unstuck.

Having agreed to the outrageous accession to India by the Hindu Maharajah of Kashmir ruling over a majority of Muslims he was instantly embroiled with Pakistan. His democratic instincts were second to those of the Kashmiri Brahmin, and he refused to allow a plebiscite to determine what the Kashmiris wanted, eventually imprisoning Sheikh Abdullah to whose rescue he used to go in the old days of the British Raj.

The annexation of Goa brought him much international scorn from those who gleefully jibed that it contradicted his sermons on peaceful persuasion.

The most significant failure of Nehru's non-alignment policy was the Chinese invasion of thousands of square miles of Indian territory along the frontier. Nehru with his credulous socialist idealism supposed that communist Peking valued India's non-alignment too much to upset a country which Nehru innocently believed had a similar approach to the world.

Professor Gopal can be proud of this book as he can be of his two previous volumes on Nehru. He was a great and romantic man, for all his vagueness, and this book shows it.

Portrait of the author by daughter

Stephen Willink

RICHARD HUGHES, AUTHOR, FATHER
By Penelope Hughes
Alan Sutton, £10.95

Diccon Hughes, best known for his precocious masterpiece *A High Wind in Jamaica*, died in 1976, leaving unfinished the trilogy which many believed would establish him as England's Tolstoy. Now Penny Minney, the second of his five children, brings us a welcome memoir – not quite a biography, since his rip-roaring early years go unrecorded (except in the oblique manner of overhead reminiscence), and the last 18, after Penny's marriage, are thinly pencilled in.

After *High Wind* (1929) there was a nine-year gap before its successor, the Conradesque *In Hazard*. The war took him to the Admiralty, whose language and protocol he embraced with surprising enthusiasm. But the writing of bureaucratic prose dulled his natural fantasy: returning to his bleak Welsh redoubt, he slowed almost to a standstill. There were too many wasted years (the Admiralty history, desultory script-writing for Ealing Studios), but life went on: innumerable friends remained faithful, while small children, to a tot, adored him, clambering all over him and inflicting dreadful indignities on his grizzled beard. Gradually, the spark was rekindled, helped by a subject (the rise of Hitler) which fully engaged his imagination. Writing was still a penance, but in 1958 he briefly escaped, joining the crew of Penny's barely-seaworthy Crab for an epic Aegean crossing.

One Sunday morning, arriving at Victoria unkept and filthy after a vile channel crossing, Diccon resolved to attend matins at (of all places) St Peter's Eaton Square – and was denied admittance. I remember him telling the tale with undisguised satisfaction, seeing it, perhaps, as a parable of his own contradictions – his simultaneous attachment to, and alienation from, the pious certainties of his upbringing.

Nastiness in Libya, or Hell

THRILLERS

Tim Heald

A SUITABLE CASE FOR CORRUPTION
By Norman Lewis
Hamish Hamilton, £8.95

Timely of Norman Lewis to have set most of his new book in an expatriate's Libya, a country which seems as near hell as anyone is likely to get in this life. The main English language television offering is "Their Life in Your Hands" and the most exotic legal drink is alcohol-free "Jamaica Supreme" whose "sourish dessert-apple flavour" was popularly believed "almost exactly to copy that of Veuve Clicquot, extra sec". The locals are uniformly ingratiating at the same time as being enigmatically hostile.

Ronald Kemp is a foreign correspondent who has knocked around the Mediterranean for years before ending up as a stringer in Tripoli where he has gone partially native. He has a job with an English language government rag called the *Green Standard* and a smart Government supplied villa on the seashore. It is the time of great Libya-Egyptian enmity when Sadat and Gaddafi were keen to arrange each other's demise. This is the great game in which Kemp is a pawn – rather a sad and lonely pawn with wife and children back in Blighty soaking up salary in mortgage and school fees.

It isn't the most thrilling of thrillers but it is much more literate than most and sharply and sardonically observed. He's especially good on a certain sort of expat, personified in the ghastly figure of Craddock who is in some ill-defined import-export business and who has interesting black market connections.

● **State of Fear, by Mary Napier** *(Hutchinson, £7.95)*. There are lots of women writing whodunnits, but precious few spinning yarns like this excellent tale of little girl lost in a Central American republic where chaos is the only constant. A pity, because there is some evidence (Susan Hill on the first war, Olivia Manning on the second) for thinking that women can write at least as excitingly about action and with a greater humanity. There are chase sequences, by rail and road, in this book which are as riveting as anything I have read this year, and it was an inspired stroke to have our innocent abroad from rural Northumberland teaming up with an LNER engine made in Doncaster and Newcastle.

● **A Legacy From Tenerife, by Robert Macleod** *(Hutchinson, £7.95)*. Sudden entry of man with smoking gun used to be the standard cliché of thriller writing but nowadays he is closely followed by girl with "high cheekbones, and a wide, generous mouth". In this book she arrives by plane from Winnipeg on page 36 and the men with the guns don't barge in, unannounced at four in the morning, until page 178. And even then the guns, though loaded, are not yet smoking.

Robert Macleod has written 20 books under this name and more than 30 under his own, Bill Knox. Predictably enough his touch is sure especially in Edinburgh where his aptly named hero, Mr Gaunt, works for the archaically entitled Queen's Remembrancer. This gives him, evidently, a licence to kill and this he does, remarkably unencumbered by a bad back and sundry other injuries.

● **The Feet of a Snake, by Barry Chubin** *(Hodder & Stoughton, £8.95)*.
Let us assume that, like the hero of this book, you have just returned from the Ayatollah's Iran with a bad limp and tape recordings which "could jeopardize the entire structure of the Western World".

Nothing very remarkable about this so you proceed from Heathrow to the Berkeley Hotel ("Discreet and elegant, it goes unnoticed by the casual observer") and wander across to Harrods to choose some jewellery for your wife. Rather late in the day you realize you are being followed by a blonde with "legs of extraordinary length and beauty" so you leap into a taxi and say "Drive over to Barnes". There, with consummate ease, you give the CIA the slip, catch a tube at Hammersmith and go straight back to Harrods where you spend two hours playing the tapes containing "the most sensitive, dangerous material imaginable, on a recorder in the radio and television department.

If you or I limped round Barnes and Harrods like this I suspect we might arouse the occasional suspicion but not in this book. Our hero, Michael Adel, is good with a gun, good in bed, and gets away with murder time and again.

Carver with sharp sword but dull pen

William Jackson

THE SEVEN AGES OF THE BRITISH ARMY
By Field Marshal Lord Carver
Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £12.95

Field Marshals are not usually prolific writers: the qualities needed to handle sword and pen are rarely combined in men at the pinnacle of the military profession. Nevertheless, two successive generations of soldiers have produced such men: Viscount Montgomery and Lord Carver, the common denominator between the two being a determination to achieve the highest professional standards through the study of war. The interest in Montgomery's books lay in his victorious but controversial career; Carver's rests in his reputation as the incisive Commander-in-Chief Far East, Chief of General Staff and Chief of Defence Staff in the final phases of Britain's withdrawal from empire.

Let it be said straight away that this is hardly a book for the general reader. The Field Marshal gives two clues in his preface as to why this should be so. He says he has written it "to give back to the Army, in small part, what it gave me". It is a labour of love and scholarship which spans almost four centuries of the Army's history. He has omitted few, if any, significant military incidents and hence he has, perforce, to be clinically brief.

His second point is that he has been "at pains to discover and record the strengths of the forces opposing each other in the campaigns and battles, and the casualties which they suffered and inflicted". "These are basic factors", he says, "in the military equation, which I have found lacking in other histories and which bring a sense of proportion to the account". Regrettably they make tedious reading too. The Field Marshal's accounts of the Army's epic battles are not only brief but flat as well. It is the statistics rather than the men and their regiments which stand out.

He deals with each age in two parts: the events and his analysis of them. The first is a useful and detailed calendar in which the *curriculum vitae* of the chosen commander of the age, be it Cromwell or any of the other seven, assumes greater importance than the events which shaped the Army. In the second there are surprisingly few outstanding conclusions, despite the depth of thought and personal experience of the author.

The real disappointment, however, lies in the Field Marshal's failure to set his analysis into the political and strategic background of each age. There is, for instance, no mention of the constant struggle between the "Maritime" and "Continental" schools of thought which has been waged unceasingly since Queen Anne's day and is still far from resolved. At its birth during the Restoration period the British regular Army was the arbiter of British politics: four centuries of experience have wrought a sea change in its attitudes. More about the soldiers, their motives and their sources of inspiration would have made this a better book.

THE TIMES DIARY

GLC last act: played to win

Ken Livingstone is preparing to play his trump card in his fight to save the GLC. Should the Bill to abolish the GLC elections pass unhindered through its committee stage at the end of the month – as it did through the Lords on Monday – he will tell the GLC Labour group that he and other councillors should resign and force a string of by-elections. With GLC abolition inevitably the central issue, Livingstone believes he would win a handsomely increased majority in his Paddington constituency, and that the results would provide irrefutable proof of the public will. For maximum impact, his by-election would be set for late September, thereby boosting Labour and hugely embarrassing the Tories just before their respective annual conferences. No one would be happier at such an outcome than Neil Kinnock. The Labour leader has already discussed this "by-election strategy" with Livingstone and given it his full and eager blessing.

What was done

Publication of a book entitled *What is to be done about Law and Order* faced unscheduled delays – after thieves struck twice and stole the drafts. Authors Jock Young and John Lea describe in their foreword how, first time around, a thief broke into their car and made off with the drafts, along with a Conservative report advocating a "hang 'em, flog 'em" approach to crime and punishment. The second break-in resulted in the loss of articles advocating abolition of prisons. The writers comment: "If this was the basis of a controlled experiment, the results were specially inconclusive."

Ap-art-heid

Grateful as Peter Pitt, chairman of the GLC's arts committee, was to be informed by this column that one of the artists to exhibit at the Festival Hall from Sunday was South African-born (her hanging space has since been shifted to an obscure corner), he obviously feels he cannot wholly rely on PHS as his scout. Yesterday the committee discussed a report recommending that artists and performers who appear in South Africa should be banned from GLC premises. "In order to ensure against breaches, it will be necessary to undertake continuous checks and investigations of promoters, artists, actors and other entertainers . . ." the document says. Money being no object, the committee proposes to employ two monitoring officers – one at £14,580 and the other at £10,205 a year with £5,000 "extras".

● A hunting lodge operator who shot his common-law wife because he mistook her for a bear was acquitted of second-degree murder in Quebec Superior Court. The jury deliberated for nearly ten hours before acquitting him.

Warning signal

The Advertising Standards Authority has received complaints about a British Rail advertisement which claims that Inter-City trains are punctual. The authority's report, published yesterday, upholds the complaints, and suggests that BR's statement "was ill-advised and should be avoided in future".

House privilege

Ex-patriot Britons living on the Continent, who tune into Radio 4 on Long Wave, will be denied the European election results this Sunday. BBC bosses have decreed that the insomniacs' guide to select committees, *Inside Parliament*, must still be broadcast. When the election team realized they would be robbed of their Euro-audience a furious row broke out at Broadcasting House. The producer of *Inside Parliament* even offered to forfeit his programme, PHS is told – but to no avail.

Not out

The snobbish members of the club Pratt's who apparently attempted to blackball Energy Secretary Peter Walker seem to have been overruled. Although Walker has not made the club's 1984 official "batting" list, he tells *The Times* he is a member. Meanwhile, a member tells PHS that the candidate's book, which contained "wounding and virtually unprintable" remarks about him and his fellow minister Michael Helseltine, who was also proposed, has been removed.

Clean proofs

No sooner had I received proofs of a book on Indira Gandhi, than Heron, the publishers, begged for them back, and sought a promise that I would not write about it. Author and businessman Swarj Paul wanted the contents kept secret, I was told, until the Commons launch on July 3, at which Mrs Thatcher, Cecil Parkinson, Michael Foot and the entire Indo-British establishment are expected to attended. Perhaps they should know the book describes the 1975-1977 Emergency merely as "a disagreeable necessity" provoked by politically-inspired disorder, not by Mrs Gandhi's conviction for electoral malpractice. According to the book, Mrs Gandhi knew nothing of the excesses, and India's sterilization programmes were "responsible efforts to curb the explosive (population) growth". Always committed to democracy, she lost the eventual election only because, writes Paul, "it was the dirtiest India had ever known".

PHS

Robert Fisk looks behind superpower cooperation in the Gulf

A fearful balancing act

Just outside the Straits of Hormuz in the past few days, the Soviet and American navies have been observing some precise nautical etiquette. A Kotlin class destroyer flashes a cheerful "Good morning" by Aldis lamp to its American opposite number, while jets from the USS Kitty Hawk acknowledge the presence of Russian vessels in the Gulf of Oman by dipping their wings as they fly past.

It is the sort of comradely respect that allies might demonstrate towards each other. It is also the sort of behaviour that neither the State Department nor the Kremlin would wish to publicize just now, for it suggests that the two superpowers are not as antagonistic in their regional aspirations as the rest of the world is led to believe.

It is no secret that they have been frank with each other about the weapons they are providing to their respective clients in the Iran-Iraq war. In the Arab states, it is said that Washington informed Moscow of its sale of Stinger missiles to Saudi Arabia even before it told Israel, and that the Soviets, in return, let the Americans know that they were about to send new Scud missiles into Iraq. In Kuwait, American and Soviet diplomats have been watching – and have watched each other watching – the preparations of the Kuwaiti army to forestall an Iranian invasion. Four new batteries of US-made Hawk missiles have been installed south of Al-Jahrah and dozens of British-manufactured tanks have been driven across the causeway to the island of Bubiyan to prevent a seaborne attack on Kuwait.

None of this amounts to open cooperation; and it certainly represents no slackening of the cold war. But it does mean that, just briefly, Moscow and Washington are sharing common interests – or rather common fears – in the region. Iran has set a precedent by spurning them both.

Traditionally, Middle Eastern states relied on at least one European or American patron – but Iran threatens to break up the "duopoly" system whereby Washington and Moscow can exercise power and gain prestige in the area. An Islamic revolution in the Gulf states would be as frighteningto the Soviets as it would to the Americans. Both superpowers know that if Iraq were to crumble, the tide would sweep to Jordan and Saudi Arabia, and that Kuwait might swiftly become the second victim. America's inevitable involvement would present the Russians with a grave predicament, because their allies in such a conflict would be America's allies too.



This, of course, is not how day-to-day arguments go in Moscow. The Soviets' long-standing fear of a new Islamicization in their own Muslim states has been augmented by a growing awareness that a positive role in the Iraq-Iran war would help to gain that elusive seat at the Middle East negotiating table which the Russians have always demanded. The Soviets, moreover, are receiving hard cash for arms deliveries to Iraq – dollars which come, ironically, from Saudi Arabia's funding of Saddam Hussein. If Moscow can gain diplomatically while the Americans blunder militarily – perhaps in an open engagement between the Iranian air force and a US warship that trails its colours a little too far up the Gulf – so much the better for the Kremlin.

The Americans are worried about their oil-producing allies in the Gulf and about their prestige after the débacle in Lebanon. US power has to be shown to achieve results (though not until after the presidential elections in November), and there is a suspicion in the Gulf region that Washington has gros ly underestimated the economic results of a closure of the Gulf shipping lanes. More seriously, it apparently still regards Iran's revolution and its effects in the Middle East as a fundamentalist or revivalist force. The Russians see it in much the same light. But the revolution in the Islamic states is essentially a reactionary force, in the most literal sense of the word, and it is thus not influenced by the sort of political palliatives the superpowers have used in the past.

Its roots have deeply penetrated the sub-soil of the vulnerable Middle Eastern states. While world attention is focussed on the worsening crisis in the Gulf, the final bloody chapter in America's former involvement in Lebanon is being written.

With the withdrawal of the Americans from that country, and the total military eclipse of Israel's ambitions there, the stage is now being set for what could be the end of any serious western influence in the territory. In Damascus, western diplomats are talking of Soviet arms shipments to the Lebanese Druze militias as a preliminary to an offensive against the last Lebanese government army stronghold at Soukh el-Gharb. According to the Druze themselves, who have so far provided no evidence of this, the Russians have sent them, through Syria, several dozen new armoured vehicles mounted with .5 machine-guns, and a number of modern battle tanks. If the Christians continue to prevaricate over the national reforms they once promised, then the Druze, and perhaps the Shia too, will be in a position to launch an attack upon the Maronites in east Beirut.

The world has largely lost interest in Lebanon since the western military presence disappeared, but the Soviets stand to profit by the vacuum. Their closest Middle East ally, Syria, now influences events in Beirut and holds the only serious negotiating card with Iran.

So, while the Americans and the Soviets align themselves in the Gulf to confront the one power they have failed to comprehend, Washington will find that Moscow has been busy elsewhere to ensure that both superpowers reach the final negotiating table. A few Arab states may crumble in the meantime, and the map of the Middle East could look badly fractured when the Gulf war ends. But what could also emerge is a region that no longer wants either the protection or the liability of friends like America or the Soviet Union.

Ronald Butt

Problems Labour will not face

The most uncritical partisans of Mrs Thatcher's government could hardly claim that it has had a good first year in this Parliament, and it is by no means clear that when it ends she will have as clear an achievement to present to the nation as the triumph over inflation which marked her first term of office.

Yet Labour is still behind the Conservatives in all the indicators of public opinion, although this is the stage of a Parliament in which in almost any circumstances anti-government protests would be expected. Such a situation can only signify a deep-rooted public rejection of what the Labour Party is perceived to stand for, and unless one is so contemptuous of parliamentary democracy as to believe that the public does not understand the broad issues of politics, it has to be assumed that the rejection of the Labour Party is based on a pretty clear understanding of what is being rejected.

This is something that no Labour leader can bring himself to accept or acknowledge. For them the explanation lies in anything but the public's rejection of the kind of socialism their party now stands for. Instead, the fault must lie in the party's internal quarrelling, the *appearance* of disunity; the ambitious disloyalty of Dr David Owen; Saatchi and Saatchi; above all in the malign misrepresentation of Labour politics by a hostile media.

In this respect, the apologetics of Mr Foot's discussion of his defeat in the last election, which he has just published, are extremely illuminating.* Mr Foot is a politican who has been much indulged by the media. Though his political habit of mind has been bitter and ungenerous; though his reasoning usually appears disingen ous under close examination; though his style is rabble-rousing and rancorous; though he marches in the streets for his chosen causes, he is always presented as a bookish man who, though a devoted parliamentarian, would have been happier in his study had not public duty drawn him reluctantly to try to arouse the populace.

Yet the posture he has adopted throughout his life has seemed to be much more closely determined by a temperamental urge to overturn the powers that be than by any clear understanding of what power he wished to put in their place. Mr Foot's former association with Lord Beaverbrook, who presented himself as an anti-establishment figure to the young leftists whom he wished to seduce to his service, is a key to Mr Foot's temperament. (Can one imagine the more coherently radical Gaitskell doing the same?) Beaver brook was in many ways a destructive figure who appealed naturally to overturners.

On the face of it, Mr Foot, Mr Kinnock and the rest of that school of Labour politicians who have been described as belonging to the legitimate left, are anti-power. Yet the socialism they advocate is more dependent on building power than is any other political creed. Of course, it seeks power benificently. It surveys the world of human instincts, the inequality of talents and wealth; the competitiveness, ambitions, pugnacity and greed, and says, in effect: God should have arranged it better. It then takes power to rectify these flaws through a network of bureaucracies, which are to make people more equal and compel them to try to think more equally. The tendency of human beings to be corrupted when they are the ones that possess such power is little regarded.

Yet Labour politicians are repeatedly brought up against the evidence of the polls that such a society is not wanted by most people. Indeed, most of the best, or more democratic, Labour politicians do not want the ultimate logic of socialism themselves. In office, they have tried to escape the harshest political strains of controls and redistribution by aiming for easy growth, and when this has spilled over into dangerous reflation they have hithorto preferred to accept an older economic law of a free society rather than opt for the full rigours of socialism. This was Mr Denis Healey's choice; it is now President Mitterrand's. Socialist talk is for opposition; true socialist action ill befits democracy.

Yet as the Labour Party has steadily moved to the left, with first Mr Foot and now Mr Kinnock as the leaders of transition, the party has come to stand for the logic of power-socialism as it never has before, and instinctively the public has understood this. Mr Foot, however, ascribes the party's defeat last year to other causes. The press and its "lords" are the villains of the piece on almost every page.

Yet of course it was not really the campaign at all that undid the Labour Party which, as Mr Foot himself recognizes, began at 11 per cent behind the Tories. The crushing defeat was, he acknowledges, almost entirely because of the transfer of labour votes to the Alliance. What is more, he quotes the Marxist historian Dr Eric Hobsbawin in support. The secession, Dr Hobs bawm wrote, represented a lot of people who "ought to support the Labour Party" and anyone who thought Labour would be better without them should think again. "Plenty of strong, committed parties, great, small and tiny, with admirable programmes . . . have never built socialism or even been in government, except as parts of coalitions in which they were much more shackled by their bourgeois partners than supporters of Benn need be by having to coexist with supporters of Healey."

There you have it. Labour could never have got (and never will get) public support without the social democratic front which the Marxists have always needed to cover their long-term advance towards their sort of society which the public does not want. But Labour has been in a long-term trend to the left that, since the 1960s, has been so sharp that a large part of the social democratic element has been driven out. Those who remain are, for the most part, too compromised by their unwillingness to make a stand to be of any significance. As for Mr Kinnock, he rose on the rhetoric of the left and we have not the slightest idea whether, either on defence or ultimately on economic policy, he would be a Mitterrand in office.

Mr Foot acknowledges that the defection of the social democrats, in the country as a whole, has been the reason for Labour's disaster. He cannot bring himself to admit that they left because the party was too intolerant and Marxist to accommodate them and that a majority of the people will not vote willingly for socialism. Mr Foot, who in his own political life has encapsulated much of the conflict within his incoherent party, feels destroyed by the media. But it is not the press which deceives the people but their own instinct which guides them. The people do really understand. Mr Kinnock may smile and smile again, but the rejection of the socialism now on offer is at the heart of the matter, and in a roundabout way Mr Foot reveals that fact without apparently understanding it himself.

*Another Heart and Other Pulses, *by Michael Foot, published by Collins. £8.95.*

Will the next Buggins please stand up

So it will be Buggins's turn at Congress House after all. One by one, the outside bidders for Mr Len Murray's job as general secretary of the TUC are discreetly retrieving their hats from the ring, making it a contest between the two strongest internal candidates.

It seems that the only questions remaining to be asked are: "Will it be Buggins the Elder, or Young Buggins?" and "Does it matter which of them gets it anyway?" Though there is still a month to go before nominations close, it is becoming clear that the labour movement's next chief of staff will be either Mr Norman Willis, aged 51, the present deputy general secretary, or Mr David Lea, aged 47, the assistant general secretary.

When Mr Murray announced six weeks ago that he intended to quit three years early, for personal reasons, there was intense speculation that *this* time, the TUC would actually break with hallowed tradition and elect a charismatic new leader, a man from the front ranks of trade unionism to project a new image.

The claims of Mr Alastair Graham, 41-year-old civil service union leader and leading exponent of the much-vaunted "new realism", were advanced, and the name of Mr Rodney Bickerstaffe, aged 39, popular general secretary of the National Union of Public Employees, was bandied around in left circles. The thoughtful but circumspect taxmen's leader, Mr Tony Christopher, was canvassed as an option, as was Mr Gavin Laird, general secretary of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers.

But there were objections to all of them. Mr Bickerstaffe was too closely identified with the left, and Mr Graham with the right. Mr Christopher was a bright enough chap, but lacked the right kind of power base (for in these matters the power of the manual unions is reasserted). And Mr Laird has another election to fight in the autumn to retain his present job.

The "kingmakers" therefore fell back on safe, old, comfortable Buggins's Law, which has operated ever since the TUC first had a general secretary, and which lays down that the man with the longest service steps up to fill his boss's shoes. But in this context, who is Buggins? Mr Willis holds the more senior position, but he has been at Congress House a mere 10 years, having been put there by Mr Jack Jones in 1974. By comparison with Mr Lea, who has been there since 1964, he is an arriviste, a sort of carpetbuggins.

So the personal merits of the men, and the policies with which they are associated (rightly or wrongly) are now being weighed in the balance as the unions make their choice. The construction workers started the ball rolling by deciding to nominate Mr Willis, and his old union the Transport and General Workers' Union followed suit last week. Both are essentially left forces, but his candidacy is picking up support across the political spectrum, from the moderate bank workers and, almost certainly, the town-hall union Nalgo. So far, only the white-collar union APEX and the railway clerks, TSSA have declared for Mr Lea, though the engineering workers will probably back him, and he should also pick up the third-largest union, the General Municipal, Boilermakers and Allied Trades Union.

However, once the TGWU speaks, others begin to listen very seriously, and the dominoes are beginning to fall in favour of their man. Mr Lea is evidently conscious of that, but he is not giving up the contest yet. He is in Brighton today, so that delegates to the Nalgo conference can see him at a fringe meeting. He has an article in today's *The Listener*, ostensibly a book review but more pertinently a statement of his beliefs, a manifesto for the coming election.

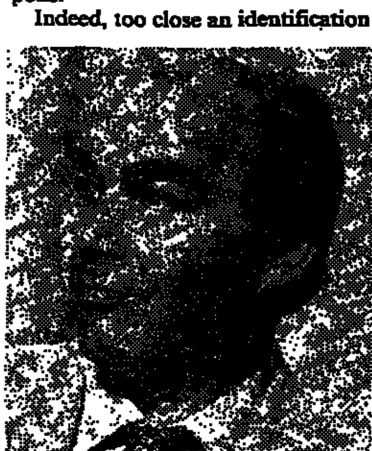
In it, he says things like "For today's school leavers, history may be bunk and trade unions not much better" and "We must not become totally preoccupied with our own organizational base". These statements could have been lifted straight from *TUC Strategy*, the bible of the "new realism", which is not now as fashionable as it was a year ago, when the trade movement was tortured with self-doubt in the wake of Labour's humiliating defeat at the polls.

Indeed, too close an identification with that shift in attitude may prove to be his undoing. The mood is changing. The "new realism" has produced very little, except an agreement with the Government on the political levy, which was probably available anyway, and the humbling of the NGA, which continues to prick the collective conscience. It did not save members' union rights at GCHQ Cheltenham, and it has not noticeably affected Cabinet policies on the economy or trade union law.

Mr Willis is untouched by association with "new realism". His role at Congress House has been rather vague, but he has managed to make his mark as a campaigner on issues such as jobs and pensions. He organized the last People's March for Jobs when the TUC reluctantly became involved, and he liaises with the Pensioners' Convention.

One way and another, he has not put a foot wrong. He does not seek the limelight, but he is always there in the background, chatting, telling jokes (of which he has an inexhaustible store) and listening. You have the feeling that you may not notice him, but he certainly notices you. And more importantly, for some of his potential supporters, he is a union man rather than a TUC *apparatchik*. For more than a decade, he was Jack Jones's "personal research assistant", that is, fixer, and he is more familiar with the contours of the labour movement than his rival.

Mr Norman Willis will not set the world on fire if, as the insiders are now wagering, he succeeds Mr Len Murray. His election, however, will signal something of a shift away from "new realism" and back towards the policies which the TUC has espoused over the past decade, but which were put at risk by last year's congress. The basic work of *TUC Strategy* will certainly continue, making the unions more responsive to their members' wishes and hence more representative in their dealings with employers and the Government. But there will be less emphasis on the virtues of friendly relations with Mrs Thatcher. In some ways, a Willis succession would represent a swing of the pendulum back to its natural place.



Victor Patterson

Norman Willis (left) and David Lea: personal merits

Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Why conservationists are all aflutter

The collective fury of the European entomological establishment has forced the Greater London Council to abort its plans to release more than 1,000 butterflies on Hampstead Heath on June 21. As publicity stunts go, this one seemed a perfectly agreeable curtain-raiser to the silly season. Scientific opinion, however, deploring it as an especially pernicious strain of midsummer madness, consigned the project unhesitatingly to the scrap-heap of natural history.

Five species were to be involved: Red Admiral, Painted Lady, Small Tortoiseshell, Speckled Wood and Wall Brown. The first three, Collins's butterfly book tells us, are Vanessids, known for their vast migratory range and their taste for nettles and thistles; the other two are Satyridae, a type which comprises 30 per cent of all European butterflies, whose larvae feed on grasses. None of the species is a stranger to Hampstead Heath, nor by any stretch of the imagination endangered.

The Nature Conservancy Council – which coordinated the opposition on behalf of the Royal Society for Nature Conservation, the British Entomological and Natural History Society, the European Lepidoptery Society, the British Butterfly Conservation Society, and the Joint Committee on the Conservation of British Insects – defined three broad objections to the scheme.

For a start, some scientists were convinced that existing butterfly habitats in and around Hampstead Heath were already fully exploited and could not support the interlopers. Important census and monitoring projects, furthermore, attempting to assess the viability of various butterfly populations in and around London, would collapse overnight. Finally, claimed the killjoys, the whole practice of captive release was highly suspect on genetic grounds and best used, if at all, only in the direst circumstances where the only alternative was extinction.

The butterflies had been bred in Guernsey, where the Government had launched "Project Papillon" last year. The project was an attempt to use greenhouses and labour, left redundant by the decline of the native tomato industry in the face of cheap European imports. The Hampstead Heath stunt was to be useful publicity for Guernsey as well as the GLC, and the uproar calls into question the feasibility of Project Papillon's intention of exporting butterflies to areas in Britain where they have become scarce.

Mr Tony Carey, who helps to run the project, admits: "We seem to have unearthed a long-running controversy about the benefits or otherwise of reintroducing captive-bred butterflies into the environment. It seems a shame: we are not in the business of trying to create controversy."

He supposed that the surplus butterflies would be released on the island, to join the hundred or so others released to celebrate a visit by the Queen Mother last month. "England's loss is Guernsey's gain", he added unconvincingly.

Mr John Burton of the Fauna and Flora Preservation Society said he was sceptical about some of the arguments used by opponents of the scheme, but as a conservationist would feel obliged to "err on the side of caution" where any captive release operation was concerned. There was no question that habitats in and around Greater London could support larger butterfly populations; the problem was not the habitats but the various chemicals applied to them, insecticides and herbicides in particular.

Gardeners, who were often most delighted to find butterflies in their gardens, were the worst offenders. "They use far more chemical nasties than farmers ever do, succumbing to high-pressure sales tactics that you can see in any garden centre."

Even the GLC seems to agree with Mr Burton's contention that, as conservation, the butterfly release would have been no more than "pure window-dressing". But there is a compelling irony in the likelihood that the controversy roused by these creatures, living symbols of all that is ephemeral and evanescent, should go rumbling on for some time to come.

Tony Samstag

Paul Jennings

Let their football enthusiasm flag

Can it be that while football hooliganism is being anxiously discussed in places like Luxembourg and Geneva by international officials with slightly different names each time – presently Jacques Pinot, Sir Frank Rowbottom, Jules Maillot – the answer has been staring any television viewer in the face all the time? Flags, that is.

It must have been even more obvious than usual to the record 900 million who watched the epic Liverpool-Roma final, for instance, that anybody among the mere 100,000 in the stadium, especially at the hooligan ends, would see more of the huge, hectic, home-made heraldry than of the game.

There cannot have been many who actually minded. They know what to expect by now, and it is not possible to say "Would you mind not waving your flag?" in the same way as one might have asked a lady to remove her hat in the theatre, in the days when ladies wore hats. By the look of it most of them have their own flags.

Many of the flags at any big match do not seem to be straight national ones (and in any case only *Mastermind* entrants can remember the difference between those of, say, Germany and Spain, or where the blue comes in the tricolour, indeed only former Scouts know when our own is the right way up, and not always then).

At Rome there were certainly a few of the draught-board check ones shown to motor race winners, all jumbled up with, doubtless, those of the Vatican, the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, Esso, Alitalia, the Manchester Ship Canal, perhaps even a few old pre-*Risorgimento* Austrian ones. Old gold, as always, seemed to predominate, but anything colourful would do (and anyway by now there must surely be a specifically Liverpool FC flag, sanctioned by letters-patent from Norroy King-at-Arms or whoever governs these things).

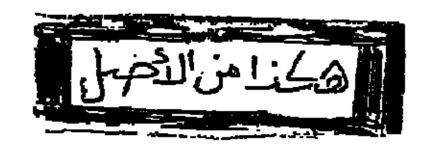
Clearly even the police, unavoidably ever more paramilitary at these games, do not regard the heavy staves of these gorgeous gonfalons, oriflammes and standards as potential weapons, and they are far too big to be smuggled into the ground. So why do we not turn this all to good account, and channel all this superfluous male energy into an organized mass art, halfway between dance and drill, *with rules?*

After all, the Swiss do it already. Leaving their wives at home to do the washing-up, they don leather shorts and braces and hats with feathers and communally not only wave and twirl flags but toss and twist them in patterns which no doubt have names; the Double Oberwerf, the Glockentwissel, the Half-Schmutizi. Doubtless there are inter-cantonal matches, with somebody murmuring into a microphone "The boy from Gstaad has done it! His team is back in the running with that superb Edelweiss Turn . . ."

Today millions effortlessly absorb new technical terms and laws previously known only to a few specialists; Salchow, Forced Error, Side Chancery and Cross Buttock (wrestling) etc. Indeed whole new sports are being developed, from hang-gliding to that curious swimming-by-numbers by teams of upside-down girls. People get degrees in PE and sport administration. It ought to be easy to organize, from local to international level, this mass game, called perhaps Flagger.

But could a single referee control all this? Of course not. That would be the task of those riot police. Much more fun for them too, better than hanging about outside the stadium waiting for trouble afterwards, or standing in it with their backs to the soccer.

And the soccer itself? On another ground, of course, with accommodation only for TV crews. Then everybody would be happy. Wouldn't they?







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VOTING TODAY

It is no exaggeration to say that the British public has hardly noticed the election campaign for the European Parliament. If, today, more than the third of the electorate that voted in this country in the last European elections goes to the polls, that will be an occasion for some pleasant surprise. The contrast between the roughly two-thirds of the whole European electorate which went to the polls last time is a sharp one and it is sometimes used in support of the false opinion in the Community that the British are singularly "bad Europeans".

Yet even on the figures, the contrast between British voters' interest and that of voters elsewhere in the Community is less stark than superficially appears. There was, for instance, a sharp disparity at the last election between the 92 per cent who voted in Belgium, where voting is compulsory by law, and the 86 per cent in Italy, where it is officially a civic duty, and the 58 per cent in The Netherlands and 47 per cent in Denmark, neither of which countries are commonly stigmatized as bad Europeans. What is more, it is generally acknowledged that in the Community as a whole, interest in the elections has been minimal and that the arguments in each country have largely turned, as in Britain, on attitudes to domestic politics.

But there are more substantial reasons than comparative voting figures for arguing that the concept of the British as especially "bad Europeans" is a myth. For one thing, being a "good European" involves something rather more than making passionate speeches that all manner of things are and shall be well with the Community and that only Mrs Thatcher's abrasive voice strikes a discord. The simple truth of the matter is that the mechanics of the Community have imposed a bigger burden on the United Kingdom than on any other member. It has therefore been right for the Prime Minister to insist on reform of the budgetary and agricultural arrangements which have been the constant source of the kind of annual bickering which impedes the real usefulness of the Community as a market and as a forum in which the member countries can grow to understand each other politically. Mrs Thatcher's voice has, indeed, been insistent and sometimes harsh but she has never for a moment threatened the "empty chair" policy adopted by France under President de Gaulle when he could not get what he wanted.

On a broader canvass, moreover, Britain's contributions to Europe as such have been second to none – sometimes outside the Community, as with defence, sometimes within it, as with fishing and energy. There is undeniably a great deal of scepticism among the British electorate about the bureaucratic apparatus of the Community, and a dislike of its unaccountability. Though the pro-Community enthusiasts stand always ready with statistics to counter the case of the anti-Marketeers, the instinct of the British citizen is that, so far, membership of the Community has not, on balance, been a very satisfactory bargain for Britain, whatever its long-term potential. It would be hard to say that this instinct is wrong; indeed, implicitly the Prime Minister recognizes its validity, which is why, once more, she has to fight the British case on the budget at the most crucial summit meeting so far, at Fontainebleau later this month.

Yet neither this dissatisfaction nor the expectation of a lower turnout in Britain than in the Community as a whole (though the Conservatives at least seem to feel confident that the vote here will be higher than last time) is reason for British voters to stay away from the poll. Still less is it a valid argument that voting is valueless because the European Parliament is a waste of time and money which achieves nothing for the Community itself or for the interest of its individual members.

Certainly it is true that this Parliament was not called into existence, as our Westminster Parliament was, to fulfil the essential function of enabling the executive Crown to take the counsel of those without whose cooperation government could not work, and the granting and collection of taxation. On these real funtions, the English parliament was able over centuries to build its power, bargaining to secure the statutory redress of grievances in exchange for the supply of money. None of this is open to the European Parliament which was invented because it was felt that the Community ought to have a parliamentary assembly though there was no clear idea about how that assembly would exercise control, or over whom.

It has certain restricted and largely negative powers, but its essential limitation arises from the fact that there is no clearly defined Community "executive" for it to deal with. Instead it has a relationship with, on the one hand, the non-elected Commission and its bureaucracy (the initiators of policies) and on the other, the Council of Ministers, which is the ultimate power. Even so, since it was rightly argued that British members of the European Parliament would have greater credibility, not to say validity, as representatives if they were directly elected, there has been clear evidence that the Parliament can affect events and that its composition does matter.

Most conspicuously, it was the European Parliament which, using its power of delay, forced the Commission to amend drastically, in a centre-right direction, its legislation on the Vredling proposals designed to compel the disclosure of information by multi-national companies. On a more minor (but still for many people significant) level, it was "own initiative" action by the Parliament which obliged the Commission to produce Community legislation to ban seal imports.

Not least, it has some significant if marginal powers over the budget, most specifically over the non-agricultural element, and when it rejected the budget for 1980 it forced the Community to operate on a lower budget for that year than would otherwise have been the case. Sometimes it uses its powers foolishly, as when in the hope of concentrating the minds of the Council of Ministers it froze the rebates for Britain, an action which unfairly discriminated against Britain. None the less, these are all still real, if marginal, powers, and it matters who exercises them.

Whether the Parliament has a centre-right (as at present) or a left majority can influence events. It matters for instance whether it is a Parliament sympathetic to a free market or to a highly interventionist Community. A European Parliament in which the Socialists and Communists were a majority would be very different from one in which they were not.

It cannot be said that any of the parties in Britain has succeeded in focusing the minds of the electorate on European issues. The worst performance in this respect has come from the Labour Party, which has campaigned on the nuclear defence issue, which is no matter for the Community, while Mr Kinnock has even urged people to vote Labour on the GLC issue; the most unrealistic, with their supra-national ideas, have been the Alliance; while at least the Conservatives, seem to know what they want – reform of the institutions, staying in the EEC and the retention of the national veto.

It is undeniable that the returns for the amount of energy devoted by the Euro-MPs to their job are low compared with those of the Westminster Member. But the Parliament of Strasbourg exists and its members will act there for better or for worse. It must matter, then, whom the British voters send to it.

THE SUN RISING IN THE WEST

"In politics", the Japanese prime minister told an audiece at the International Institute for Strategic Studies this week, "one inch ahead, it is pitch dark." A Japanese saying that seems to foreign observers particularly applicable to Japanese policy: it is not at all easy to identify the significant threads in Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone's smoothly worded lecture on international amity.

Yet the threads are there, and were clearly intended to be drawn out and plaited into a cord of attachment to the western democracies. Mr Nakasone is determined in his aim to make Japan a fully international state. It is not an aim that meets with universal approval back home. There are still businessmen who prefer the old, protectionist ways; financiers who enjoy closed markets; farmers dependent on tariffs and quotas; voters suspicious of the military implications of an international role. And there are, of course, the traditionalists who believe Japan can and should retain barriers against both the liberties and the licence of the western way of life.

But western culture has flooded its way around the remaining physical barriers to western imports. Half-close your eyes in Tokyo and it could be West Coast America; enter a café and you will be offered *Lasagne* or a Club Sandwich. All this in the capital city of a huge, self-confident economy and society, not a westernized pimple on the body of Asia like Hongkong. In the high-tech culture of the electronic age, Japan leads, not lags; in other aspects of consumerism it is still in the imitative phase, but catching up with the west fast in fim and fashion. So is Mr Nakasone merely the political expression of Japan's rich-world uniformity? Is Japan drawing closer to the west out of fear of the Soviet Union? Or out of the natural affinity of one homogenized affluent society for others?

Something newer, and more purposive, than either of these pressures is discernible in Mr Nakasone's approach. He is rather the expression of Japanese self-confidence, the realization of its proper place in the world. Japan is responsible for roughly a tenth of the world's recorded output; for fifteen years now it has been the second largest free-world economy, outranked only by the United States (and, in the Comecon block, only by the Soviet Union). Mr Nakasone has a remarkably clear vision, compared with the common run of introspective Japanese prime ministers, of the kind of world role he considers suitable to Japan's station in life; and a remarkable determination to push his domestic bureaucracy in the directions necessary to achieve it.

When he took office in 1982, Mr Nakasone told the IISS audience, "the situation was serious". A "vast gap" still existed "between the Japanese reality and what the rest of the world expected of Japan". So Japan, once the butt of every anti-protectionist campaign, has taken up the free trade banner, and at last week's summit was leading the demand for another round of negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Naturally there is self-interest and some hypocrisy in its approach, as in any country's trade policy; and there are backwoodsmen (notoriously, in Japan's Ministry for Trade and Industry) who will continue to block every import they can. But under Mr Nakasone, Japan has made much more genuine efforts to open up its markets, culminating in last month's liberalization of the yen.

In international politics, Mr Nakasone's route is less clear. Plainly, he sets much store by membership of the seven-nation club of governments which hold what used to be an "economic" summit every year, but now seems to be trying to turn itself into a kind of directorate of democracy. "Peace and prosperity" are Mr Nakasone's catch-words. This is a phase which seems to imply that Japan will inch up its defence spending in response to demands from other members of the club, but will find it politically easier to buy its way into international favour by increasing overseas aid rather than armaments.

For "peace and prosperity", in other words, read "defence and development" – and more of the latter than the former. Aid would be the financial expression of Mr Nakasone's desire to speak for Asia at meetings of the western directorate, an effort to build Japanese influence on the back of economic development along the skilful, fast-growing Asian fringe of the Pacific. It would chime with his desire to strengthen Japanese links with the "new Japans" in his own backyard and in Latin America. But there is still too little evidence of disinterested expenditure: Japanese aid has been tightly tied to Japanese industrial aims. Partly because of a quarrel forced on Japan by the Americans at the last meetings of the international financial institutions, the Japanese Government is still reluctant to write its promised share of the international cheques.

But does Japan really want to? Is Mr Nakasone's talk of an international role anything more than the recognition that if Japan does not write cheques of some sort, other nations will clobber Japanese industry by refusing to import its products? Mr Nakasone has the vision to see a little further: to understand that Japan's hesitancy, its reluctance to assume the responsibilities of economic power, has made it vulnerable. Japan has been a pushover for the Americans on a variety of international issues. That is how, privately, Mr Nakasone can hope to sell the advantages of internationalism back home: on the proposition that Japan's essential partnership with the United States works more easily from a position of slightly less unequal international power. And – at least as outlined in his prospectus to the IISS – Mr Nakasone's view of the corrective route for Japan should be welcomed by the rest of his allies.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Volunteers for drug-testing

From Dr J. O. Hunter

Sir, I was surprised to read your editorial of June 9 on drug-testing. As most agree that at some stage drugs must be tested in man, who is better fitted to take part in these studies than medical students (or doctors)?

Who else possesses the knowledge to be able to assess for themselves the risks entailed? Certainly not the majority of the employees of pharmaceutical companies who have to rely on the opinions of their colleagues. Indeed some would doubt whether an employee can ever be regarded as a genuine volunteer.

In this department we employ all the precautions outlined in your article to protect our volunteers and several others besides. We do not pretend, however, that drug-testing can ever be without a slight element of risk.

Surely the real lesson to be learned from the tragic accident in Dublin is that all such studies should be confined to major hospitals, where they may be assessed by an independent ethical commmittee and where experienced resuscitation teams are immediately available should anything go wrong.

Many people would say that it was no bad thing for robust young men to experience for themselves some of the occasionally uncomfortable procedures that they will perform on their patients after qualification. Nor, for informed medical students, is money the sole inducement to take part.

As to your anxiety that poverty may lead students to damage their health, it may help to put matters into perspective to know that of two students with whom I coincidentally discussed the matter last week, one was planning to spend his research money on his car, and the other on May Ball tickets!

Yours faithfully,
J. O. HUNTER
(Consultant Physician),
Addenbrooke's Hospital.
Department of Gastroenterology.
Hills Road,
Cambridge.
June 11.

Understanding Mrs Gandhi and the Sikhs

From Mr Jugnu Singh

Sir, I read with interest your editorial comments on June 8.

You made a case in favour of Mrs Gandhi's action of sending troops into the Golden Temple and suggest that she was forced into this by the Sikh extremists/terrorists. You further conclude that the onus of failure of the talks between Sikh moderates and the Government occurred because of Sikh extremist activity. May I point out a few important facts.

It is an acknowledged fact that Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale was patronised by Mrs Gandhi in order to achieve the objective of ousting the Akali-led coalition government in Punjab and to create a split between the Hindus and the Sikhs of Punjab.

Mrs Gandhi admittedly achieved her objectives but her own strategy backfired on her. In order to understand the events in Punjab it is important to understand the Indian politician, especially Mrs Gandhi and her brand of politics which created this situation in Punjab.

Furthermore, it has been acknowledged, even by the Hindu press of India, that Mrs Gandhi should immediately settle the genuine demands of the Sikh moderates and thus strengthen the moderates.

Eighty per cent of Punjab's population are farmers and it is the farmer of Punjab who provides over 60 per cent of the wheat to the Indian Government.

Is it not, then, logical to ask for more of Punjab rivers to be given to Punjab for irrigation? Punjab also wants more electricity generated within Punjab to run the farmers' tube-wells. Is it logical that the rulers in Delhi should sit in their comfortable air-conditioned offices while Punjab swelters and grinds to a halt because the powers that be do not agree to Punjab drawing more electricity from their own generators? Even territorial demands for Chandigarh as exclusive capital for Punjab and religious demands, such as broadcasting of hymns from the Golden Temple, were perfectly reasonable and justified.

All these demands had been put to the central government over three years ago. Is it not a deliberate attempt to create bitterness, anger and frustration if in three years the government, on one pretext or the other, has not conceded these legitimate demands?

Is it not a natural conclusion that people's patience would run out after three years and some extremists would then start exploiting the situation?

It is certainly not true that Mrs Gandhi "has been relatively open to their (Sikh) demands". Up to the time of the attack on the Golden Temple at least 90 per cent of Sikhs were against a separate Sikh state and against extremist activities.

Mrs Gandhi has, in my opinion, by her grave action, only succeeded in uniting against her an otherwise divided Sikh population.

Sincerely yours,
JUGNU SINGH,
(Sikh Research Trust, UK),
325a Acton Lane,
Acton, W3.
June 11.

From Dr D. R. Jagdish S. Gundara

Sir, Your editorial, "Unholy extremism" (June 8), refrains from discussing the theme of Punjab's subdivision at independence and subsequently into three smaller units. If the Punjab is for all Punjabis who speak different languages and adhere to different religious faiths, then these divisions of the Punjab have not helped the idea of India being a secular federated republic.

A central government of a secular state which indulges in divisive ideas at provincial levels cannot expect smooth sailing with the resultant factionalised and dismembered provinces.

The Punjab represents, "par excellence", an example of a province which, despite continuous undermining by a weak and corrupt central government, has progressed to an extent that it is the food bowl of India.

In the circumstances, the threat to Indian unity does not come from the Sikh demand but from a central government which has not nurtured or followed secular ideas. It has only paid lip service to these ideas. Weaknesses at the central government level have been instrumental for weakening the strong and vibrant provinces, hence defeating the building of a more viable federated state.

The confused bases on which the Punjab has been divided, using language and religion as grounds for division, does not bode well for developing secular ideas. A secular Punjab within the context of a longer federated secular sub-continent is the ideal towards which progressive forces should work.

A weak central government which negates its own secular principles but repressively comes to life when problems arise is contrary to secular principles.

Yours sincerely,
JAGDISH S. GUNDARA,
(Head of the Centre for Multicultural Education),
University of London Institute of Education,
20 Bedford Way, WC1.
June 11.

The 'pattern' of woman's life

From Mrs Elizabeth Young

Sir, In your leading article, "Women at work" (June 1), you write: "If women voluntarily choose to gravitate towards tasks and company they find congenial, and part-time work which fits in with their pattern of life, that is their affair."

You also say that if "external conditions" and other obstructions prevent them "breaking out . . . to tasks of higher reward, esteem, and perhaps responsibility for which their abilities qualify them" it is "a public injustice which society needs to take account of."

You are, I think, missing the main point: a woman's "pattern of life" on average now goes: full-time job, full-time looking after small children, part-time looking after bigger children combined with part-time job, and then a full-time job again.

This "pattern" is not only her "affair" but is also important to society as a whole: babies and small children need looking after all the time and bigger children some of the time, and mothers do this best and most naturally.

A few women are happy to adopt a man-shaped pattern of life – a full-time paid job all along – but most are not, and if society is to benefit from both their sense of responsibility and their talents, society must recognise this woman-shaped pattern of life is here to stay.

The "public injustice" today lies in society still trying to impose on women an either/or choice: "job" or "home". What is needed is that promotion ladders should be reformed, work patterns – part-time, job sharing – adapted, and training and retraining made available for women returning to jobs full-time as their family responsibilities shrink.

That is the point at which most women now miss out on the "higher reward, esteem and responsibility". Old-fashioned feminism used to campaign for women's right to be, in effect, men: an eccentric ambition now on the wane. (Some parts of the women's movement seem hopeful of abolishing men altogether: another passing ambition, I hope.)

I hope we are now moving towards accepting that men and women are fully equal but not for that reason either indistinguishable or interchangeable.

Yours etc
ELIZABETH YOUNG,
100 Bayswater Road, W2.
June 4.

Prince and architects

From Mr D. W. Tudor-Pole

Sir, In rightly recommending "a better understanding of history" Mr Richard Rogers (June 9) compares today's architects with those of the Renaissance who built "great free-standing revolutionary buildings." But every historian knows that all Renaissance architects derived their inspiration from the models of classical antiquity and that their work constituted marvellously reborn expressions of what Mr Rogers appears to dismiss as a "romanticising of the past"! Who can he be having on?

If history is to repeat itself we should expect to see a rediscovery of earlier virtues coupled with a renascent burst of creative ideas on how to manifest them in the contemporary context. This is the challenge the Prince of Wales has posed.

Today's reactionary role is being filled by those modern architects who seem to be terrified at the merest hint of an upset – let alone a revolution – in their high-rise, high-tech, sky-scraping spree.

Yours truly,
DAVID TUDOR-POLE,
148 Liverpool Road,
Kingston Hill,
Kingston-upon-Thames,
Surrey.
June 10.

Nuclear ignorance

From Mr Duncan Campbell

Sir, In his decrial of "investigative journalism", Roger Scruton (June 5) is again propounding his desire for a new cult of ignorance. I first heard this view when we two shared a platform in Cambridge last year; Roger astonished and infuriated strategic specialists, otherwise sympathetic to his views, by arguing that debate on nuclear strategy should preferably be conducted in ignorance of the facts.

In last week's article, he was at it again. He referred indirectly to a book (*The Unsinkable Aircraft Carrier*) which I have just published on this subject of US military installations in the UK. He railed against the "irreparable damage to national security" which he supposes may be caused by such "dangerous publicity" for "classified information about military plant".

This is indeed wrong and ignorant. The great strength, hitherto, of the US system of government has been its openness. Extensive details of all US bases in Britain are freely and openly available in thousands of unclassified Pentagon and US Congressional documents. That is where my information comes from.

Of course, this information is not ordinarily vouchsafed to British citizens by our own Defence Ministry, which is prepared even to deny the existence of some US military facilities listed in British Telecom directories.

Roger Scruton is, of course, free to be as ignorant as he wishes. But it is an intolerable and typically British idiocy to argue that the defence of freedom first requires the suppression of free discussion, and to ask that vital arguments be conducted entirely from ignorance.

Yours,
DUNCAN CAMPBELL,
New Statesman,
Well Court,
14 Farringdon Lane, EC1.
June 7.

Conflicting creeds

From the Headmaster of Bromsgrove School

Sir, *Pace* Clifford Longley ("Mysteries that science cannot solve", May 14) the Evangelists set forth not what they knew had happened – they were not present – but what they believed must have happened. If, *per impossibile*, it could be shown that their confidence had been misplaced that would not make them liars. We are discussing faith, not knowledge.

Professor Jenkins's position with regard to, say, the Virgin Birth seems quite straightforward: he neither affirms nor denies it. That, surely, is a tenable position from which to defend an orthodoxy which anathematises only those who positively deny the doctrine.

Yours faithfully,
NICK EARLE,
Headmaster's House,
Bromsgrove School,
Worcestershire.
June 11.

Wrecks to riches

From Mr M. J. Hammerson

Sir, Your page 9 article of May 28 ("From wrecks to riches") gave an unfortunate emphasis to wrecks as being instruments by which individuals can get themselves rich.

A wrecked ship of virtually any date – particularly mid-nineteenth century and earlier – is a historical time capsule which needs to be studied as a whole for the wealth of information which can be obtained from it.

"Treasure" is only one part of the information. Wrecks need as much protection as other historical monuments to ensure that their historical value is not destroyed for the sake of one person's monetary gain.

Your article gave almost no attention to this far more important aspect of wrecks. If the Mary Rose, for example, had been got at by people concerned only with the value of its contents the loss to our history would have been irreparable.

Yours faithfully,
M. J. HAMMERSON,
4 Bramalea Close,
Highgate, N6.
June 1.

Human embryos

From Mr Gerard Wright, QC

Sir, The argument about experimenting upon *in-vitro* fertilised human embryos is, for the most part, polarised between two viewpoints.

On the one hand there are those who consider any human embryo sacrosanct because, uniquely, and unlike either the sperm or the ovum from which it derives, it has human life. To quote Edwards and Steptoe in their book, *A Matter of Life*, it is "a microscopic human being in its very earliest stages of development". It is undeniably human. It is undoubtedly in being. It is already either male or female. It is alive.

On the other hand, there are those who, to put it as bluntly as possible, say that in this case the end justifies the means. They contend that the benefits that may arise from scientific research justify using, and eventually destroying, a living human embryo. They seek to support their argument by devaluing the instrinsic worth of the human life of the tiny embryo.

In an attempt to resolve this conflict of views, Dr J. D. Bromhall (May 31) invents a new concept, namely, human embryos of lesser status than others. These curious creatures have no parents, a characteristic hitherto unknown in human embryology if we except Adam. Beside having no parents, these human embryos "have no potential for becoming human beings", although in fact all human embryos are already human beings.

In face of such nonsense, may I express the hope that Parliament will speedily deliver us from ethical guidelines drawn up by committees of medical scientists.

Yours etc,
GERARD WRIGHT,
Melbourne Building,
21 North John Street,
Liverpool.
May 31.

Rewriting history

From Dr John Hemming

Sir, Mr Farrand Radley (June 7) gives a flagrant example of Soviet rewriting of Second World War history to suit their cold war propaganda. I saw an equally outrageous example in the new tourist hotel opened at Gondar by the pro-Soviet government of Ethiopia.

Your readers will recall that Gondar was the last redoubt of the Italian colonial authorities. They surrendered there at the culmination of the brilliant campaign by the British, South Africans and Ethiopian patriots. The capture of Gondar thus completed the liberation of Ethiopia from colonial and fascist rule.

In the foyer of the new hotel there are screens illustrating stages in Gondar's history. The only caption for the twentieth century reads, in full: "In 1942 the British bombed Gondar".

Yours faithfully,
JOHN HEMMING,
10 Edwardes Square, W8.
June 7.

Rules on disclosure

From Councillor Martin Coleman

Sir, Fascists believe that there is an international communist conspiracy designed to undermine our way of life. Bernard Levin opposes international communism. He is therefore a "kissing-cousin" of the fascist movement and should be shunned by all right-minded people. The logic of this argument is, of course, absurd but similar to the reasoning of Bernard Levin concerning Brent Council's rules on disclosure of councillors' interest (*The Times* May 31).

Contrary to Mr Levin's view, Brent's rules on disclosure are similar in scope to those applied by most other councils, the House of Commons and the European Assembly. They are also in line with the recommendations of the Redcliffe-Maud Committee on Conduct in Local Government. The main difference is that Brent is attempting to enforce its code by limiting membership of council committees to councillors who have declared their interests.

Local councillors are responsible for spending millions of pounds of public money. They appoint staff; authorise contracts; fund voluntary bodies and grant or refuse planning permission. Most councillors live in the area they serve and it is inevitable that conflicts of interest arise from time to time.

Such conflicts may be financial, as where a councillor votes on a planning application that will affect the value of his property. There may also be personal conflicts; as where a member has to decide whether to increase staffing at a youth club attended by his child. The traditional voluntary disclosure requirement has proved to be woefully inadequate in Brent and in other part of Britain.

By attempting to associate those who argue for open government and disclosure of members' interest with anti-semites, Mr Levin is indulging in a Goebbels-like propaganda exercise. As the person who moved the successful council resolution in Brent, let me make clear that I believe that most masons are perfectly harmless. If they choose to spend their spare time indulging in strange ritual that is entirely a matter for them. There are no doubt Freemasons who abuse the masonic brotherhood but such people are to be found in any organisation or society.

I take particular objection to Mr Levin's pathetic attempts to associate the disclosure requirement with the practice of anti-semites. The Brent motion was supported by a wide range of opinion on Brent Council including Jewish members, freemasons, Rotarians and Labour and Liberal councillors. There is no more intention of banning freemasons from the council than of banning trade unionists who are also required to reveal their affiliation under the code of conduct.

Incidentally, the "secret" list of Brent freemasons to which Mr Levin takes such exception did not appear in *The Guardian* Diary but in *The Times*.

Yours faithfully,
MARTIN COLEMAN (Leader,
Brent Council's Labour Group).
Member's Room,
Brent Town Hall,
Forty Lane,
Wembley,
Middlesex.
June 7.

Pursued by a bear

From Dr R. Schnurmann

Sir, Food regulations are not all embracing and do not often deal with exceptional foodstuffs. Mr Fred Uhlman's report (June 4) on the tragedy of trichinosis in Stuttgart in the 1920s is a case in point.

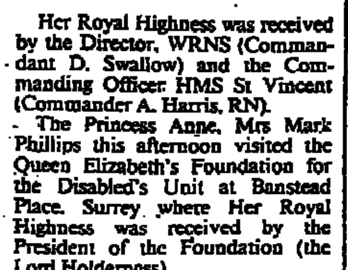
The owner of a good-class restaurant (Der Königsbau) had been offered by a circus a dead polar bear. He was a very conscientious gentleman, who phoned the local food inspector before agreeing to buy the beast.

The food inspector consulted his rule book and assured the owner of the restaurant that polar bears were not mentioned in the rule book and that therefore no submission of samples to the inspectorate was required.

The beast was bought and *Eisbärenschinken* was put on the menu of the restaurant. Its proprietor partook in savouring the delicacy and was one of the 18 victims mentioned by Mr Uhlman.

Yours etc,
R. SCHNURMANN,
134 Green Road,
Moseley,
Birmingham.
June 4.





COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
June 13: The Queen visited Royal Air Force Cottesmore today.

Having been received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Leicestershire (Colonel Andrew Martin), and the Station Commander (Group Captain T. W. G. Carlton), The Queen toured the Station and, afterwards, honoured the Station Commander with her presence at luncheon in the Officers' Mess.

In the afternoon Her Majesty visited Cottesmore Primary School, was received by the Chairman of Leicestershire County Council (Dr P. R. Hill), and toured the School escorted by the Headmaster (Mr J. B. Williams).

The Queen then visited the Families Club, and after officially opening the Club by unveiling a commemorative plaque, met Station Personnel, Airmen and their families.

Afterwards Her Majesty drove to the Sergeants' Mess and met Warrant Officers, Senior Non-Commissioned Officers and Civilian personnel.

The Queen, attended by Lady Susan Hussey, the Right Hon Sir Philip Moore, Major-General Michael Palmer, Major Hugh Lindsay and Major Wayne Thompson, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, this afternoon attended a Garden Party given by the Cambridge University Press in celebration of 400 years of Printing and Publishing.

His Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight and was received on arrival by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Cambridgeshire (Sir Peter Proby, Bt), the Chief Executive of the Cambridge University Press (Mr Geoffrey Cass) and the Vice-Chancellor of the University (Professor Sir John Butterfield).

In the evening The Duke of Edinburgh attended a dinner at Peterhouse marking the seventh centenary of the College's Foundation.

Brigadier Clive Robertson was in attendance.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, Chief Commandant WRNS, this morning visited HMS St Vincent, Queen's Gate Terrace, SW7.

Her Royal Highness was received by the Director, WRNS (Commandant D. Swallow) and the Commanding Officer HMS St Vincent (Commander A. Harris, RN).

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips this afternoon visited the Queen Elizabeth's Foundation for the Disabled's Unit at Banstead Place, Surrey, where Her Royal Highness was received by the President of the Foundation (the Lord Holderness).

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, President of the British Olympic Association, this evening attended a Gala Concert at the Barbican Centre.

The Countess of Lichfield was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
June 13: The Prince of Wales this afternoon visited Cranfield Institute of Technology, Bedford.

His Royal Highness, attended by Mr David Roycroft, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

KENSINGTON PALACE
June 13: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon was present this evening at a gala performance of William Douglas-Home's play, *David and Jonathan*, held at the Redgrave Theatre, Farnham, to mark the tenth anniversary of the Theatre.

Her Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by the Lady Glenconner and Major the Lord Napier and Ettrick.

June 13: The Duke of Gloucester, Grand Prior of the Order of St John, and the Duchess of Gloucester were present this evening at a Banquet arranged by the Order at Hampton Court Palace.

Sir Simon Bland and Mrs Michael Wigley were in attendance.

The Dowager Countess Howe wishes to thank all those who have kindly written to her following the sudden death of her husband Earl Howe and to say that she hopes eventually to be able to acknowledge them individually.

The Hon Neville Berry very much regrets that he was unable to attend the memorial service for Lord Glenkinglas owing to absence abroad.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of F. H. McWilliam will be held at the Church of St Lawrence Jewry, next-Guildhall, in the City of London, at noon on Wednesday, June 20, 1984.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr M. F. Hepburne Scott and Miss V. S. Heywood
The engagement is announced between Michael Francis, younger son of the Hon Francis and Mrs Hepburne Scott, of Newhouse Farm, Lilliesleaf, Roxburghshire, and Viola Susan, daughter of Mr and Mrs Christopher Heywood, of 3, The Drive, London, SW20.

Captain D. A. Barley and Miss R. V. L. Ashworth
The engagement is announced between Duncan Allan Barley, The Prince of Wales's Own Regiment of Yorkshire, elder son of Mr and Mrs A. E. Barley, Bilton, Hull, East Yorkshire, and Ruth Victoria Louise, younger dayghter of Mr and Mrs Peter L. Ashworth, Whitley, Dewsbury, West Yorkshire.

Mr N. J. Butterwick and Miss A. R. Guyer
The engagement is announced between Nicholas, eldest son of Mr and Mrs John Butterwick, of Danyells, Sandon, Buntingford, and Rosalynd, second daughter of Dr and Mrs Peter Guyer, of 17 Westbourne Crescent, Highfield, Southampton.

Mr R. Campbell and Frau Dr G. A. Jaeger
The engagement is announced between Robert, son of the late Mr William S. Campbell and Mrs Campbell, of Belfast, Northern Ireland, and Gertrud, younger daughter of Herr and Frau Hermann Jaeger, of Kloten, Switzerland.

Mr M. J. Crunkhorn and Miss D. M. King
The marriage will take place between Michael, son of Mr and Mrs F. Crunkhorn, of Toronto, Canada, and Dawn, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R. A. King, of Margate, Kent.

Mr J. W. Denny and Miss H. M. Brooks
The engagement is announced between James Denny, younger son of Mr and Mrs D. C. Denny, of Ardrossan, and Harriet, daughter of Mr and Mrs D. R. Brooks, of Winscombe.

Mr J. M. B. Eddison and Miss J. R. Harbour
The engagement is announced between Mark, son of the Rev F. D. B. and Mrs Eddison, of Tunbridge Wells, and Jane, daughter of the Rev R. B. L. and Mrs Harbour, of Didsbury, Manchester.

Mr R. J. Hubbard and Miss K. E. Evans
The engagement is announced between Ronald, son of Mr and Mrs Erwin L. Hubbard, of Baltimore, United States, and Kathryn Elaine, daughter of Mr and Mrs Justine Evans, of Church Stretton, Shropshire.

Mr S. Lancelyn Green and Miss C. A. Bennitt
The engagement is announced between Scirard, elder son of Dr and Mrs Roger Lancelyn Green, of Poulton Hall, Bebington, Wirrel, and Caroline, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. H. Bennitt, of Solihull, West Midlands.

Mr D. Matkins and Miss S. V. Cobb
The engagement is announced between David Matkins, BA (Oxon), son of Mr and Mrs Brian Matkins, of Sidcup, Kent, and Sally Vivian Cobb, BSc (Hons), daughter of Mr and Mrs Reginald Cobb, of Bexley, Kent.

Mr R. J. V. Raffety and Miss J. A. Gibbs
The engagement is announced between Robert John Vezey, only son of the late Mr and Mrs J. C. Raffety, and Julia Alexandra, younger daughter of the late Mr D. W. Gibbs, and of Mrs D. W. Gibbs, of Kingston, Lewes, Sussex.

Mr R. C. C. Villers and Miss V. A. Pritchard-Davies
The engagement is announced between Rupert, son of Mr B. C. Villers, of Lanzarote, and of Mrs D. M. C. Villers, of Bogota and of Eaton Mews North, London, SW1, and Vicki, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. R. Pritchard-Davies, of Burford, Oxfordshire.

Marriages

Mr J W Armbruster and Miss C van den Bosch
The marriage took place on Thursday, April 26, 1984, in Venice between Mr John Armbruster and Miss Caroline van den Bosch.

Mr J N Hamsley and Fraulein N I Walter
The marriage took place in Wetzwil, Zurich, on Saturday, Junez, 1984, between Mr John Neville Hemsley, elder son of Mr and Mrs Harry Hemsley, of Langham, Rutland, and Miss Nicole Irène Walter, only daughter of Herrn and Frau Ruedi Walter, of Gockhausen, Zurich.

Herrn Pfarrer Peter Niederstein officiated.

Concrete Society awards

The Concrete Society's 1984 awards have gone to the Napp Pharmaceutical and Scientific Research Centre, Cambridge (building structure category), and the North Breakwater, Bangor, co Down, Northern Ireland (civil engineering category).

The Queen Elizabeth II Law Courts, Liverpool, was highly commended as a building, and the New Redheugh Bridge, Newcastle upon Tyne, received a high commendation in the civil engineering section. The Canadian architects, Arthur Erickson Associates, designed the research centre.

Book signing

Mrs Heather Angel, President-Elect of the Royal Photographic Society and wildlife and nature photographer, will be signing copies of her forthcoming book, *A Camera In the Garden*, from 12.45pm to 1.30pm today in the Kodak Photographic Gallery, 190 High Holborn, London WC1. An exhibition of photographs from the book will be on display in the gallery from tomorrow until August 23. Admission is free.

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester will attend a service of thanksgiving in Robin Chapel, Craigmillar, Edinburgh, on July 5 to mark the fortieth anniversary of the Incorporation of the Thistle Foundation.





Millais' Nina, young and old, for sale

Sir John Everett Millais painted Nina Lehmann's portrait twice: first as a little girl in white (left) in 1869 and then 15 years later (right) on her marriage to Sir Guy Campbell in April 1884. Her descendants have sent both the portraits for sale next Tuesday at Sotheby's. The earlier portrait is estimated to sell for between £70,000 and £100,000 and the later one for between £30,000 and £50,000. Nina's father said of the early portrait: "When I look upon that picture I am looking at my child". The sweet-faced charm of the young girl, typical of Millais's most prized portraits, accounts for its higher estimate.

Birthdays today

Dr Sir James Black, 60; Mr Rupert Bruce-Mitford, 70; Dame Florence Cayford, 87; Mr Burl Ives, 75; Sir Dermot MacDermot, 78; Air Marshal Sir Arthur McDonald, 81; Sir Bryan Matthews, 78; Lord Rootes, 67; Sir John Townley, 70; Mr Sam Wanamaker, 65; Mr Mike Yarwood, 43.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Sir John Leahy, aged 56, Deputy Under-Secretary of State (Middle East/Africa) in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, to be British High Commissioner to Australia in succession to Sir John Mason, who will be retiring from the Diplomatic Service.

Mr C. W. Squire, aged 55, Assistant Under-Secretary of State (Africa) in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, to be Ambassador to Israel in succession to Mr P. H. Moberly.

Mr A. J. Coles, aged 46, on loan as private secretary (overseas affairs) to the Prime Minister at 10 Downing Street, to be Ambassador to Jordan in succession to Sir Alan Urwick.

Sir Alexander Stirling, aged 57, recently returned as Ambassador at Tunis, to be Ambassador to Sudan in succession to Mr R. A. Fyjis-Walker.

Mr A. G. R. Butler, aged 50, head of the parliamentary unit in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, to be Ambassador to Mongolia in succession to Mr J. R. Paterson.

Legal

The following to be members of the Employment Appeal Tribunal: Mr R. H. Phipps, Mr R. J. Lewis, Mr Owen O'Brien, and Mr Harold Robson.

Literary prizes

The Heinemann Award, worth £2,000, has been won by Nicholas Gage for *Eleni* (published by Collins), and the Winifred Holtby Prize, worth £750 by Graham Swift for his novel *Waterland* (published by Faber & Faber).

Both awards for books published in 1983 were announced yesterday by Sir Angus Wilson, President of the Royal Society of Literature, at the society's annual meeting.

Gardeners' Company

The following have been elected officers of the Gardeners' Company for the ensuing year:
Master, Mr P D Marriner; Upper Warden, Mr W P Maclagan; Renter Warden, Mr C Gordon-Smith.

Luncheons

HM Government
Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host yesterday at a luncheon at 1 Carlton Gardens given in honour of Dr Henry Kissinger.

Chiefs of Staff
The Chief of the Defence Staff, Field Marshal Sir Edwin Bramall, was host at a luncheon given by the Chiefs of Staff at Admiralty House yesterday in honour of General L. Ljung, Supreme Commander Swedish Armed Forces.

Law Society
The President of the Law Society, Mr Christopher Hewetson, was host at a luncheon yesterday at 60 Carey Street, WC2. Among those present were:
Baroness Platt of Writtle, Mr Patrick Jenkin, MP, Mr P N Gerrard, Mr Robert Maxwell, Mr J D Roberts, Mr A H Hoole (vice-president), Mr K I B Yeaman and Mr J L Bowron (secretary-general).

Royal College of Surgeons of England
Professor Geoffrey Slaney, President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, yesterday entertained at luncheon at the college Viscount Leverhulme, Lord Shawcross, QC, Lord Delfont, Lord Smith and Mr Peter Lord.

Sense
Mr Charles E Dewey, Chairman of Sense, the National Campaign for Deaf-Blind People, was host at a luncheon held in HMS President yesterday. The guests included:
Lieutenant-General Sir Maurice Johnston, Colonel Robert Beltrage, Mr Denis Compton, Mr Peter Hill-Wood, Mr Colin Ingleby-Mackenzie, Mr Simon Parker-Bowles, Captain Henry Roberts, and Mr A S Walan

West Africa Committee
The West Africa Committee gave a luncheon in honour of Mr Paul Channon, Minister for Trade, at the Goring Hotel yesterday. The chairman, Mr E C Judd, presided.

Service dinner

Royal Army Medical Corps
The Director General Army Medical Services, Lieutenant-General Sir Alan Reay, presided at the Royal Army Medical Corps Officers' annual dinner held in the Headquarters Mess RAMC, Millbank, yesterday.

Service reception

Trans Jordan Frontier Force Association
Brigadier C. J. C. Sherman received the guests at a reception given by the Trans Jordan Frontier Force Association at Armoury House yesterday.

Cranwell graduations

Princess Anne was the reviewing officer on the occasion of the Queen's Review when 113 officers of No 76 initial officer training course graduated from the Royal Air Force College Cranwell

Annual awards
Supply prize: Flying Officer M N Primett. Beckwith prize: Flight Lieutenant R A Shearer BSc; Royal New Zealand Air Force prizes: aerosystems specialization: Flight Lieutenant R A Shearer BSc; communications electronics specialization: Flying Officer M F Neal; Chicksands prize: Flying Officer M F Neal; Halahan prize: Flying Officer I T G Brandt BSc; Shirley Memorial Cup and Minerva Society prize: Flying Officer M F Neal

Prince Bandar trophy, Flying Officer S E Barstead BEd WRAF. Michael Hill memorial prize: Flight Lieutenant C Teale BSc; Kinkead trophy: Flight Lieutenant A East BSc; Sash of honour: Pilot Officer S M Perkins WRAF; Sword of honour: Flying Officer G G Boyd BCom; Queen's medal: Flying Officer E L R Radford BSc.
No 76 Initial Officer Training Course — Prize Winners
Sword of merit, Pilot Officer R S H Battersby BA; Sash of merit: Flying Officer J M Cruickshank WRAF; Hennessy trophy and Philip Sassoon memorial prize: Flying Officer A J Stafford; British Aircraft Corporation: Acting Pilot Officer R J O'Keefe: Overseas students prize: 2nd Lieutenant N Al-Mesnid

Graduating officers
General duties branch (Pilot)
Flying Officers M A Bryan BA; M P Fisk BSc; K A Jones BSc; Pilot Officers N R Benson BSc; I P Goslin BSc; A G Martin BSc; C Perry BSc; L E Tallack; A J Whyte BSc.
Acting Pilot Officers I C Banks; M R Billingham; D I Creber; T J Divver; P C Doust; D M Gray; A E Hambleton; T I Hazzard; D J Hill; D A Hipperson; G J R Jolliffe; P S Matthews; D McAuley; R M Moss; S K P Reynolds; M L Roberts; P A Smith; J C Talbot; J P Tapper; P A Whitehead; D J Wigglesworth.
General duties branch (Navigator)
Flying Officer P George; Pilot Officers G B J Farrer BSc; and J B Stammers BA; Acting Pilot Officers P M Brannigan; A F Fahy; H A Farmer; J S McMenemy; P A Sherriff.
General duties branch (Air Electronics Officer)
Flying Officers B A Dryburgh; A D Harris; L N Niblock; K E Pick; S Sllander. General duties branch (ground) — fighter control Flying Officers J L Kosta BSc; and A J Stafford; Pilot Officer C A Blair; Acting Pilot Officer D J Cunningham.
General duties branch (Ground) — air traffic control
Flying Officer F C Browning WRAF and Pilot Officer C E Bell WRAF.
General duties branch (Ground) Photographic interpretation
Flying Officer G D Downs.
Engineer branch
Flying Officers J M Bromehead BSc; K S Budkiewicz; P D Carroll BSc; V W Carter; A L Dipper; J E Emerson, T P Hicks; Pilot Officers K H E Scannell BSc; O S Shutie.
Supply branch
Flying Officers A R Bagnall BSc; G M Beresford BA WRAF; A G Innes BSc; J L Nadin.
Pilot Officers T N Magill BA, C E Stewart BSc; Acting Pilot Officers J F Hunter-Tod and R J O'Keefe.
Administrative banch Secretarial
Flying Officers J P Brennan; J Calder; J M Cruickshank WRAF; F L Kelly; D M Lock; N J Mander BSc; S N Parkes; G J Pennington; K T Pittson; C G Surtees BSc; J M Turner; Pilot Officers R S H Battersby BA; J S Guy BEd WRAF; N G Leighton BHum; I McIntock BSc; M L Roper BA; W M E Smith WRAF; V J A Stockton BA WRAF; M J Turner; I White; I A Williams BEd; Acting Pilot Officer G E Hannaford.
Administrative branch (education)
Flight Lieutenants A P Prunier BSc; R K Stanford BEd; I M Stock BSc; Flying Officer P J Price BSc; Pilot Officer S F Peoples BSc.
Administrative branch (catering)
Pilot Officers N P Bradburn LHCIMA and J R Healey LHCIMA.
Administrative branch (physical education)
Flying Officer M F H Taylor.
Security branch (regiment)
Flying Officer G M Dunbar; Acting Pilot Officers D J Griffiths and N T McMillan.
Medical secretarial branch
Flying Officer K Lane
Foreign and Commonwealth students
Sultan of Oman's Air Force
Pilot: Pilot Officers M S M Al-Kharoosi and H M A Al-Lahoori.
Aircrew: Pilot Officer S S Al-Abri.
Air Defence: Flight Lieutenant K M S Al-Mamary and Pilot Officer S M H Al-Maharrami.
Air traffic control: Pilot Officer K Al-Abri.
Administration: Pilot Officer J S M Al-Alawi and Pilot Officer N K S Al-Amri.
Qatar Emiri
Pilot: 2nd Lieutenants F M Al-Qahtani and K N Al-Mesnid.
Ground radar: 2nd Lieutenants M E Al-Bosainain and I J A Al-Maliki

Church news

Appointments

The Rev F R Heasman, Vicar, Sparkwell, diocese of Exeter, has withdrawn his acceptance of the additional post of Priest-in-charge, Shaugh Prior, same diocese. He remains Vicar, Sparkwell.

The Rev P E Bott, Vicar, St Barnabas, Bexhill, diocese of Chichester: to retire on June 22 because of ill health.

The Rev A V Johnson, Vicar, St John, Out Rawcliffe, diocese of Blackburn: to retire on August 31.

The Rev W D Maundrell, team rector, Rye, diocese of Chichester, resigned as Rural Dean of Rye on March 31.

The Rev L H Morrison, team vicar in the Lynton team ministry, diocese of Exeter, retired on April 30.

The Rev Canon C Purvis, Rector, Egglescliffe, diocese of Durham, is to resign on July 31, 1984

The Rev A G Richards, Vicar, Fatfield, Durham, is to resign on August 6.

The Rev J G White, Priest-in-charge, St Giles, Shoreham, diocese of Chichester, is to retire on July 9

The Rev A R Jones, Vicar, St Lawrence with St Nicholas, York, diocese of York, is to retire on September 30.

The Rev M J Lealon, Rector, Meriden and Great with Little Packington, diocese of Coventry, to be Vicar, Heanton Punchardon and Marwood, diocese of Exeter.

Rev J R McGowan, Assistant Master, The Skinners School, Tunbridge Wells, to be Rector Warbleton and Bodle Street Green, diocese of Chichester.

The Rev B St C A Maltin, Rector, Pulborough, diocese of Chichester, became also Rural Dean of Storrington, same diocese, on April 1.

The Rev I W Marchant, Rector, Newent, diocese of Gloucester, to be also an honorary canon of Gloucester Cathedral, same diocese.

The Rev E A Perry, Rector, Wickwar with Rangeworthy, diocese of Gloucester, to be also an honorary canon of Gloucester Cathedral, same diocese.

The Rev M H Perry, Vicar, St Matthew and St Luke, Darlington, diocese of Durham, to be Priest-in-charge, Oldland Team Ministry, diocese of Bristol.

The Rev J R Powell, Chaplain, Kings School, Ely, diocese of Ely, to be Vicar, St Chad Skerton, Lancaster, diocese of Blackburn.

The Rev C J D Probert, Rector, Llanfynydd, diocese of St Asaph, to be Vicar, Gosberton Clough and Quadring, diocese of Lincoln.

The Rev S I Pulford, Rector, Coberley and Cowley, and Priest-in-charge, Colesbourne, diocese of Gloucester, to be also an honorary canon of Gloucester Cathedral, same diocese.

The Rev J E Richardson, Vicar, Sale, diocese of Chester, to be Rector, Delamere, same diocese.

The Rev P S Robinson, Rector, Earl Soham with Cretingham and Ashfield, diocese of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich, to be Vicar, Whaplode Drove and Gedney Hill, diocese of Lincoln.

The Rev P R Roberts, assistant curate, St Peter, Bexhill, diocese of Chichester, to be Rector, Heene, Worthing, same diocese.

The Rev R E Royden, Assistant Curate, Moreton, diocese of Chester, to be Chaplain, Bedford College of Higher Education, diocese of St Albans.

The Rev A G C Smith, assistant curate, St Lawrence and St Paul, Pudsey, diocese of Bradford, to be chaplain, Lee Abbey, Lynton, diocese of Exeter.

The Rev T J Spong, formerly senior chaplain to the Forces in Bulawayo, Zimbabwe, to be Vicar, Christow, Trusham, Ashton and Bridford, diocese of Exeter.

The Rev J M Thompson, team vicar, Grantham team ministry, diocese of Lincoln, to be Vicar, Holton-le-Clay, same diocese.

The Rev G J Webb, curate, Holy Trinity, Northwood, diocese of London, to be team vicar in the Heavitree with St Paul, Exeter team ministry, diocese of Exeter.

The Rev P W Wright, team vicar in the Lewes team ministry, diocese of Chichester, to be team rector in the Lewes team ministry, same diocese

Science report

Inheriting crimes of the father

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

The possibility that genetic factors are among the causes of criminal behaviour has been studied intensively over the past 30 years. Most work has focused on the suggestion that a tendency to violent acts might be inherited.

A rather different picture has emerged from the latest findings published by workers in the United States and in Denmark. Their conclusions indicate that an inclination towards fraud and theft may be inherited but that does not hold for acts of savagery.

The report published in *Science* by Dr Sarnoff Mednick and Dr William Gabrielli, of the University of Southern California, Los Angeles, and Dr Barry Hutchings, of the University of Copenhagen, refers rather coyly to studies "in a small northern European nation", which is not named.

The investigation covered 14,427 people. All of them had been adopted as children between 1927 and 1947. They form a register which was created originally for a project looking at the possible transmission of schizophrenia, and it was at the request of the health agencies sponsoring that research that the country was not named.

The inquiry into criminal behaviour was made by comparing court convictions for any of the individuals in the group, once they were more than 15 years of age, with any convictions of both their adoptive parents.

The most significant link was the high correlation between biological fathers with records for misdemeanours and sons who had been adopted. Furthermore, most of the adoptive fathers convicted of an offence were one-time offenders, while adopted sons and their biological fathers were more heavily marked by recidivism.

Conviction rates for women were lower but showed the same pattern in suggestion a genetic influence. In fact, after allowing for the smaller number, there is stronger evidence of a genetic link between biological mother and child, according to the scientists. They say that crime in the biological mothers is more closely related to crime in the daughters.

The income and social conditions of the families who adopted the children were taken into account. As a consequence, the authors assert they have found that environmental aspeacts of social class influence the ralation between social class and crime regardless of genetic background. But some factor transmitted by criminal parents increases the liklihood that their children will engage in criminal behaviour.

***Science*, Vol 224, No 4651.**

Sale room

Salvaged porcelain eagerly bought up

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

It has taken Christie's in Amsterdam two days to dispose of 17,000 pieces of Chinese porcelain recovered from a Chinese junk that sank about 1645. Every piece was sold, making a total of about £900,000.

When the sale finished yesterday afternoon the three main buyers — dealers who bought well over half the sale between them — were hurriedly packing the goods for shipment to London. Most of the pieces will go on show in London tomorrow when the International Ceramics Fair opens at the Dorchester hotel in Park Lane.

The three big buyers were Axel Verwoort, of Antwerp, Elisabeth Gertz, of Texas, and David Howard, of London's Heirloom and Howard.

The Chinese junk, which went down in the South China Sea, was probably under licence from the Dutch East India Company. Its cargo was mostly the type of blue and white porcelains that were very popular in Holland at the time, appearing in many Dutch seventeenth century paintings.

The porcelain was salvaged by Captain Michael Hatcher, a specialist in raising Second World War wrecks, who stumbled across the ancient junk by mistake. He consigned about a thousand of the rarest and most interesting pieces to Christie's for sale in Amsterdam in March, and the market was good, securing him £540,000. That result persuaded Captain Hatcher to sell the remainder.

The second sale was thus distinguished by its quantity rather than its quality. Christie's was anxious lest the market became flooded but their estimates were at least doubled throughout most of the sale. Teapots were selling, if anything at higher prices than in March, and a large blue and white jar and cover reached 19,720 guilders (estimate 3,000 to 5,000 Gld), or £4,586. The lowest prices were about £200 for multiple lots of fairly common pieces; two blue and white seal-paste boxes made 812 Gld (estimate 350-450 Gld) or £189.

In New York on Tuesday Sotheby's sale of fine Chinese ceramics and works of art made £1,493,744 with 19 per cent unsold, a good result for a more conventional sale. Eskenazi, the London dealer, paid the top price at $286,000, or £204,286, for a pair of Tang dynasty pottery figures of tomb guardians. They stood more than 3ft high.

In London the impact of the forthcoming ceramics fair was felt in a very buoyant sale of European ceramics at Phillips which totalled £221,376 with 9 per cent unsold. Winifred Williams was a big buyer, paying £7,700 (estimate £800 to £1,000) for a Chelsea red anchor figure of a beggar.

University news

Oxford
Professor M A Screech, Fielden Professor of French Language and Literature at London University, has been elected senior research fellow of All Souls College. Dr Daniel Segal, reader in mathematics, University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology, has been elected research fellow of All Souls.

Other elections:
Worcester College: To junior research fellowships from October 1, 1984: J D Bradshaw, BA (Newc). Lincoln College, English, R D O'Neill, B Sc, Ph D (NUI), physiology. P Wilmott, BA (Oxon), St Catherine's College, mathematics.
St John's College: To a senior visiting research fellowship: Professor T Parkinson, MA, PhD (California), department of English, University of California (from October, 1984).
St John's College: To Casberd Scholarships: P A Barbour, Mary A U Macharg, Sally J Morton, all modern languages. To a Casberd Exhibition: E N Burgess, theology

Elections
Wolfson College: To an extraordinary fellowship: Richard Ellmann, MA (MA, PhD Yale, BLitt TCD), from October 1, 1984.
To an ordinary fellowship: A G Robiette (BA, PhD Cambridge), director, computing service, (from April 1, 1984).
To Spalding Visiting Fellowship in Indian Philosophy and Religion: R P Goldman (BA Columbia, PhD Pennsylvania) chairman and professor of Sanskrit, University of California (Hilary and Trinity Terms, 1985).
To visiting fellowships: J F Brodley (BA California, LA; LLB Yale; LLM Harvard) professor of law, Boston University (Hilary and Trinity Terms, 1985); Herbert A Cahn (DPhil Basel), honorary professor of Heidelberg University (ancient numismatics), (Michaelmas Term, 1984); Paul H Cutler (BS, PhD Pennsylvania), professor of Physics, Pennsylvania State University, (Michaelmas Term 1984 and Hilary Term, 1985); Albert T Ellis (BS, PhD CIT): professor of applied mechanics, University of California (long vacation and Michaelmas Term, 1984); Henryk Flakierski (MA Leningrad, PhD Warsaw), professor of economics and social sciences, York University, Ontario (Hilary and Trinity Terms, 1985); L R Humphreys (BSc, MSc Sydney; PhD Queensland), professor of agriculture, University of Queensland, (Michaelmas Term, 1984, and Hilary Term, 1985); Arthur Jacobs, MA, British musical and social historian, (1984-85); David S Katz, BPhil, DPhil (BA Columbia), senior lecturer in history, Tel-Aviv University, (1984-85); Philip H Osberg (AB Dartmouth; MA, PhD Harvard), professor of geology, University of Maine (Hilary and Trinity Terms, 1985); Irvin Rock (BS, MA New York; PhD New School for Social Research), professor, program in cognition, Rutgers University, (Michaelmas Term, 1984); Erica M Simon (DPhil Heidelberg), professor of classic archaeology, University of Wurzburg (Michaelmas Term, 1984); R B Stevens, BA, MA (LLM Yale), president, Haverford College (Hilary and Trinity Terms, 1986); G A Tyson (BSc, MSc Natal; PhD Witwatersrand), associate professor and head of experimental psychology, University of the Witwatersrand (1984-85); Arthur T White (BA Oberlin; MS, PhD Michigan), professor of Mathematics, Western Michigan University, (1984-85); Paul Zanker, professor of classical archaeology, University of Munich (Hilary Term, 1985).
To Krasy Visitorship (in conjunction with Robinson Visiting Scholarship at Ashmolean Museum): Jorgen S Jensen, keeper, Royal Coin Collection, Danish National Museum, Copenhagen, and Editor, Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad. (September and October, 1984).

Awards
Christ Church: To Roger Prentice Exhibition: J D Gale, commoner. To J L Field Exhibitions: R J F Whinney, commoner, D A Wolff, commoner. John D Lovitt Prize: A R Mullis, commoner. To Hawkins Scholarship: S N Firth, exhibitioner.

Cambridge
Elections
Christ's College: Professorial fellowship: C H Chapman, MA, PhD, professor of geophysics; honorary fellowships: Professor B E Supple, Dr R B Nicholson, FRS.
Churchill College: F H R Dobson, head of English at Ridley HS, Blyth, into schoolmaster fellow commonership for Easter Term.
Clare College: The Rev R D Williams, PhD, of Christ's College, into fellowship in Class B to take appointment as Dean from January 1, 1985.
Clare Hall: Into research fellowships from October 1, 1984 to September 30, 1987: Stipendiary fellowship: G Graham White, PhD; non-stipendiary fellowships: R Morse, PhD, F Shaikh, PhD.
Darwin College: Into fellowship in modern languages from October 1, 1984: R N N Robertson, MA (Edin), DPhil (Oxon); to a bye-fellowship in chemistry from April 1, 1984: A J Marton-Jones, BA, formerly scholar of college.
Emmanuel College: Into official fellowship in association with college lectureship in music from October 1, for three years: S K Rankin, MA, PhD, research fellow of college. Into honorary fellowships: N Waddleton, MA, Professor D G T Williams, MA, LLB, President of Wolfson College. Into official fellowship of college for five years from October 1, 1984, in association with his university office: K S Richards, MA, PhD, university lecturer in geography. Into professorial fellowship from October 1, 1984: Professor C D Pigott, MA, PhD, director of Botanic Garden.
Fitzwilliam College: Into fellowship in Class A from May 2, 1984: Rev J Mantle, Chaplain of the college. Into a fellowship in Class B from October 1, 1984: A E Bottoms, Wolfson Professor-elect of Criminology.

Mrs R. H. Lloyd, who has been appointed a Cambridge University lecturer in French, is at New Hall, not Robinson College as stated on June 7.

OBITUARY

SIR GEORGE BAKER
Former High Court Judge

Sir George Baker, PC, OBE, who died on June 13 aged 74, was a judge of the old Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division of the High Court from 1961 and the first President of its successor, the Family Divison, from 1971 until 1979, when he retired.

To him is largely due the credit for the smooth transition from the century-old, oddly combined Division to the new. Furthermore, during his period as President the new Division had to assimilate not only its now comprehensive family jurisdiction but also a considerable amount of matrimonial legislation and case law. It was he who acclimatized it to all these great changes.

It is not generally appreciated how much administrative work falls upon the Heads of Divisions of the High Court. None exceeds that which the President of the Family Division is required to do and it will be readily understood that when a new Division is formed, shedding some work but taking on a great deal more, the task is even greater. Baker was a superb administrator and soon shaped the new Division into an effective and efficient whole.

George Gillespie Baker was born on April 25, 1910, the son of the late Captain John Kilgour Baker of Stirling. He was educated at Glasgow Academy, Strathallan School, Perthshire (of which he became a Governor and later Honorary Governor), and Brasenose College, Oxford, of which he was a Scholar and later an Honorary Fellow.

He was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple in 1932, and amongst his many distinctions valued highly becoming Treasurer of the Inn in 1976.

Baker — known to everyone as Scotty Baker — was a true Scotsman all his life, and it was an attractive addition to his judgments to hear his native accent lend point and piquancy to his utterances.

His professional life was interrupted by war service in the army between 1939 and 1945. After a period with the Queen's Own RWK he was, appropriately, commissioned in the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles). He also served as DAAG at the War Office and as AAG with the Allied Force HQ and on the British War Crimes Executive at Nuremberg.

He met the peace with his only, and unsuccessful, entry into the field of politics, contesting Southall, Middlesex, as a Conservative candidate in the 1945 election.

At the Bar he resumed a very successful general practice, much of it on the then Oxford Circuit. There was little in his practice to suggest eminence in the field where he later achieved it. He certainly did divorce cases on Circuit and in London but to nothing like the extent of others. His was basically a civil and criminal practice of a progressively high-class kind.

He was Recorder in turn of Bridgnorth, Smethwick and Wolverhampton. He was Deputy Chairman of Shropshire Quarter Sessions from 1954 until 1971. He became a Queen's Counsel in 1952 and two years later Leader of his Circuit, a position which he held for seven years until he was appointed a judge.

It came as a surprise to many that when appointed a High Court Judge in 1961 "Scotty" Baker should be assigned to the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division. But from the very beginning he proved to be a first-class judge, patient, courteous, understanding — and decisive. Nobody left his Court feeling that they had not been fully heard. His success as a judge may itself be judged by the few successful appeals against his decisions.

In his life on the Bench, Baker decided a number of important cases. Many of his decisions pointed the way towards the wholly new approach the law now takes with regard to divorce and ancillary matters. The most famous of his judicial cases are undoubtedly the one holding that a husband cannot restrain his wife from having a lawful abortion, and the one — in a five-judge Court of Appeal — giving a mistress the right to occupy "the matrimonial" home.

In 1983 when commissioned to review Northern Ireland's emergency laws, Baker had given the impression that normal jury trials might be resumed. However when the report of his committee appeared earlier this year its review contended that non-jury trials should continue, though it criticized the time suspects spent in custody.

"Scotty" Baker was a large and strong man. He was — it will surprise many to know — a shy and diffident man. He had a heart of gold but that undoubted fact only became visible to those who knew him. He had innumerable activities outside his work, of which education was prominent. Not only was he a long-time Governor of his old school, Strathallan School, but he was also a Governor of Epsom College and Wycombe Abbey. During his years of high office he not only fulfilled his many official engagements but — often surprisingly — managed to fit in school meetings and other speaking occasions as well.

"Scotty" Baker was a kind and understanding man. Fate, unexpectedly, put him in the perfect position for his many talents. He will be remembered for himself and for all he did.

He married in 1935, Jessie McCall Findlay. She died in 1983. Three sons survive him.

MR COLLINGWOOD STEVENSON

A correspondent writes:

The death of Collingwood Stevenson on June 1 brought to an end a family relationship with the Laing Art Gallery in Newcastle upon Tyne. His father, C. Bernard Stevenson, was the first Curator of the Laing when it opened in 1904, without a permanent collection. Collingwood joined the staff as a museum assistant in 1939, becoming Director of the Gallery and Museums in 1958 on the death of his father.

When the Laing became part of the Tyne and Wear County Service in 1974, he accepted the post of Principal Keeper of Arts which also included responsibility for the collections at the other galleries within the enlarged service including the Shipley Art Gallery, Gateshead, and the Sunderland and South Shields Museums.

His aspiration to create a major public gallery primarily devoted to the study and display of British art was achieved through the development of a remarkably fine collection from scratch in a relatively short period of time. Throughout almost the whole of his time at the Laing, there was a shortage of funds for acquisitions and the collecting policy had to rely heavily on gifts, bequests, and loans to establish the collection which he encouraged with great skill and diplomacy.

In later years, amongst his most notable acquisitions, Burne-Jones's "Laus Veneris" gave him particular pleasure.

His vision for a much enlarged gallery with an adjoining museum of local, social, and industrial history was embodied in a plan prepared in the late 1960s by Sir Basil Spence. An alteration of Council policy and the advent of local government reorganization in 1972-74, resulted in the abandonment of this scheme which was a source of much disappointment to him. The improvements to the Laing subsequently carried out by the County Museum Service after 1974, with which he was closely associated, provided some consolation for these earlier set-backs.

Under his Directorship the museum service in Newcastle expanded considerably, and embraced the John George Joicey Museum; the Museum of Science & Engineering, the first specialist museum of its kind to be established in the provinces; and a further branch museum to house a part of the costume collection which was opened in the Plummer Tower, a small eighteenth century guild hall, situated on the former defences of the City.

THE REV KENNETH WAIGHTS

The Rev Kenneth Waights, *President of the Methodist* Conference from 1971-72 died suddenly on June 10. He was 75.

The son of a Methodist minister, Waights was educated at George Watson's College, Edinburgh, Bournemouth High School and Handsworth College, now part of Queen's College, Birmingham.

Following his ordination he served in Devon, the Birmingham and Liverpool Missions, Scarborough, Nottingham, Liverpool and Sunderland. In Liverpool he founded 17 youth clubs called The Good Companions, and during his service in Birmingham he was a prison chaplain. A notable preacher, he regularly spoke in the open air in the Wesley tradition and in the post war years was a familiar figure in the Market Place, Nottingham.

In 1966 Waights was appointed Chairman of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Methodist District but in 1974 he relinquished the post to become Superintendant minister of the Shaftesbury circuit. In Dorset he was active in civic affairs and became Mayor of Shaftesbury.

As a young man Waights was a notable Rugby player and earned the disapproval of his college principal by playing for Moseley.

Latest wills

Mrs Doris Annie Rootes, of St Leonards on Sea, left estate valued at £62,328 net. She left all of her property to the Cancer Research Campaing.

Sir Arthur Llewellyn Armitage, of Kermincham, Cheshire, chairman of the Social Security Advisory Committee and formerly Vice-Chancellor of Manchester University, left £228,802 net.

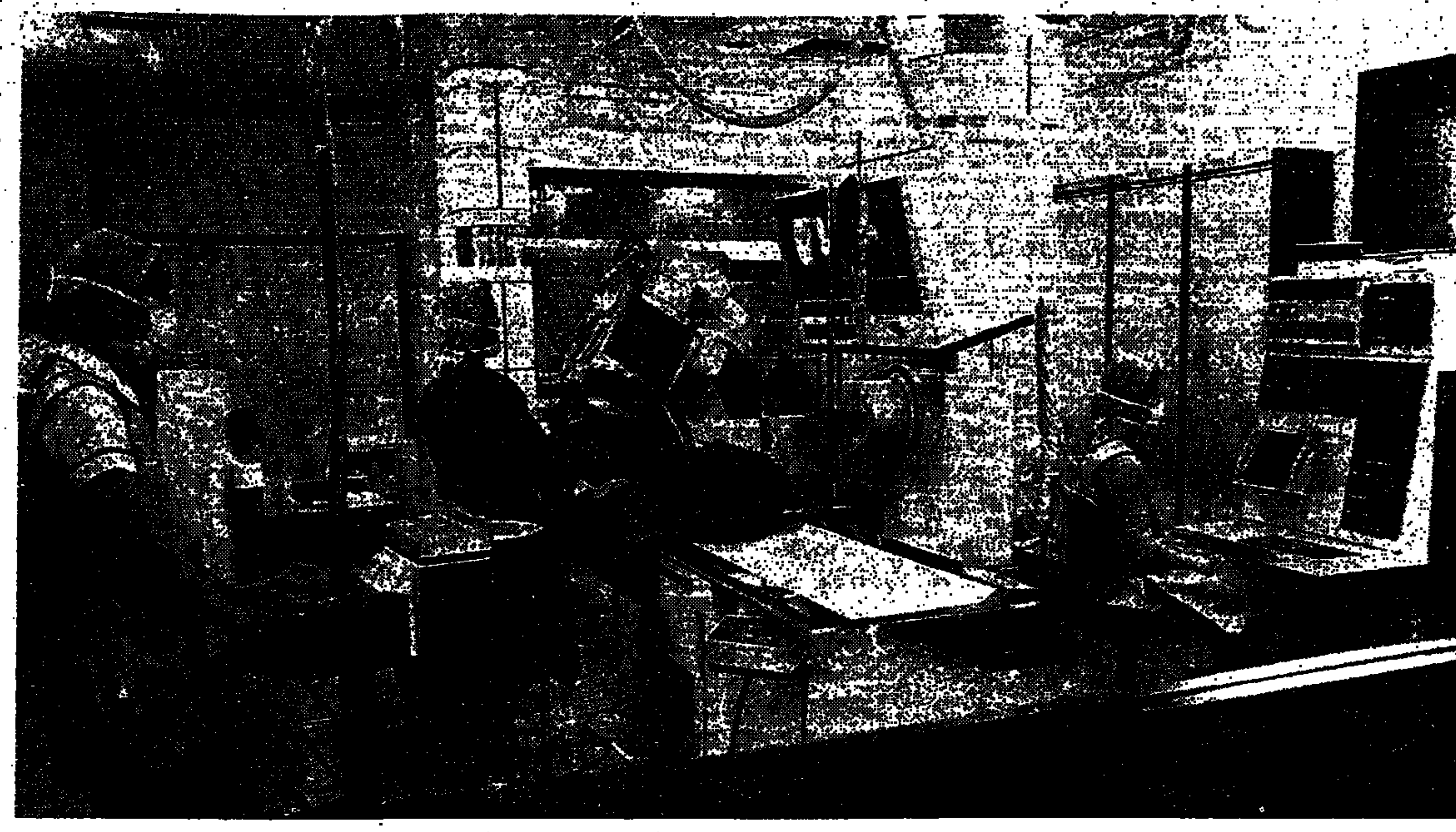
Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Archdeacon, Mr Wilfred, of Droylsden, Greater Manchester £289,356
Arendt, Mr Klemens, of Harrogate .... £238,495.
Fowler, Marjorie Elizabeth, of Rearsby, Leicestershire £484,571
Hedley, Mr Roger, of Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire £251,075
Palmer, Mrs Aileen Frances, of Windsor £555,345
Richardson, Mrs Marjorie Blundell, of Forest Row, East Sussex £814,563
Sellars, Mr Alfred, of Sheffield £757,288
Simpson, Mrs Doris Kathleen, of Scarborough £351,659
Walker, Mr James, of Surbiton £257,110

Private health care is again at the heart of the debate on the cost of provision for health in the private and public sectors. We look at some of the problems

Private health

Two faces of private medicine. Below: The cardiac catheterization laboratory, Cromwell Hospital, equipped with a computerized physiological recording facility and video, and cine equipment. Right: the human face of the paediatric unit





The private sector is in the middle of the old Chinese curse – "may you live in interesting times".

Certainly in London, and almost certainly in some other parts of the country, too many beds are chasing too few private patients.

The cost of private medical care has continued to rise remorselessly up 15 to 20 per cent a year recently when inflation has been firmly in single figures.

Growth in the numbers covered by insurance – now about five million – has fallen to about 5 per cent last year against 27 per cent in the boom year of 1980, and predictions for the current year are about the same again.

Yet more private beds are being built. The current 7,200 is likely to rise by another 750 – more than 10 per cent – when the dozen new private hospitals under construction are completed. Some sort of shake-out among the private hospital owners looks increasingly inevitable.

At the same time some awkward questions are being asked of the private sector. The General Medical Council has felt it necessary to tell doctors with a financial interest in private hospitals that they must declare it to patients before referring them – a move that goes part way to satisfying those who feel that there is something ethically dubious about consultants being able to profit both as doctors and shareholders from private hospitals.

The sector's image is being tarnished by allegations that some consultants have been defrauding the NHS of private income by using its facilities but not ensuring that the NHS receives the income it is due.

And the private sector has finally discovered, after five years of Conservative rule, that it has a government which despite its ideological commitment to private medicine, is not in fact prepared to featherbed the industry.

Incentives for private hospital building have appeared through the Business Expansion Scheme. But so have handling charges for blood, on the basis that the private sector should pay its way, not feed off the NHS.

A drive to ensure consultants do not abuse the NHS in providing private care is in the offing, and repeated appeals for tax relief on health insurance premiums have fallen on deaf ears.

Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, is known to oppose complications to the tax system – witness the removal of tax relief on life insurance premiums; and in Kenneth Clarke the Government has a health minister who can think of better things to spend any spare money on – the NHS for example – than on subsidising a growing private sector through premium reliefs.

If all this sonuds rather gloomy for the private sector, it is good news for the consumer who can afford private care.

Competition among provident associations and companies providing private health insurance has never been more intense. From half a dozen such organizations five or six years ago, there are now about a dozen to chose from and careful shopping around can produce significant savings. It is, however, very much a case of *caveat emptor*. Exclusions, exemptions and limits to cover need to be looked at extremely carefully, not just the premiums asked, and there is a good argument for sticking to the well-known names.

A recent *Which?* survey (reproduced on p17) provides a crude guide through the maze, but potential subscribers should read the small print of the scheme with care, and if they use a broker check that he is not merely recommending the scheme that offers him the best commission.

Competition is also forcing some improvement in standards. Even the smaller private hospitals are obliged to have resident medical officers, so that if you have a thrombosis after your operation there is a doctor on hand to cope. The lack of such cover has been a legitimate criticism of may private hospitals.

Rising costs, and competition to fill too many empty beds, may also be beginning to put the lid on escalating costs. Recent announcements by BUPA and PPP that they have reached agreement on limiting costs with the big private groups like American Medical International, Nuffield hospitals, BUPA hospitals and the Hospital Corporation of America, suggest that for the first time economic imperatives are driving the various factions of the private sector to cooperate. The effect will almost certainly be that the big boys with money behind them will squeeze out the smaller fry.

How far such cooperation will finally go is uncertain. At the end of the day, the hospitals, whose aim is to maximise income or profit, and the insurers, whose aim is to keep costs down, will always be uncomfortable bedfellows.

The need to fill beds and contain costs is also producing some imaginative packages aimed at tempting the uninsured to use the private sector. AMI is producing a credit card to provide private medicine on instalments for the uninsured, and for items such as childbirth or health screening which insurance often does not cover.

> ‘The need to fill beds and hold down costs is producing some imaginative packages aimed at tempting the uninsured to use the private sector’

Nuffield is looking at "package" prices for operations for the uninsured which could undercut what it charges insured patients.

What does all this mean for the NHS? The growth of private beds has clearly drawn private practice, and therefore income, out of the NHS. Despite an increase in the number of pay beds to 3,250, there has not been a commensurate increase in income.

For those opposed to private medicine, the sector will always be seen as a drain on trained doctors and nurses, and ethically wrong because it allows those who can afford it to buy treatment more quickly.

For those not so opposed, there are very early signs of some genuine cooperation that could help cut waiting lists. The King Edward VII Hosital in Midhurst has started providing hip transplants for NHS patients from Portsmouth, Bath and Chichester at a highly competitive price of £1,200 a time. The hospital can afford to cut its prices to fill spare beds. The NHS, the argument goes, can use "non - recurring revenue" – for example, money being saved to fund new developments – to buy operations and treat patients who may have waited years already.

All the private hospital groups would like to see that develop, but resistance in the NHS is still strong. The state of the market is such, however, that health authorities could drive some hard bargains if they were so minded, although whether permanent tie-ups of that kind would benefit the NHS is a more dubious proposition.

The perennial question of how large the private sector can become before it damages the health service remains as hard to answer as ever. For those worried at the prospects, the recent reduction in growth to around 5 per cent a year may calm some of their worst fears; for the private sector, it is pretty pleased at that sort of growth in a recession.

Nicholas Timmins

Women and the stress factor

We tend to forget the dramatic changes in women's health over the past 50 years. In 1929, when the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists was formed, there were 2,782 maternal deaths in England and Wales. In 1982, with virtually the same number of births, there were 36. In the past there were no antibiotics, blood transfusions or X-rays; and in hospital puerperal fever wards 30 per cent of women died. Scientific, educational and social developments have liberated women from many of the risks surrounding pregnancy and childbirth, but women must still be educated and helped to care for themselves and to be aware of today's growing problem areas.

These include stress, smoking, diet, alcohol and increased sexual activity with different partners, especially among the young.

Professor Richard Beard from St Mary's Hospital, London, says that it is not widely recognized today that stress plays a part in most gynaecological problems.

Women's interest in preventive medicine is demonstrated by the increasing number attending private screening clinics. The largest, BUPA's London Centre, checked 2,663 women in 1971 and more than 10,000 in 1983, while at PPP (Private Patients Plan) 850 women were checked in 1978, and 3,500 in 1983. Employers pay for about half of them.

There is a trend for companies to make available gynaecologieal checks for all female staff.

Good GPs who regularly test blood pressure, urine and breasts and do cervical smears may be cynical about the battery of tests in a full medical check-up; but how many GPs do these tests regularly, or have time to spend an hour talking to a patient, or are equipped to give as thorough a check-up as at BUPA or PPP clinics, the Royal Masonic Hospital, the Cromwell Hospital or The Harrow Health Centre?

The Harrow Centre, which in 1982 became Britain's first fully comprehensive private GP service, has massively developed its screening programme, because of its popularity. Since February 1984 the centre has operated Europe's first fully operational computerized exercise heart testing system (Case 11). A unique machine, it enables doctors to predict whether patients are likely to suffer from heart disease within the next 1-5 years. Since February, out of 350 patients (one quarter of them

continued on page 16

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women) tested on CASE 11, 10 per cent had a heart abnormality.

Stress and the female factor

Private centres catering for women's health checks provide two main types of check. A full medical check-up takes from 2½ hours to a full day at the non-profit making Royal Masonic Hospital, London (which is one of the cheapest, at £98 – the average cost is £160 – the Cromwell charging £150 plus £68 for bi-lateral mammography). The other, (often called a "well-woman check") is a gynaecological check for cancer, usually taking 45 minutes and costing between £54 and £85.

The Marie Stopes London clinic offer "an old-fashioned thorough physical check-up" for £35 and a gynaecological check (without mammography) for £22, in London, Leeds and Manchester.

A full check usually includes a detailed questionnaire which may cover personal, occupational, environmental and clinical history; hearing and vision tests; measurements of blood pressure, weight, etc., urine test; ECG; chest x-ray; blood analysis (detecting early liver, kidney or metabolic disease and giving a blood fat estimation) and sometimes testing for glaucoma.

Also included in the full medical check, or available as a separate 'well-woman' check, is the gynaecological "package". This includes taking a history; a clinical breast examination and instructions on examination; breast x-ray (mammography) when indicated; pelvic examination; and cervical smear.

What value do these checks have? BUPA say that out of 44,000 people they screened last year one third had a medical problem, but in the great majority of cases it was not cancer. The incidence of breast and cervical cancers diagnosed at private health screens is low; BUPA report four breast cancers in 1,000 women and the Royal Masonic eight in 1,069 women.

The value of mammography is controversial, in view both of the difficulty in reading breast X-rays correctly and of the cumulative effects of even small amounts of radiation. The Harrow Centre will not use it, and most centres only use it for women over 35 or in special cases. However, BUPA say it is the only tool for early diagnosis of breast cancer.

By contrast, cervical cancer is *reliably detectable from a* painless and harmless smear, the only controversy being as to how frequently it should be done.

Most women who have private health checks are in social classes 1 and 2 and have regular smears. However, women most at risk – those who have never had a smear or who are young and sexually active – are the most difficult to reach and probably do not know that family planning clinics give free smear tests. (Employers may like to know that the Womens National Cancer Control Campaign, a charity which is 40 per cent financed by a £65,000 DHSS grant, has a mobile unit and offers a gynaecological screen (smear and breast and pelvic examination), on site, charging only £62 per session of 25 women).

Only 2 per cent require medication and less than 1 per cent need longer term treatment in hospital. Dr Goldsmith finds that stress is women's most common problem; they worry about sexual relationships, obesity, smoking and cancer and need to talk to someone with *time*.

Dr Patricia Last, BUPA's Medical Director of women's screening, says: "women are more health-conscious than men and more able to absorb information; educational messages are much better on a personal basis, than, for instance on TV. However, screening is only valuable if you are prepared to do something about it; don't waste money on screens if you weigh 105 kilos and smoke 40 cigarettes a day and repeatedly return worried about breast cancer, because you are doing yourself more damage than breast cancer is ever likely to do."

BUPA Medical Centres,
Battle Bridge House,
300 Grays Inn Road, King's Cross,
London WC1X 8 DU. 01-837 6484
Also centres in Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Glasgow, Manchester, Norwich and Nottingham.
PPP Medical Centre,
99 New Cavendish Street,
London W1M 7FQ. 01-637 8941.
The Royal Masonic Hospital,
Ravenscourt Park,
London W6 0TN. 01-748 4611.
The Cromwell Hospital,
Cromwell Roads,
London SW5 0TU. 01-370 4233.
The Harrow Health Care Centre,
84-88 Pinner Road,
Harrow, Middx HA1 4LF.
01-861 1221.
Marie Stopes House,
108 Whitfield Street,
London WIP 6BE.
01-388 0662/2585.

Peta Levi


Bedside manner of the future? The computer is destined to become as familiar as the bedpan in modern hospitals

Private money, the life blood of research

Private money makes an indispensable contribution to British medical research. Its scale is not widely appreciated, but without private money channelled through medical charities, medical research in universities and medical schools it would be crippled.

In 1983, out of a total income of £115m received by the 34 medical charities which were members of the Association of Medical Research Charities (AMRC), more than £76m went on research. The other major contributor to medical research, apart from pharmaceutical maunfacturers, is the government-funded Medical Research Council (MRC), which spend an estimated £100m on research; but £55m of that amount went to the MRC's own establishments.

The balance was available for much sought-after indirect grants, which are disbursed as part of a continuing process of consultation between the public and private research funding.

Most of the AMRC's members have objectives related to specific ares of the body or to particular complaints – with a marked emphasis on cancer (for which over £40m is raised annually) and cardio-vascular diseases. Fortunately, some of the largest foundations, notably the Wellcome Trust (income £18m), the Leverhulme Turst (4.8m) and the Nuffield Foundation (£2.9m), have more general objectives.

However, the medical charities' activities are not exclusively research-orientated – many also provide medical care and services in the relief of suffering. Age Concern, for instance, spends only 3 per cent of its £1m income on research and provides valuable services for the elderly; and the Diabetic Association spends approximately half its income (just under £1m) on services.

Charities must pluck the heart strings before they can pull the purse strings. Coronary heart disease is typical – in 1983 the British Heart Foundation (BHF) raised £9m. No fewer than five AMRC members have cancer objectives and over 40 new 'small fry' cancer-related charities have been registered since 1980, compared with a mere 14 in the optics, blindness, deafness since 1980, compared with a mere 14 in optics, blindness, deafness and dentistry.

Charity funds are less readily available in fields without public appeal, such as veneral *diseases, alcoholism, dermotology* and diarrhoea – which nevertheless represent some of today's major problems.

The MRC's remit, on the other hand, is to be comprehensive and it sponsors long-term and often fundamental research. Many charities spend a large percentage of their research income on short three and five-year projects, creating a more extensive nursery for new ideas than can the MRC, with its commitment to its own establishments.

Recent Cancer Research Company (CRC) successful examples of three-year grants are at the University of Aston, where three chemists were individually funded and subsequently brought together to develop two new cancer drugs now being clinically tested; and at Bristol, where as a result of Tony Epstein's having previously identified the Epstein-Barr Virus (which causes cancer of the back of the throat) he is now developing a vaccine.

However, CRC and other major charities are increasingly creating larger, multi-disciplinary teams in centres of academic excellence rather than funding numerous individuals working in comparative isolation.

The private sector thrives. The income of the Arthritis and Rhematism Council has increased in a decade from £1m to £5m, largely through its extensive regional organisation of more than 1,000 branches. Most major charities obtain about half their income from legacies and the balance from fund raising events and donations. More than 1,000 voluntary committees have been formed during the 61 years of CRC's existence; and the 23-year-old BHF are keen to expand their 370 local committees.

The BHF's annual income has grown from £33,000 to nearly £9m. Its special events are very successful; last year 10,000 cyclists took part in the London to Brighton cycle ride (being held this year on June 24) and £150,000 was raised.

The Imperial Cancer Research Fund (ICRF) (£20m) and the CRC (£19m) vie with each other in fund-raising, but David Gribbin, the CRC's secretary general, says: "I believe that two organizations raise more money than one, though not twice as much, and we co-operate in trying not to overlap on research; the campaign also keeps administrative costs very low – 3 per cent or a total of 8 per cent if one includes publicity."

Research into cancer started in the nineteenth century. ICRF was founded in 1902, when it was thought that if you put white mice in a laboratory you would find the answer to cancer. Its development has produced increasingly impressive results.

It is unusual among charities to concentrate entire research in its own laboratories, where it now employs over 1,000 people. By the 1920s the complexities of cancer had already been realised – there are over 200 different cancers – and in 1923 the CRC was founded.

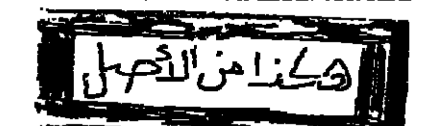
The major charities spend around 70 per cent of their income on funding research appointments at universities and medical schools. They pay for researchers' salaries, equipment and – sometimes – new buildings, but many AMRC members are unwilling to provide universities with a flat percentage for overheads.

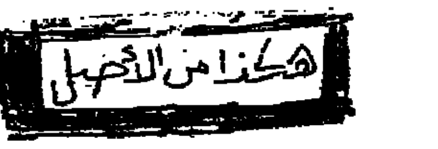
The BHF's funding includes 12 professional chairs, numerous fellowships and 214 grant-holders. The CRC has founded seven departments which promote oncology as an academic discipline, provide training and bridge the gap between clinical and laboratory-based research.

A new trend has emerged of self-help charities who are members of AMRC which adopt more unorthodox approaches. Action for Research into Multiple Sclerosis, which started in 1974 with 32 members and £32, now has 7,000 members and an annual income of £½m. It grew out of a need for more information for MS sufferers and their families.

One of the most taxing questions today for charities is whether their role should include educating the public to apply the lessons learnt from research. 180,000 people in Britain get cancer each year and 120,000 die – 40,000 from lung cancer. If everyone stopped smoking, cancer deaths would fall by one third.

PL





Why the insurers were the first to put the brakes on costs

Now subscribers are being steered towards the more basic hospitals and away from the growing number of luxury style medical 'hotels'

The burden of monitoring the cost of private medical treatment is, ironically, moving further and further from private hands. In the late 1970s more than 40 per cent of private medical care was paid for by individuals; now it is just 20 per cent of private bills that are settled by the patients themselves.

The bulk of bills go straight to one of the medical insurance companies. Health Service strikes and fears about declining standards and lengthening waiting lists provide a boom for the private insurers which saw growth rates of 27.5 per cent in 1980 and 13.2 per cent in 1981.

The expansion of the private insurers has slowed down but by the end of 1982 one-in-14 of the population – 4.2 million people – were covered by private health insurance. Now it is about 5 million.

The market is dominated by BUPA (The British United Provident Association) which has 70 per cent of the market while PPP (Private Patients Plan) has 20 per cent and WPA (Western Provident Association) seven per cent; leaving very little of the market to the tiddlers and new companies.

As medical inflation galloped ahead of national inflation rates it was naturally the insurers who were first to try to put on the brakes. Of course, individuals or their companies who pay for them would be picking up the bill via increased subscriptions in the end, but it was the insurers who first felt the pinch.

Not only was the cost of claims rising because of higher pay for doctors and nurses but also because of the development of new technologies and the ability to treat disorders which were previously untreatable. As the population ages the incidence of illness is greater and people now have higher expectations of medicine.

Now BUPA and PPP are fighting back. They cannot rely on the consumer to bargain with hospitals. They go to hospitals in times of crisis and as the money is not coming directly out of their own pockets they cannot be expected to act as price watchdogs.

The insurers have noted that in some areas the building of new hospitals has outpaced demand and bed-occupancy rates were falling as low as 60 per cent; a good time to get tough and arrange deals to keep costs down.

In April BUPA announced that they had reached agreement with 140 private hospitals for inclusive charges for accommodation, meals, theatre fees, drugs, drugs, dressings and nursing care. But doctors' fees still have to be paid by the subscriber.

The hospital's fee will be fixed for up to a year at a time and all the hospitals are categorized into three bands – any hospital including the expensive London hospitals; provincial hospitals or local independent hospitals; and most local hospitals outside London, giving subscribers the choice of three different subscription levels.

Mr Bob Graham, Bupa's chief executive, said the scheme



By the end of 1982 one in fourteen of the population – 4.2 million – were covered by private health insurance. Now it is about five million

was "the most important cost management initiative to be introduced into the private sector".

Subscribers are being steered towards the more basic hospitals and away from the increasing number of luxury hotel-style hospitals. It also discourages the opening of more five-star hospitals and has even persuaded some hospitals in a high-banding charge to offer less attractive rooms or shared rooms to patients on the lower-scale rates.

As the major insurers have (perhaps belatedly) turned their attention towards spiralling costs, pressure is also coming from the companies who pay subscriptions on behalf of their employees. Company schemes cover two-thirds of those with private medical insurance, and account for 75 per cent of new business.

Rivals such as Iron Trades Mutual, the Mutual of Omaha, Crusader Insurance, part of the Cigna Group and other commercial organizations keep the big three non-profit making provident associations on their toes.

An even bigger threat to their dominant position could come from self-insurance by companies. Allied Medical Assurance has teamed up with financial consultants MPA to launch a trust arrangement administered by AMA which provides private medical care for the cost of claims plus five per cent (with a minimum of £1,250) rather than the burden of 17½ per cent or even 25 per cent administrative charges by the provident societies.

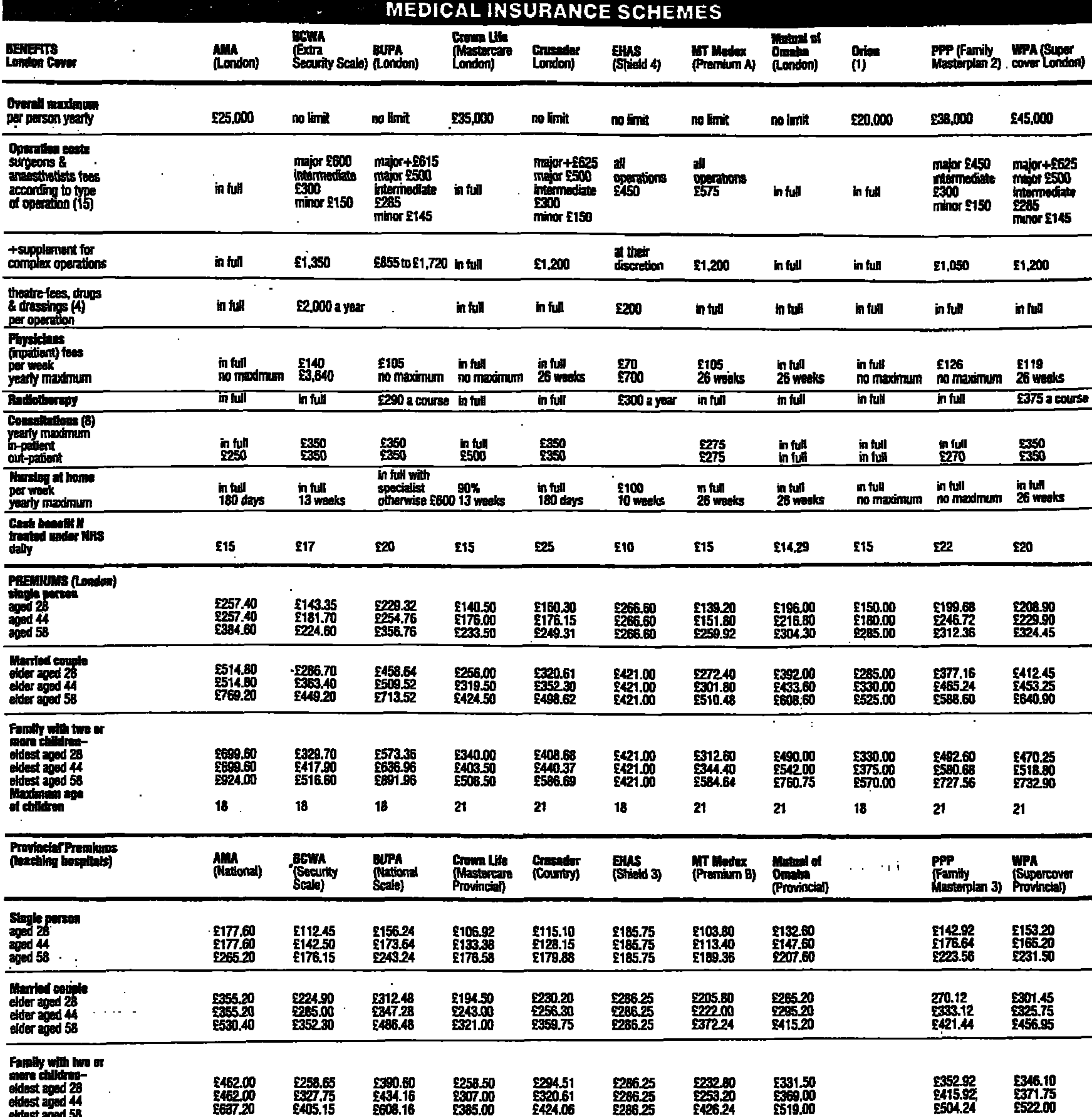
This arrangement was given the go-ahead by the Inland Revenue only a year ago when they agreed that employees would pay tax on a notional premium for private health cover, as no actual premiums are paid.

For individuals, there are innovative plans which aim to bring down the cost of subscriptions. Crown Life have a plan with a no claims bonus and offer a 15 per cent discount for £100 excess or 30 per cent discount for in-patient care only. PPP have Private Hospital Plan which offers private care if the NHS waiting list is more than six weeks long – and many are. Otherwise, the subscriber goes for Health Service treatment and gets a £24 a night cash benefit.

Bristol Contributory Welfare Association charge you the subscription appropriate for the age you were when you started subscribing and never refuse cover for an existing subscriber.

Skandia, a Swedish insurance company, has a radically different approach with Major Medical Masterplan which aims to cover only serious medical mishaps by applying a £1,000 excess (£1,500 in London) rather like a motor insurance policy. Subscribers can either rely on the NHS or bear the cost of treatment themselves for minor ailments.

VG



MEDICAL INSURANCE SCHEMES

BENEFITS London Cover	AMA (London)	BCWA (Extra Security Scale)	BUPA (London)	Crown Life (Mastercare London)	Crusader London)	EHAS (Shield 4)	MT Medex (Premium A)	Mutual of Omaha (London)	Orion (1)	PPP (Family Masterplan 2)	WPA (Super cover London)
Overall maximum per person yearly	£25,000	no limit	no limit	£35,000	no limit	no limit	no limit	no limit	£20,000	£38,000	£45,000
Operation costs surgeons & anaesthetists fees according to type of operation (15)	in full	major £600 intermediate £300 minor £150	major+£615 major £500 intermediate £285 minor £145	in full	major+£625 major £500 intermediate £300 minor £150	all operations £450	all operations £575	in full	in full	major £450 intermediate £300 minor £150	major+£625 major £500 intermediate £285 minor £145
+supplement for complex operations	in full	£1,350	£855 to £1,720	in full	£1,200	at their discretion	£1,200	in full	in full	£1,050	£1,200
theatre fees, drugs & dressings (4) per operation	in full	£2,000 a year		in full	in full	£200	in full	in full	in full	in full	in full
Physicians (inpatient) fees per week yearly maximum	in full no maximum	£140 £3,640	£105 no maximum	in full no maximum	in full 26 weeks	£70 £700	£105 26 weeks	in full 26 weeks	in full no maximum	£126 no maximum	£119 26 weeks
Radiotherapy	in full	in full	£290 a course	in full	in full	£300 a year	in full	in full	in full	in full	£375 a course
Consultations (8) yearly maximum in-patient out-patient	in full £250	£350 £350	£350 £350	in full £500	£350 £350		£275 £275	in full in full	in full in full	in full £270	£350 £350
Nursing at home per week yearly maximum	in full 180 days	in full 13 weeks	in full with specialist otherwise £600	90% 13 weeks	in full 180 days	£100 10 weeks	in full 26 weeks	in full 26 weeks	in full no maximum	in full no maximum	in full 26 weeks
Cash benefit if treated under NHS daily	£15	£17	£20	£15	£25	£10	£15	£14.29	£15	£22	£20
PREMIUMS (London) single person aged 28	£257.40	£143.35	£229.32	£140.50	£160.30	£266.60	£139.20	£196.00	£150.00	£199.68	£208.90
aged 44	£257.40	£181.70	£254.76	£176.00	£176.15	£266.60	£151.80	£216.80	£180.00	£246.72	£229.90
aged 58	£384.60	£224.60	£356.76	£233.50	£249.31	£266.60	£259.92	£304.30	£285.00	£312.36	£324.45
Married couple elder aged 28	£514.80	£286.70	£458.64	£256.00	£320.61	£421.00	£272.40	£392.00	£285.00	£377.16	£412.45
elder aged 44	£514.80	£363.40	£509.52	£319.50	£352.30	£421.00	£301.80	£433.60	£330.00	£465.24	£453.25
elder aged 58	£769.20	£449.20	£713.52	£424.50	£498.62	£421.00	£510.48	£608.60	£525.00	£588.60	£640.90
Family with two or more children– eldest aged 28	£699.60	£329.70	£573.36	£340.00	£408.68	£421.00	£312.60	£490.00	£330.00	£492.60	£470.25
eldest aged 44	£699.60	£417.90	£636.96	£403.50	£440.37	£421.00	£344.40	£542.00	£375.00	£580.68	£518.80
eldest aged 58	£924.00	£516.60	£891.96	£508.50	£586.69	£421.00	£584.64	£760.75	£570.00	£727.56	£732.90
Maximum age of children	18	18	18	21	21	18	21	21	18	21	21
Provincial Premiums (teaching hospitals)	AMA (National)	BCWA (Security Scale)	BUPA (National Scale)	Crown Life (Mastercare Provincial)	Crusader (Country)	EHAS (Shield 3)	MT Medex (Premium B)	Mutual of Omaha (Provincial)		PPP (Family Masterplan 3)	WPA (Supercover Provincial)
Single person aged 28	£177.60	£112.45	£156.24	£106.92	£115.10	£185.75	£103.80	£132.60		£142.92	£153.20
aged 44	£177.60	£142.50	£173.64	£133.38	£128.15	£185.75	£113.40	£147.60		£176.64	£165.20
aged 58	£265.20	£176.15	£243.24	£176.58	£179.88	£185.75	£189.36	£207.60		£223.56	£231.50
Married couple elder aged 28	£355.20	£224.90	£312.48	£194.50	£230.20	£286.25	£205.80	£265.20		270.12	£301.45
elder aged 44	£355.20	£285.00	£347.28	£243.00	£256.30	£286.25	£222.00	£295.20		£333.12	£325.75
elder aged 58	£530.40	£352.30	£486.48	£321.00	£359.75	£286.25	£372.24	£415.20		£421.44	£456.95
Family with two or more children– eldest aged 28	£462.00	£258.65	£390.60	£258.50	£294.51	£286.25	£232.80	£331.50		£352.92	£346.10
eldest aged 44	£462.00	£327.75	£434.16	£307.00	£320.61	£286.25	£253.20	£369.00		£415.92	£371.75
eldest aged 58	£687.20	£405.15	£608.16	£385.00	£424.06	£286.25	£426.24	£519.00		£504.24	£522.00

● *This chart is a reduction of the information contained in full in the June 1984 issue of Which? magazine.*

Pat Blair examines the plight faced by the growing number of old people

Why the elderly are going private

Much political capital had been made in recent years over public versus private provision in health and social care. One area, however, that has remained largely unouched by the rhetoric is the provision made for the elderly who, because of social or medical needs, can no longer live on their own.

In the past 23 years, the number of people of retirement age has increased by more than two million. More than half of that increase has been among people aged 75 or over and figures from the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys show that by the middle of last year there were 3,084,000 people aged over 75 in England and Wales, compared with 1,987,000 in 1961.

Four years ago, local authorities provided about 60 per cent of the residential places available to old people while voluntary homes run by charitable bodies have long been seen as a mainstay for the elderly in Britain.

But as the demand for places has grown, so has the number of private profit-making establishments, it is now recognized, although there are no firm statistics, that private provision has overtaken the voluntary sector, and that together they account for at least half of all the places available. Local authorities, faced with a tightening of the financial belt, can no longer meet demand to the same degree as before.

Research by Malcolm Johnston, a senior fellow at the Policy Studies Institute in London, showed that growth has been greatest in the past three years in Kent, Devon, and East Sussex, each of which has more than 350 private homes registered with the local authority and inquiries from prospective proprietors were running at about ten a week. Three-quarters of the 6,000 retired people living in East Sussex homes were in the commercial market, he found.

While it is true that some of the best accommodation available is contained in the private sector, it is also true that it provides some of the worst, although this is not necessarily reflected in the weekly charges, which range between about £70 and £250.

Local authority homes have been subject to greater control in the past than has the private or voluntary sector. However, last month, with the backing of the Government, a new code of practice was brought on to curb offenders and raise standards for all people in residential care, including those who are physically or mentally handicapped.



The machine for predicting heart disease, in action at Harrow Health Care Centre.

The code, which contains a checklist of more than two hundred items, requires all homes to produce a detailed brochure setting out the facilities and services it offers within its standard charges. Additionally, new residents are expected to be given a formal and comprehensible contract of the terms under which the accommodation is being offered.

The code also requires proprietors to state, when registering, what type of people they are catering for. Thus there should be a clearer picture for registration authorities and in future people who need nursing care may be less likely to be inappropriately housed.

The code is only part of the Government's package to tighten the regulations covering both social care and nursing care.

With the emergence of the Health and Social Security Adjudication Act, 1983, it became illegal for an unregistered nursing home to advertise or imply that it offered nursing care. But, recognising the "grey area" between nursing need and social care, the Act allowed homes to register for both types of care. Guidance to health authorities, which register nursing homes, also puts stringent control on the staffing of homes offering nursing care.

Private nursing homes now outnumber those run by voluntary bodies and religious orders, a similar reversal to that of the residential care sector. The National Health Service faced with an increasing number of elderly patients in medical beds, is only now experimenting within the nursing home market.

It realized that large geriatric hospitals were not the appropriate place for elderly citizens needing regular nursing care but whose medical needs cold be met within the local community.

Within England and Wales, about 30,000 places are available in nursing homes. But Stanley Davis, a former nursing home proprietor and now secretary fo the Registered Homes Association, estimates that there could be as many as 20,000 people in need of nursing care, living in homes which go under the guise of small hotels or guest houses.

For proprietors of many homes, the future looks rosy and the legislation now passed and still to come seems as if it will offer a measure of protection to old people.

There is hope, too, that the range of provision will adjust to meet better the range of need – from minimal supervision or light nursing care to those who are heavily dependent on nursing care, and including people who are terminally ill and whose last days or months are spent in the specialized care of hospices.

The vitamins that do no good

Health products are one of the few growth areas in the British economy – but most of the growth has been in the alternative sector. The NHS pays a bill of close on £2,000m each year for the drugs, infusions, injections, and suppositories prescribed by doctors for their patients – and this total has shown little change in recent years when inflation is taken into account.

The market for conventional non-prescription medicines – the "over the counter" preparations sold in chemists shops and in supermarkets – has also remained virtually static for the past five years. Figures from the Proprietary Association of Great Britain show that between 1979 and 1983 there was a 6 per cent decline in the volume of sales of these medicines.

Where growth does seem to have occurred is in the range of products sold direct to the public in health food stores and by direct mail. The rapid growth in the number of health magazines (including those giving advice on yoga, sliming, and meditation) has been fuelled by advertisements for products claimed to promote vitality, energy, good looks, and general well being.

Top of the list of the growth products are vitamins. Last year doctors prescribed vitamins at a cost to the NHS of around £7m – and most experts believe that many of the those prescriptions were unnecessary. Yet in that same 12 months the public spent more than £45m on vitamins over-the-counter and by mail order. Most of these vitamin preparations do no good – at least in the eyes of orthodox doctors.

As the Consumers Association's Drugs and Therapeutics bulletin commented last month: "vitamin supplements are rarely needed for normal adults. They should be considered for those who rarely go into the sunlight, those with a poor intake, such as patients with anorexia, depression, or alcoholic excess."

This verdict contrasts dramatically with the promotional material of the vitamin merchants, who claim – for example – that eating too much processed and refined food can make the diet inadequate, or that vitamins can in some way relieve the effects on the body of the stresses and strains of modern life.

Consumer organizations such as the recently formed College of Health are pressing for tighter controls on the advertising of vitamins, other dietary supplements, and the whole range of medical aids – ionisers to purify the air, sex aids, and exercise machines – being promoted in magazines and often being supported by endorsements from personalities in show business.

Why has the health products industry boomed in a period of economic recession? Part of the answer lies in a general trend in western societies for scientific orthodoxy to be rejected in favour of the parasciences – astrology, occultism, extrasensory perception, unidentified flying objects – and alternative systems of medicine are in tune with this philosophy. But part of the explanation, too, lies in the affluence of the working population (in marked contrast with the unemployed).

Many more people – especially young people – have marginal income to spend on health. And despite all the sound information put out by organisations such as the Health Education Council, most people still prefer to believe that health can be obtained by taking something – a medicine, a dietary supplement, an exotic eastern herb, or whatever.

Health educators may tell us until they are exhausted and demoralized that the recipe for a long life lies in giving up bad habits – overeating, drinking too much alcohol, and smoking. This uncomfortable message is rejected in favour of a conviction that some magic potion will put the matter right.

Sir Willam Osler, one of the great names of nineteenth-century medicine, expressed the mystery quite succinctly: "A desire to take medicine is, perhaps, the great feature which distinguishes man from other animals."

Dr Tony Smith



First-class prices for first-class treatment

The private health boom in the 1960s and early 1970s was based on very orthodox, conventional lines. Surgeons, gynaecologists, and other consultants working in the NHS found a growing demand for their services as private specialists, partly fuelled by the growth of the provident non-profit making health insurance organisations.

Of course much of the treatment being provided in private hospitals and clinics remains orthodox in those terms, but the recent growth has also seen a rapid expansion in fringe activities – some belonging firmly within the category of alternaive medicine but others offering treatments and therapies less easy to categorise.

From the consumer's point of view, however, the range of choice of private clinics has grown enormously, and the patient or prospective patient may find great difficulty in distinguishing the medical sheep and goats.

Perhaps the most straightforward growth area has been in day surgery units, which have mushroomed for one very good reason – cost.

Little wonder, then, that several successful private hospitals have opened day surgery units and that others are planned. At present about one fifth of all private sector operations are done on a day-care basis. The principles are well established: for many minor procedures the patient needs professional care only for the hour or two of recovery from the anaestetic. Day surgery has made substantial contributions to the cutting of costs in the NHS, and in the US around one third of all operations are done in this way.

Day surgery in the NHS has relied on NHS domiciliary services to provide the patient with any necessary after care. Good private day surgery units have taken care to arrange comparable links with general practitioners (and NHS general practitioner is free to treat patients on a private patients on a private patient basis if he so wishes).

A less acceptable end of the market exists, however, in the day units that offer various cosmetic surgical procedures – hair transplants, removal of skin blemishes, etc – with little or no provision for after care other than an instruction ot the patient to "see your own doctor if you have any problems."



Britain's first test tube triplets (identical twin brothers and a sister) born at the Portland Hospital for Women and Children.

Most day surgery, however, remains straighforward enough – operations for removal of cysts and minor skin lesions, vasectomies, hernias, and the like carried out by surgeons who spend most of their time in NHS hospitals.

The same cannot be said for the other growth areas – clinics for the treatment of disorders as various as allergy, alcoholism, and anxiety. The seven private clinics in England which offer treatment for alcoholism and for drug abuse have high standards; those private nursing homes that will accept alcoholics and patients with senile dementia are of more variable quality. At least the treatment being offered in these institutions is mostly on conventional lines.

The clinics and day centres treating less clearly defined disorders present a different picture. Here the important distinction is that the patients or clients are often on their own, neither financed by a provident association nor advised by their own doctor.

There is a world of difference between a patient with an arthritic hip or with varicose veins, diagnosed as such in an NHS setting, choosing to "go private" in order to avoid a long wait – and also to obtain the personal care of a skilled surgeon; and a sufferer from asthma, or headaches, or lack of energy, who has lost faith and patience with NHS and looks around for an alternative.

A glance through the back pages of any of the health magazines will show the bewildering range of clinics, spas, and institutes advertising for customers. No reliable statistics are available on the numbers of types of clinics in this sector; those that operate on an outpatient basis have no statutory controls and there is no system of registration or inspection.

Some offer well established alternative therapies such as homoeopathy, hypnotherapy, or acupuncture; but others offer treatments ranging from psychotherapy and counselling to healing, or natural health methods which may (or may not) imply that the staff have recognised professional qualifications. There is no easy way for the patient to assess the length or quality of the training undergone by a practitioner of alternative medicine.

What advice, then can be offered to individuals who wonder whether a private sector clinic or spa might help with a problem such as asthma, migraine, or arthritis? Firstly, the intending patient should be clear in his or her own mind whether the treatment being sought is orthodox or alternative. In general orthodox treatment – quality conventional medical care – is still mostly provided by doctors who spend at least some of their time working in the NHS. Clinics offering surgery or other forms of conventional treatment whose medical staff have no NHS affiliations must have a question mark over them.

Secondly, an experienced general practitioner will usually know quite a lot about any private treatment clinics operating in his locality.

Dr Tony Smith

A case of more beds than patients

A major shakeout is likely in the private health industry after the spate of new private hospital building in recent years. Leading private hospital investment and management companies are warning that Britian is fast reaching the position where the supply of private beds is outstripping demand.

Nuffield Hospitals, the leading company in the sector with 31 private hospitals and 80,000 patients a year, and American Medical International, number two, with seven hospitals and 35,000 patients each year, already agree that London is "over-bedded". Mr Gene Burleson, managing director of AMI (Europe), says that there is "30 to 40 per cent over-supply of general private beds in London". Nuffield suggests that there is also cause for concern in other areas, including Birmingham, Glasgow, Bristol, Halifax, Leeds and Haddersfield.

Mr. Burleson, says that the likely result is that there will be a "shakeout" of the less efficient hospitals in the next few years. "I think there are only going to be a few survivors", he says. Despite the warnings there is no sign of any slowing down of new private hospital building projects throughout the country.

The Government-inspired Business Expansion Scheme (BES) has helped fuel investment in new private hospitals. Under the scheme, which was extended in the Budget this year, top-rate taxpayers enjoy generous tax relief if they invest in the development of British businesses for a maximum of five years.

The private hospital sector was quickly identified as an eligible target for such investment and a number of building and conversion schemes have subsequently been funded by BES investments. Typical of the new projects is the conversion of a 45-bed hospital near Clitheroe, Lancashire. The project to convert Gisburne Park into a hospital is being backed by £1.5m of BES equity, with investors being asked to subscribe for 1.25m shares at £1.12p each, and is due to be completed in the summer of 1985.

Another private hospital looking for BES investment support is the Caldaire Independent Hospital Company which is building a £3.1m 36-bed hospital at Methley near Leeds and aiming for completion in December this year. Here the aim was to sell 525,000 shares at £1.25p each to investors who would then claim tax relief.

Mr Burleson says that investors looking for a quick return on their investment should be wary of the private hospital sector. "For the first two or three years you have to take very heavy losses on these projects", he says.

Mr Burleson says that AMI is actively considering the acqusition of seven private hospitals which are up for sale. The company has invested £50m on new hospitals in the past four years and has also jointly funded, with the Glasgow Independent Hospital Group, the £12 million development of the 110-bed Ross Hall hospital, in Glasgow, which opened last November.

Expansion plans include the conversion of one wing of the Princess Grace hospital in London to a day surgery at the cost of £1 million, and building purpose-built day surgeries in Manchester, Bristol and Newcastle costing £2.5 million each.

Ami will also shortly announce plans to join forces with a non-profit hospital group to develop between four and six new psychiatric units and also an alcohol rehabilitation unit as part of its plans to offer specialized facilities.

Nuffield is adopting a slightly different approach and concentrating on upgrading its existing facilities rather than building new ones, or branching out into specialist areas. Mr James Estall, company secretary at Nuffield, says that the group has earmarked £20 million for conversion and upgrading in the next five years. Nuffield has not built any new hospitals in the past year, preferring renewal and takeover.

One project which fits Nuffield's strategy is the plan to convert a 25-to-30-bed hospital run by a charitable hospital fund in York. The £2m conversion cost represents good value compared with the cost of building a new hospital.

Mr Peter Morris, general manager of Hospital Capital Corporation, another leading private hospital investment and management group, which was formed in 1980, says that there is no ceiling on its expansion plans. Again the group is tending to identify areas outside London where there is still demand for general beds and opportunities to specialise in heart surgery, renal surgery and orthopaedics.

The group's first hospital, The Park in Nottingham, was completed last year with 70 beds three operating theatres and support departments. Construction of the 50-bed Little Aston hospital in Sutton Coldfield, West Midlands, has also begun and developments by HCC are planned at Orpington, Kent, and Croydon, Surrey. HCC says that there is little scope for redeveloping huge city-centre hospitals which are being closed because of Health Service cuts, becanse often it is cheaper to start with a green-field investment.

However AMI and other private companies have seriously considered taking over existing NHS private bed facilities. AMI has so far made three applications to take over facilities in London and Oxford without success. Mr Burleson says: "The problem is usually with the bureaucrats, not the medical staff".

Surprisingly the Government does little to encourage such schemes, despite its enthusiasm for privatizing public services. Mr Burleson says that the Department of Health and Social Security does help identify opportunities for development of NHS facilitites, but little support beyond that.

He is adamant, however, that the NHS must work more closely with the private sector to prevent the problems of overcapacity getting out of hand.

Andrew Cornelius

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Firmer trend at the close

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, June 4. Dealings End, June 15. § Contango Day, June 18. Settlement Day, June 25
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

BRITISH FUNDS

1983/84 High	Low	Stock		Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
SHORTS							
102¼	100½	Treas	12% 1984	100¹¹⁄₁₆	..	11.918	9.085
107⅝	103¼	Treas	15% 1985	103¼	..	14.537	9.888
107	101	Exch Cv	12% 1985	101¼	..	11.838	10.036
95¾	88¼	Treas	3% 1985	94⅞	..	3.179	9.444
103¾	99½	Treas	11½% 1985	101¾	+¹⁄₁₆	11.365	10.335
102	95½	Treas C	8¾% 1985	97⅞	..	8.940	10.586
104¾	100½	Exch	12¼% 1985	101¹³⁄₁₆	+¹⁄₁₆	12.032	10.806
103¼	99¼	Exch	11¾% 1986	101⅛	+¹⁄₁₆	11.619	10.963
102¾	97¹³⁄₁₆	Treas C	10% 1986	98¼	+¹⁄₁₆	10.172	11.028
90¼	85¾	Treas	3% 1986	88¹³⁄₁₆	..	3.373	9.411
102	97⅛	Exch C	10½% 1986	99⅛	+¹⁄₁₆	10.582	11.004
104¼	100	Treas	12% 1986	101⁷⁄₁₆	+¹⁄₁₆	11.830	11.173
96⅝	94½	Treas	8½% 1984-86	95⅝	..	8.889	10.928
87⅞	84½	Exch	2½% 1986	85⁷⁄₁₆	..	2.927	9.315
108½	104¼	Exch	14% 1986	105¾	+¹⁄₁₆	13.294	11.356
107⅞	103¼	Exch	13¼% 1987	103¹¹⁄₁₆	+¹⁄₁₆	12.779	11.544
100⅝	95⅞	Treas C	10¼% 1987	97	..	10.567	11.570
86½	80¼	Exch	2½% 1987	83⁷⁄₁₆	..	2.997	9.615
101¾	95⅝	Exch	10½% 1987	97⁷⁄₁₆	..	10.776	11.579
93	88	Fund	6½% 1985-87	88¾	..	7.325	11.172
99⅝	95½	Treas	10% 1987	96	+¹⁄₁₆	10.417	11.619
85	80½	Treas	3% 1987	82	..	3.658	9.929
105	99⅞	Treas	12% 1987	100¹⁵⁄₁₆	..	11.889	11.631
95	88¼	Treas	7¾% 1985-88	89½	..	8.659	11.359
101½	95	Exch	10½% 1988	96¼	+¹⁄₁₆	10.909	11.707
106	98⅞	Treas IL	2% 1988	102½	..	..	5.235
98½	92¹³⁄₁₆	Treas C	9¾% 1988	93½	..	10.428	11.830
82	75¾	Trans	3% 1978-88	77¹³⁄₁₆	+¹⁄₁₆	3.856	9.768
99	91	Treas	9½% 1988	92¾	+¹⁄₁₆	10.296	11.806
MEDIUMS							
106⅝	96	Treas	11½% 1989	98⅜	+¹⁄₁₆	11.690	11.939
103⅛	93⅝	Treas	10½% 1989	94⅞	+⅛	11.071	11.891
100½	95¾	Exch	10% 1989	97¼	+⅛	10.824	12.016
85	76½	Treas	5% 1986-89	78¼	+⅛	6.419	10.510
114	102⅞	Treas	13% 1990	103	+⅛	12.489	11.978
91	87⅝	Treas IL	2% 1990	88¼	..	..	5.070
110½	101	Exch	12½% 1990	104⅜	+¼	12.318	12.123
93	84⅞	Treas	8¼% 1987-90	86	+⅛	9.593	11.549
108¼	97	Treas	11¾% 1991	97⅞	+¼	11.936	12.100
83¾	74¼	Fund	5¾% 1987-91	76⅞	+⅛	7.593	10.878
105¼	95⅝	Exch	11% 1991	96¾	+¼	11.551	11.989
114½	101⅛	Treas	12¾% 1992	106	+⅛	12.386	12.141
100⅝	89⅝	Treas	10% 1992	94¼	+⅛	10.976	11.785
111⅜	99	Exch	12¼% 1992	103⅞	+⅛	12.232	12.215
117⅛	106⅛	Exch	13½% 1992	109⅜	+⅛	12.737	12.307
114	101¼	Treas	12½% 1993	101⅞	+⅛	12.182	12.019
79⅝	71⅛	Fund	6% 1993	73	+⅛	8.395	10.974
121¼	108⅝	Treas	13¾% 1993	110	+⅛	12.601	12.085
126⅞	112¾	Treas	14½% 1994	115	+⅛	12.743	12.038
120⅝	107⅞	Exch	13½% 1994	109¾	+⅛	12.566	12.174
114¾	100¼	Exch	12½% 1994	106½	+⅛	12.228	12.110
94⅝	84¾	Treas	9% 1994	85¾	+⅛	10.584	11.491
111⅜	98¼	Treas	12% 1995	104½	+⅛	12.019	12.023
65¼	59⅝	Gas	3% 1990-95	58¾	..	5.054	8.903
101⅝	88⅝	Exch	10¼% 1995	94⅜	+⅛	11.290	11.753
117¾	104⅞	Treas	12¾% 1995	106⅝	..	12.110	11.879
128⅛	110½	Treas	14% 1996	117⅜	..	12.521	12.075
94½	84	Treas	9% 1992-96	86½	+⅛	10.685	11.467
134¾	120½	Treas	15¼% 1996	121⅞	..	12.702	12.020
122⅜	108⅝	Exch	13¼% 1996	110	..	12.170	11.831
111⅜	99⅝	Treas IL	2% 1996	103	..	..	4.088
70⅛	57⅞	Rdmptn	3% 1986-96	64¼	..	4.678	7.520
123¼	107½	Treas	13¼% 1997	114⅝	..	12.116	11.801
104½	90	Exch	10½% 1997	96⅛	..	11.313	11.590
[illegible]							

LONGS

[illegible]

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

[illegible]

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

[illegible]

DOLLAR STOCKS

[illegible]

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

[illegible]

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B

[illegible]

C — E

[illegible]

F — H

[illegible]

I — N

[illegible]

O — S

[illegible]

T — Z

[illegible]

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

[illegible]

INSURANCE

[illegible]

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

[illegible]

SHIPPING

[illegible]

MINES

[illegible]

OIL

[illegible]

PROPERTY

[illegible]

PLANTATIONS

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS

[illegible]

UNLISTED SECURITIES

[illegible]

RECENT ISSUES

[illegible]

MONEY MARKETS

[illegible]

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

STERLING SPOT and FORWARD RATES

[illegible]

DOLLAR SPOT RATES

[illegible]

OTHER £ RATES

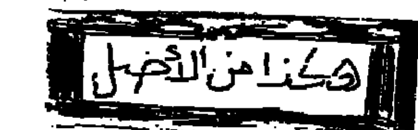
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EURO-$ DEPOSITS

[illegible]

COMMODITIES

[illegible]



THE TIMES
FINANCE AND INDUSTRY
Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

If you really want to know, it is a denial

Reed International dutifully insisted yesterday that it was still working towards its planned stock market flotation of Mirror Group Newspapers "this summer", whenever that may be, in response to our report of the widespread belief that the project may have to be called off in the face of growing difficulties at the Mirror Group. It is perhaps significant that Reed also seized on the opportunity to deny something *The Times* did not suggest: that Reed was already negotiating to sell the Mirror Group.

That denial was carefully worded, and leaves plenty of room for developments. But it is now accepted in Fleet Street that the Mirror Group situation has moved from firm to fluid. Reed, which obviously and properly wants to conclude the matter as quickly as possible on satisfactory terms, may just decide to soldier on.

But confidence is crumbling. Eyebrows have been raised at several of the statements made by Mr Clive Thornton, the Mirror Group's chairman. His plans to favour small shareholders in the flotation has been quietly dropped. There is disquiet at his wish to build a £15m newspaper plant in Manchester. The fact that other organizations have thought it worthwhile to offer him fresh jobs speaks volumes at a time when a chairman's commitment must be seen to be total.

Most worrying of all are the persistent reports of unhappiness within the Mirror Group's Holborn Circus headquarters. Mr Thornton has been rebuffed by the print unions and has ruffled certain corners of the management. It may be that a shakeup was needed: we have yet to see evidence that the medicine is working.

In these circumstances the Fleet Street grapevine goes into overdrive, and it becomes more than usually difficult to separate fact from rumour. What we have at the Mirror Group is a ferment of rumour which threatens to produce the fact of a major change of heart by Reed. There is conviction in some quarters that the Mirror Group is available to a bidder. Only the appearance of a public prospectus will begin to dispel that conviction for good.

Trying to foil King Salomon

Not content with playing Cassandra on Wall Street the redoubtable Salomon Brothers yesterday struck at the foundations of the British government's funding policy. In its first written pronouncement on the gilts – possibly the start of a regular series of such circulars – Salomon's has advised clients to sell long gilts and buy long US government bonds instead.

It is too early to say whether the clients, and indeed other holders of gilts around the world, have taken the message to heart. But regardless of whether a wave of embarrassing selling hits gilts the argument is plainly important.

The train of thought is straight forward enough. For as long as anyone cares to remember, gilt yields comfortably exceeded US bond yields. But for two years the reverse has been the case, and if anything American yields may rise further. So, the argument runs, on reasonable assumptions about the exchange rate, US bonds must be attractive. British gross funds, moreover, have the particular problem that the authorities policy of not issuing long-dated stock could cause difficulties in matching maturities.

There is no doubt that the gilt yield curve looks pretty off. Long gilts yielding around 10.5 per cent, compared with about 12 per cent for mediums, imply an exchange rate by the year 2012 of $3 to the £. In the shorter term, a fund manager expecting US long yields of 15 per cent next May, and assuming that the current spread of 2.5 percentage points of US bonds over gilts persists, needs an exchange rate of $1.45 for returns to be equal.

Yet the signposts do not all point one way. For a start, Salomon's own figures show that there has been a tendency for gross funds to run down the percentage of long stocks in their gilt portfolios. The last couple of years has seen a new emphasis on equities in the dispersal of cash flow, especially overseas. This does not suggest a serious maturity matching problem, and in any case actuarial considerations intervene.

More important, is the US bond market so wonderful? The shape of the yield curve on the other side of the Atlantic is also unconventional, to say the least. Given the volatility of bond prices, British fund managers can be forgiven for viewing the market with some trepidation. Would not currency deposits be more advisable? The exchange rate is enough of a headache without adding the possiblity of capital on bonds as well. No doubt the British authorities will do their utmost to prevent Cassandra's latest prophecy from becoming self-fulfilled.

The tangled web of protectionism

The Reagan Administration has a creditable record of resistance to lobbyists clamouring for protection for US industry – even though it may not seem like that in Europe, Japan and the Third World.

In an election year, when his opponent will be pitching hard for the votes of industrial states, Mr Reagan will find it harder to block the embarrassing ruling by one of his own quangoes; the US International Trade Commission, that the American steel industry does need protection from imports in important categories.

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation and the steel trade union, which brought the action, will clearly not let up on pressure for the quotas they have been demanding.

The main current complaints in the US steel industry are against the rise of Brazilian and Argentine imports along with those from South Korea and Taiwan.

The Brazilians have already complained of a regime that insists that Brazil balances its trade books at great domestic cost and at the same time prevents adjustment via exports in goods where Brazil has a genuine cost advantage. The complaint is particularly telling when the International Monetary Fund insists on regular inflationary devaluations of the cruzeiro, while at the same time US steel producers insist that the effect of the devaluations on Brazil's steel export prices amounts to an unfair trade practice. It is not obvious how the Brazilians are to pay higher dollar interest rates on their debts without raising export competiteveness.

ANZ ends bid rumours with £182m takeover of Grindlays

By Peter Wilson-Smith
Banking Correspondent

Australia and New Zealand Banking Group (ANZ) has made a £182m agreed takeover bid for Grindlays Holdings, the parent company for Grindlays Bank.

Both Citibank, the dominant shareholder with 48.6 per cent, and Lloyds Bank with 21.3 per cent, have agreed to accept the offer, which is worth 275p a share in cash. The Bank of England and Reserve Bank of Australia are also happy with the deal.

Grindlays has long been the target of bid speculation but the emergence of ANZ, which first expressed interest in April, caused some surprise in the City.

Grindlays, which developed in the days of the Empire as a British overseas bank, came badly unstuck in the secondary banking and property crisis in the mid-1970s and has been working its way back to health virtually ever since.


Alec Ritchie: Leading Grindlays to recovery

The bank's convoluted ownership structure, which had hampered its development, was finally resolved when Citibank emerged as the dominant shareholder last year. This was seen as a temporary solution and at some point Citibank had been expected to sell out.

ANZ had total assets of A$22,726m (£14,662m) last September and the acquisition of Grindlays will increase its balance sheet size by 37 per cent to A$31,136m, bringing it closer in line with Australia's largest listed bank, Westpac Banking Corporation, with assets of A$34,500m.

ANZ said yesterday that it would fund the acquisition from existing resources, but to preserve prudent capital ratios it is raising A$225m with a rights issue of one new share at A$3.70 (239p) for every four held. A quarter of ANZ's share are held in Britain and in London yesterday the shares eased 17p to 311p.

However, shares in Grindlays Holdings leapt 97p to 264p. The bid values Grindlays at a £23m premium to net tangible assets of £159m, or 237p a share.

ANZ, which ranks among the world's top 100 banks, has been steadily expanding both the range and geographical spread of its activities in response to the growing internationalization of financial markets. The bid for Grindlays is in line with this strategy.

At present it is represented in countries accounting for about 35 per cent of Australia's trade and the acquisition of Grindlays would double this.

Grindlays, whose chairman is Mr Alec Ritchie, has a strong presence in India where it is the biggest foreign bank, and also has extensive operations in East and Central Africa.

Mr William Vines, ANZ's chairman, said in Melbourne that the possible entry of foreign banks into Australia was one of the motives for the deal.

SE plan attacked

The influential City Capital Markets Committee has rejected as inadequate the measures for investor protection outlined in the Stock Exchange's discussion paper on the future of trading in the exchange.

The committee, which brings together institutional investors, lawers, accountants and Stock Exchange firms, recommends a full New York style tickertape to disclose transactions in chronological order when the exchange loses the distinction between brokers and jobbers. There should be no new restriction on compensation arrangements. The committee also backs the trend of opinion towards an eventual two-tier market split between internationally traded shares and less active stocks in which company brokers should ensure a market, possibly through a computerised matching system.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1064.7 down 2.4
FT Index: 834.5 up 0.4
FT Gilts: 78.65 down 0.04
FT All Share: 497.93 down 0.59
Bargains: 18,330
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 104.70 down 0.59
New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average: (latest) 1112.07 up 1.54
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 10,275.93 down 48.90
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 961.22 up 2.32

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling
$1.3855 up 30pts
Index 79.5 unchanged
DM 3.7875 down 0.0075
FrF 11.58 down 0.0150
Yen 322.25 up 0.50
Dollar
Index 131.2 up 0.2
DM 2.7160
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling $1.3860
Dollar DM 2.7150
INTERNATIONAL
ECU £0.593107
SDR £0.752733

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 9, 9¼
Finance houses base rate 9½
Discount market loans week fixed 8½
3 month interbank 9⅝-9½
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 11⅞-11¾
3 month DM 5⅞-5¾
3 month FrF 13⅛-13
US rates
Bank prime rate 12.50
Fed funds 10⅝
Treasury long bond 99-99¼
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period May 2, to June 5, 1984, inclusive: 9.516 per cent.

MPs back 'gilt-edged' sell-offs

By Jonathan Davis

The Government should consider selling shares in state-owned companies in the same way that it sells gilt-edged stock, the House of Commons Public Accounts Committee says in a report published yesterday.

A phased release of the Government's shareholding in companies on its list for future privatization similar to a gilt-edged "tap" stock, could help avoid further embarrassment from mispricing issues, as with Amersham and Britoil, it says.

The committee, which criticized the underpricing of earlier denationalization issues in a report two years ago, again expresses concern at "windfall gains" made by investors in the Associated British Ports flotation a year ago.

It also questions the need for the Government to underwrite all its share issues, though this decision was vvindicated when the Britoil flotation flopped badly in 1982.

The committee recommended that tenders should be preferred to fixed-price offers whenever the fear of underpricing is a dominant consideration, and should not rely too heavily on the advice of merchant banks which have an underwriting interest in an issue.

Privatization pitfalls, page 23

Argentine rescue at risk

From Bailey Morris, Washington

US officials must decide by tomorrow whether to extend an earlier commitment to put up $300m for an Argentine rescue package in the light of the south American nation's tough new negotiating stance with the International Monetary Fund.

Sources at the US Treasury said officials would like to send a strong signal to Argentina and other debtor nations contemplating a similar hardline strategy that such actions will not be treated lightly.

One way to do this would be fail to extend the $300m commitment beyond tomorrow's deadline set by the US treasury, officials said. The US commitment, in the form of a loan to four Latin American nations which helped Argentina meet overdue interest payments last March, was made on condition that the government of President Raul Alfonsin agree an economic austerity programme with the IMF.

BORROWINGS* from International Monetary Fund ($ m)

	Drawn	Undrawn
Brazil	1,690	2,730
Chile	296	225
Ecuador	123	41
Mexico	1,360	2,196
Peru	276	401

* Under standby and extended arrangements

The agreement is now very much in doubt after Argentina's decision to challenge IMF procedures by ignoring a negotiating team now in Buenos Aires and appealing directly to M Jacques De Larosière, the managing director, in a letter stating specific borrowing demands.

US official are concerned that if Argentina is successful in bending the international rules, other debtor nations will attempt to follow suite, creating havoc in the banking system.

Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the US Federal Reserve Boaed, selected this concern in a speech in New York, in which he warned debtor nations of the consequences of not reaching satisfactory accords with their creditors.

● The developing country debt problem has greatly improved Mr Walter Wriston, chairman of Citicorp said in London yesterday. He said he could not understand why all the press reports were so gloomy.

Fraser improves on perks

House of Fraser has increased shareholder's perks this year. A record number of discount vouchers were enclosed with the annual report which went to sharholders last night, writes Philip Robinson.

The report says that as Fraser's annual meeting has been postponed, the final dividend will be paid as a second interim to enable it to be paid on time. A final dividend needs shareholder's approval. Professor Roland Smith says sales this year exceed internal expectations and the same period last year.

For the first time an attendance list of board meetings is included. It shows the two designated Lonhro directors on the Fraser board attended only one of 12 meetings.

The Monopolies Commission is about to conduct a second investigation into Lonrho and Fraser. It has been ordered after resolutions by Lonrho to put 12 new directors on a 25-man board were thought to constitute a merger.

Lonrho said last night that documents used as the basis of a report in the *Daily Mail* had been stolen. "The reference made to the stolen documents neither fully nor accurately reflected their contents,"

Decision day for £20bn gas purchase

By David Young
Energy Correspondent

The Norwegian Government is expecting clear signals today from the British Cabinet that it will not raise new objections to the British Gas proposal to buy natural gas worth £20 billion from the Norwegian sector of the North Sea.

The proposed contract, to be discussed by the Cabinet today, is opposed by the Treasury because of balance of payment implications, and by the Department of Energy because it could lead to a slowing-down of gas exploration and development in the British sector of the North Sea.

However, the Norwegian Government has asked the Norwegian state oil and gas company Statoil to come forward with a firm contract by tomorrow

The Norwegian Government is now thought to be willing to extend its deadline if today's Cabinet meeting indicates approval for the draft contract.

NEWS IN BRIEF

M & S card trial date

Marks and Spencer, Britain's biggest retailer, will introduce a credit card on a trial basis in its 17 Scottish stores on Monday, June 25.

If the trial is successful, the company plans to extend the use of cards to the rest of its 262 stores throughout Britain as rapidly as possible next year.

● PRETAX PROFITS at Pilkington Brothers rose from £49.9m to £88.3m in the year to March 31, 1984. Earnings per share jumped from 2.4p to 13.8p. A second interim dividend of 6.5p is to be paid, making a total of 11.5p (10.5p) for the year.

Tempus, page 22

● TESCO STORES (HOLDINGS) has increased pretax profits for the year to February 25 1984 to £67.4m up from £53.5m. Turnover increased from £2,404m to £2,744. The final dividend of 2.6p makes 4.1p for the year against 3.5p last time.

Tempus, page 22

● BASSETT FOODS, the Liquorice Allsorts confectionery group yesterday announced pretax profits of £2.522m for the year to the end of March. This compares with £1.66m the year before and a forecast of £2.5m made at the time of the unwanted takeover bid from Avanna. The cost of fighting off the bid is put at £270,000.

Tempus, page 22

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am $374.50 pm $374
close $374-$374.50 (£269.75)
New York (latest): $374.25
Krugerrand* (per coin):
$385.50-387 (£278-279)
Sovereigns* (new):
$87.50-88.50 (£63-£63.75)
*Excludes VAT

Sales salary defended

Mr Geoffrey Rippon, chairman of Britannia Arrow Holdings, the investment trust group, told shareholders yesterday that the £250,000-a-year salary paid to an American employee last year "was good value".

Mr Rippon, answering criticism from a share holder, said the top earner was an American saleswoman with Britannia Arrow's American fund management group.

She had brought in important pension fund business

Minister launches local enterprise week

Small firms, high profile

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Britain's first Small Firms Local Enterprise Week, aimed at raising the profile of various organizations around the country that offer help to small businesses, was launched in London yesterday by Mr David Trippier, Minister at the Department of Trade and Industry.

The week has already grown into a 10-day affair with more than 300 participants, including local enterprise agencies, local authorities and chambers of commerce.

Mr Trippier, who will have travelled several thousand miles by the end of next week in more than 30 visits, started off yesterday by handing out a silver trophy to the 10,000th small business principal seeking advice at his Department's London Small Firms Centre. On Monday he is due to hand out a similar memento to the 13,000th entrepreneur coming for advice at Manchester's Small Firms Centre.

With a helicopter standing by to whisk him off to open some small firms workshops in Cambridge, Mr Trippier toured the Isle of Dogs to see how small businesses were faring under the London Docklands Development Corporation.

He talked to Mr Bill Wright, whose father once worked at the local docks and who has established a computerized phototypesetting company, Wrightset, at Millwall Dock.


Mr Trippier (right) meets Mr Wright at Millwall Dock

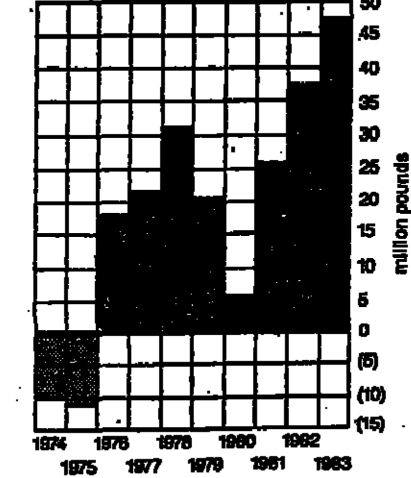
The minister also took in the oldest company at the Isle of Dogs – John Lenanton and Son, timber merchants. There he drove one of Lenanton's forklift trucks emblazoned "Lift-off to National Small Firms Week."

John Lenanton, great grandson of the company's founder, said his company had supplied timber as far afield as the Falklands and provided timber for the last rebuilding of No. 10 Downing Street.

Then Mr Trippier opened the Docklands Business Club set up by the development corporation. The club has 150 members from docklands companies.

Last night Mr Trippier wound down a little at Plaisterers Hall in the City at a reception paid for by the Committee of London Clearing Banks and organized by Business in the Community, the force behind the development of enterprise agencies around the country.

Mr Trippier said: "All the measures by government services, local enterprise agencies and all other initiatives that exist to help small businesses grow will come to nothing unless those involved are able to communicate effectively.



STOCK MARKET REPORT

Simon & Coates may be first stockbroker to obtain quote

By Derek Pain, Michael Clark and Philip Robinson

Speculation was growing last night that **Simon & Coates** could become the first stockbroking firm to obtain a stock market quote.

Reports that S & C has chosen this route as part of the changes and choices now facing member firms, came amid suggestions that a prospectus had been prepared and a number of institutions shown interest.

Mr Michael Pragg, S & C senior partner, said yesterday: "I am not in a position to confirm or deny this. Like others, we are looking at a whole range of possibilities and nothing has been excluded. I *really can't answer a question* on whether we are close to deciding which route we want. Things happen these days with such momentum that I would not like to have anything stated which might indicate something or confuse."

Expect some good news shortly from Invent Energy, the USM-quoted oil exploration group currently drilling in the Paris Basin next to Bula Resources. Yesterday the shares spurted 17p to equal the year's high of 380p. One firm of stockbrokers was buying heavily for a major French bank.

Two months ago, Investors in Industry (3i) disclosed that it had developed an appetite for investing in stockbrokers and had approached about eight firms with outline proposals. Lazard Brothers, the merchant bank, has also been attempting to match financial institutions with *those stockbroking firms* which do not wish to sell a stake to any one particular outsider.

The market drifted through another quiet session with the shadow of ates continuing to nag at sentiment. Government stocks offered a flurry after the slow down in US retail sales but the higher quotations were short lived and priced relapsed to around their overnight levels.

At the closer the FT index was 831.6 points, down 2.5 points. At one stage it was 3.6 points lower.

Booker McConnell, with the Dee Corporation buying completed and the long mooted White Knight counter bidder still to appear, eased 7p to 180p.

A variety of factors helped **Imperial Group**, the brewing to tobacco complex, 3p better to 158p. Vague take over rumors, with the American **Phillip Morris** group mentioned, and suggestions that the shares have fallen too far pulled in some buyers. The nearness of the interim figures – about £92m against £79.1m is expected – also helped strengthened the shares.

Westland, the helecopter group, dived 15p to 158p after interium profits of £9m against £12.9m. A £4.1m upsurge in research and development costs has sliced into profits and the picture at the year end is likely to be even more uninspiring. R *and D costs and problems at the* Airspur off-shoot in the US will contiuue to sap profits and £20m against £26.1m looks likely for the full year. Interim dividend is unchanged at 3p a share.

Carlton Communications, which reported half year profits and the £6.2m acquistion of Superhire on Tuesday, was unchanged at 425p.

Shares of Fleet Holdings, the publisher of the *Daily Express*, *Sunday Express* and *Daily Star*, enjoyed a late burst of activity after hours on renewed bid speculation as the price added another 7p to 185p – just 5p short of the year's high. Dealers anticipate the shares will go sharply better today as investors start trading for new time.

The Australian entrepreneur Mr Robert Holmes a'Court speaks for about 10 per cent of the shares and has often been tipped as a possible bidder. But yesterday he remained unavailable for comment as he left London for Sydney.

Word in the market suggests Mr Holmes a'Court may be prepared to sell on his stake to the publishing magnate Mr Robert Maxwell who last month was negotiating to buy *The Observer* from Lonrho.

Elsewhere, in the publishing sector **International Thomson**, the regional newspaper and oil exploration group, pulled of a little coup by selling the bulk of its holding in Reuters at the current market level for £22.7m. ITO has sold a total of 12.24 million "B" shares reducing its holding to 204,000 shares.

This has effectively netted ITO an extra £4m compared with the 196p the other newspaper groups parted with their shares at in Reuters last week. ITO continues to own an 11.6 per cent stake in the Press Association which in turn owns 10.6 per cent of Reuters. **Reuters** dipped 2p on the news to 226p, but later rallied to close unchanged. ITO was also steady at 399p.

Several of our smaller oil exploration stocks bubbled yesterday on talk of another successful find in the North Sea on block 48/3. **Anvil** which has a 5 per cent stake in the project rose 5p to 93p and **Charterhall** with 10 per cent of the action responded with 3p rise to 74p. Just a week ago shares of **Anvil** *stood at 78p.*

Waterford Glass fell 5p to 28½p when it became clear that not only is a bid unlikely but the talks on "a possible association" with Carroll Industries had collapsed.

After four years in the red the Manor National garage group should return to profit this year, although the car shortage caused by the BL strike is causing anxiety. But 1984 dividend – the last payment was five years ago – is unlikely. The shares held at 10½p yesterday.

In April the Irish company said it was having negotitations which could lead to an offer but "these discussions have not proceeded beyond the early stages".

A line of just over 750,000 shares – 13.7 per cent – of **Banro Industries**, makers of such items as train doors and car sunroofs, went through the market with most of the shares going to three institutions at 61.18p each. Four directors, including Mr Edward Ross, chairman, marginally increased their shareholdings in the placing. The shares eased 1p to 62p.

Last year the company's profits achieved a modest £4,000 advance to £512,000 but a 50 per cent gain could be achieved this year if, as expected, problems at its Lignotock subsidiary are solved. Meanwhile the sunroofs are becoming increasingly profitable with a 30,000 Canadian order just clinched.

In a thin market Moss Bros responded to the prospect next week of Royal Ascot with a 45p gain to 330p.

The £182m Australia and New Zealand Banking Group's bid for long standing take over candidate, **Grindlays** (up 97p to 264p) caused the predictable flurry among other banking stocks.

Royal Bank of Scotland jumped 18p to 232p before settling at 224p. If rumours that RBoS is selling its interest in Lloyds and Scottish are realized then the company will become a British retail bank, unworried by poor leanding, and ripe for a take over. **Bank of Scotland** gained 10p to 334p and **Lloyds Bank**, blessing he ANZ bid with its 21.3 per cent of **Grindlays**, rose 5p to 534p.

Insurance shares were mixed although **Phoenix**, despite the rush of sell circulars, gained 5p to 445p as take over hopes refuse to die. **Minster Assets**, too, attracted mokre take over speculation with a 2p gain to 147p.

London & Continental Advertising overcame its bout of jitters to make a confident transition from the Unlisted Securities Market to a full listing. Both classes of shares opened at a 5p premium of 125p following the recent restructuring and acquisition of London Provincial Posters from Reed.

The placing of 12 million new shares co-incided with the market's shakeout last month which resulted in about 30 per cent of the issue being left with the underwriters.

Textiles manufacturer the **Leeds Group** dipped 1p to 99p after the Courtaulds CIF Nominees had increased its stake to 588,000, or 9.4 per cent of the total.

But shares of motor distributor **Glanfield Lawrence** returned from suspension 2½p lower at 52p after the company announced that talks regarding its reorganization had broken down.

British Aerospace lost height after the news that it had broken off merger talks with **Thorn EMI**. The shares slipped 2p to 363p, after 355p, still awaiting the proposed terms ffrom GEC, unchanged at 180p. Thorn closed 9p down at 449p.

Equity turnover on June 12, was £220.014m. (14,232 bargains). The number of British and Irish stocks traded was 115.8 million. Gilt bargains totalled 3,087.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

● **BENTALLS**: The chairman, Mr Edward Bentall, said at yesterday's annual meeting that *trade had been disappointing* since February, with sales to June 9, showing an increase of less than 1 per cent.

He said that in more recent weeks a rather better trend had emerged. But it came too late to avoid a reduction in profit for this half year.

● **EZ INDUSTRIES**: The North Broken Hill Group intends to make an offer for all the EZ shares that it does not already own on the basis of $6 cash or two North shares plus $1.50 cash for each EZ share.

● **BANRO INDUSTRIES** Having disposed of his entire holding of 400,670 ordinary shares in Banro, Mr P L Andrews has resigned as non-executive director. His mother, Mrs G Andrews, has also disposed of her entire holding of 350,704 ordinary shares.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The dollar, easier at first, turned round smartly with the news that talks with West German metal workers had broken down.

Sterling, up more than ½ cent to the dollar at one stage, closed 30 points better at 1.3855. The effective exchange rate index was unchanged at 79.5. The pound was finally 3-4 pfennig down in terms of the Deutschemark at 3.7675, having been 1-pfennig or so down at the outset.

Deutschemarks were finally up from 2.7250 to 2.7160 against the dollar. Other Continentals firmed to the dollar, but off the top were Swiss francs at 2.2715 (2.2790) and French francs at 8.3625 (8.3850). The yen firmed from 232.65 to 232.35.

MONEY MARKETS

Comfortable money conditions had the effect of cheapening the short periods, but there was little give in the longer periods.

The Bank of England held to its opening forecast of flat credit conditions. It gave no assistance

The authorities based their forecast on the expectation that Exchequer transactions would generate £200m for the market to augment bankers' balances that had come over £20m above target from Tuesday.

These offset the loss to the market of £145m via maturing assistance and Treasury bill take-up and the £65m that was expected to drain away because of increased note circulation.

Houses paid in the area of 8½ per cent to 8¾ per cent for balances during the morning, with the rate consolidating at the higher end towards lunch

TEMPUS

Rays of hope shine through the pain at Pilkington

Like the rest of British industry, Pilkington Brothers is turning its results date into a demonstration of corporate masochism. Hence, last year saw a further £15.5m lopped off profits through the redundancy bill, plus £4m taken below the line in reorganization charges. The £50m-plus paid out to the Labour force since about 1980 would have part-financed a new float glass plant. But the full-year figures, struck after £34m of additional depreciation, contain many encouraging features. Hard pounding in the United Kingdom, where flat glass price competition is bitter, has led to the first trading profit for years; plant is now running at 90 per cent capacity. Problems on the loss-making fibre glass insulation sound under control. A £20m jump in overseas profits benefited from a strong performance at Libby-Owens-Ford, the US buy.

Sadly, however, the shares do not look set to outperform. Redundancy payments will continue until the late eighties, and the magnitude of the compensation (£13.5m) now rivals the dividend payment (£19.5m). Perhaps this fact explains the mere 9 per cent rise in this year's payout.

Licensing income has clearly peaked, and now, significantly, fails to cover the interest bill by about £8m. Debt last year was about static at £400m.

Finally, a sales gain of just 20 per cent last year suggests that underlying demand was firm, rather than explosive. Tied as Pilkington is to the world building-consumer products cycle, rising US rates could have a disproportionate impact on the Pilkington profit and loss account, given the group's high operational gearing. At 303p, on a multiple of 10, the shares may be judicious sell.

Tesco

The boom times for Tesco might lie a little further ahead than some people have been predieting. Yesterday's pretax profits of £67.4m were broadly in line with City expectations, but missed the expected £68m by enough to send the share price down 11p to 174p. On top of this, is seems that improved profit margins will be harder to achieve than anticipated.

Comparisons with J. Sainsbury are inevitable, particularly on the all -important margins. While Sainsbury has lifted its margins from 4.4 per cent to 4.9 per cent, Tesco saw margins rise from 2.23 per cent to 2.6 per cent. Although Tesco's turnover of £2,744m is higher, pretax profits are less than half those of Sainsbury's.

The need to improve margins has not gone unnoticed at Tesco. It has taken steps to remedy the poor performances of the past. The main thrust has been the move to centralization which has taken much of the control out of branch managers' hands, bringing better control over costs and an improvement in product range and customer service.

This has been backed by an investment programme aimed at building new stores and refurbishing existing ones. The total cost in the current year will be in excess of £120m by financing these improvements is not cheap, and the benefits are not working through to the margins as quickly as it might have been hoped.

Tesco has also had to cope with a massive inorease in its effective tax rate which shot from 21 per cent last year to 37 per cent, and could go higher in the current year.

The 1982-83 tax bill was *substantially* reduced by advance corporation tax set off, and the Budget changes have added further to this year's charge. There is also an ugly £2m extraordinary item for a deferred taxation provision.

Improvements will come at Tesco but these will be slow and steady. The measures in hand to improve margins and customer service will not be complete for another two year and the pattern will be gradual progress, not overnight mircales. Tesco will probably never match the Sainsbury margins but it will emerge a more efficient organization with the flexibility to adapt more readily to change.

Bassett Foods

Bassett Foods, the liquorice allsorts confectionery group, has produced full-year profits comfortably in excess of those forecast three months ago when fighting off a £17.5m takeover bid from Avana Group. Pretax profits were £2.522m before a £65,000 allocation to the employee share scheme. This compares with £1.66m the year before and the forecast of £2.5m.

The speed with which the group has been able to produce this about turn in its operations in the face of the unwanted Avana bid has been astonishing. There is plenty more to come.

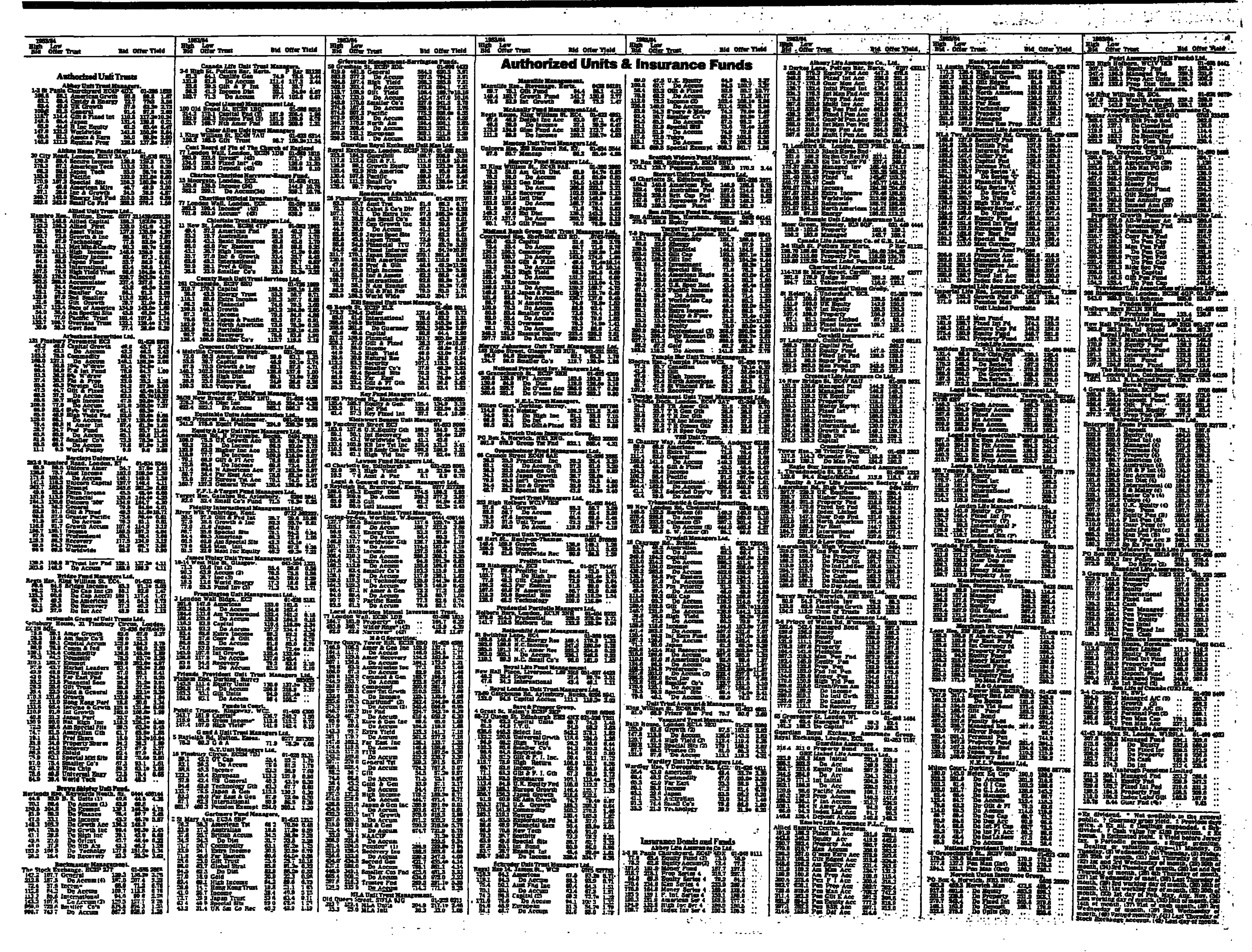
In Britain, the improvement in profit margins continues while the Dutch company, which returned to profits last year, is making steady progress towards earning a satisfactory return.

Corrective action has been taken in the French biscuit kcompany, S A Rouger Et Cie, another of the disastrous acquisitions the management burdened the group with in the late 1970s and it should make profits this year after losses of over £100,000 last time.

Other factors too are working to the benefit of the group. The sugar confectionery market is picking up once more after five years of decline when it lost out seriously to competition from chocolate. The outlook is now said to be better than for years.

Having put its house back in order, Bassett has to decide what to do next. One option being explored is trading and marketing agreements wh its new 5 per cent shareholder, Cloetta, a Swedish confectionery company which emerged as a sort of half-hearted white knight during the bid battle with Avana.

But this will not be the whole answer and, cautioned by the mistakes of the past it would not be surprising to see Bassett dipping its toe back into the acquisition field soon. One company it has already ruled out is its confectionery rival, Maynards. The Maynards share price was up another 5p yesterday to 280p on persistent takeover speculation. Step forward Avana?



Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

Authorized Unit Trusts

Tikkurila wins fight for Macpherson

Tikkurila of Finland yesterday won control of Donald Macpherson, the Cover Plus paints group, after raising its all-cash takeover bid from £22.6m to £25.3m.

The new, agreed terms, worth 140p a share, were good enough to end a takeover battle which began 13 weeks ago when the Swedish paints group A B Will Becker, made an unwanted £13.6m bid for the company.

This was topped by a £22m bid from Yule Catto, the British industrial chemicals, plantations and building products group, only to be bettered by the Finnish company. Yule Catto responded by raising its terms but the new bid from Tikkurila yesterday won the day.

The new terms allowed Tikkurila to but 6.48 million shares – equal to 35.8 per cent of the total – which together with the stake it already owned and irrevocable undertakings to accept its bid, gives it more than 50 per cent of Macpherson.

The Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, Mr Norman Tebbit, said yesterday that the bid would not be referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, removing the last barrier to the offer going unconditional.

In brief

● GRT PORTLAND ESTATES: Final 4.5p (4p) making 5.5p (5p) for year to March 31, 1984 payable on September 5. Figures in £000. Gross rental income 17,285 (16,153). Pretax net revenue 15,039 (15,766). Tax 6,471 (7,741). Exceptional debt 1,564 (567). Being refurbishment repairs. Earnings per share 6.1p (5.7p). Net book assets per share 199p (184p). Shares 156p up 2p.

● PROPERTY HOLDINGS AND INV TST: Final 2.88p making 4.5p (4p) for the year to March 31, 1984. Proposed 1 for 1 capitalization. Figures in £000. Gross income from properties 7,579 (6,237) less property outgoings 1,443 (1,518). Pretax profit 5,164 (5,050). After administration expenses 542 (449) and interest payable 1,435 (1,615. Tax 2,523 (2,000). Net asset value fully diluted 280p (249p). Shares 198 up 8.

● KLP GROUP: Interim 1p (nil). Directors have waived their entitlement to any dividends declared in respect of the year September 30, 1984. Dividend payable on July 27. Turnover six months to March 31, 1984. Figures in £000. 4,547 (2,339). Pretax profit 347 (226). Tax 177 (117). Earnings per share 4.1p (2.8p). Shares 260p up 5p.

● LON SCOTTISH FINANCE CORP: Twenty-six weeks to April 24, 1984. Interim dividend 0.9p (0.75p). Figures in £000. Turnover 5,997 (4,872). Finance costs 523 (504). Profit before tax 842 (684). Tax 270 (212). Shares 57 up 4.

● UKO INTERNATIONAL: Dividend 3p (nil) for the year to March 31, 1984. Figures in £000. Group sales 58,514 (51,884). Pretax profit 2,757 (557). Tax 447 (154). Pre extraordinary items 16.4p (2.9p), after extraordinary items 15p (3p). Shares 113 down 1.

● FLEXELLO CASTORS AND WHEELS: Six months to March 31, 1984. Interim dividend 1p (nil) pay July 31. Figures in £000. Group turnover 5,872 (4,280). Pretax profit 411 (loss 234). After exceptional debt nil (138). Tax 184 (CTD 147. Earnings per share 6.84p (loss 2.62p). Shares 76, up 2.

●CIFER: Twenty-eight weeks to April 14, 1984. No interest dividend. (prospectus forecast 0.3p). Figures in £000. Turnover 4388 (3695). Operational loss 887 (profit 618). Pretax loss 977 (profit 576) after interest payable 99 (42). Tax credit 230 (debt 236). Loss per share 4.8p (earnings 2.2p). Shares 81, down 2.

●METAL SCIENCES: Group pretax loss period from March 4, 1983 to February 28, 1984. (First period of operations £157,229, including interest receivable £106,575 but after operating charges, £263,018 and interest pay £786. Tax nil. Loss per share 0.73p). Shares 15p down 2p.

●RENWICK GROUP: No dividend in respect of nine months to December 31, 1983 (nil for year to April 2, 1983. Figures in £000. Turnover 57,581 (75,353). Pretax profit 1,021 (226). Tax 56 (23). Extraordinary credit 1,550 (360 debt) being profit on sale of Renwick Travel. Earnings per share 8.7p (1.8p). Shares 110p unchanged.

● ETAM: County Bank has underwirtten an offer for sale of 13.06 million ordinary 10p shares in Etam at 95p a share. Brokers to the offer: Simon and Coats.

● PRUVENTURE: The Predential has earmarked £15m this year for its venture capital offshoot, Pruventure. It hopes to invest between £200,000 and £3m in unquoted companies, including start-ups, buy-outs and replacement finance.

● MICRO FOCUS GROUP: Application has been made for the company's capital of 12.24 million ordinary shares to be admitted to the official list. Dealings are expected to start next Monday.

● PENTOS: The annual meeting was told that, overall, the board expects a further significant improvement in results in 1984.

● PHOENIX TIMBER has sold its subsidiaries in Yorkshire – Phoenix Plywood and Boards (Northern) and Normanton Wood Services – together with the freehold property occupied by these companies, to the Beecroft and Wightman Group. Price totals £758,000.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9%
Barclays	9¼%
BCCI	9¼%
Citibank Savings †	9¾%
Consolidated Crds	9¼%
Continental Trust	9%
C. Hoare & Co	*9%
Lloyds Bank	9%
Midland Bank	9¼%
Nat Westminster	9%
TSB	9%
Williams & Glyn's	9¼%
Citibank NA	9¼%

† Mortgage Base Rate.

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 6%; £10,000 up to £50,000, 6¼%; £50,000 and over, 7¼%.

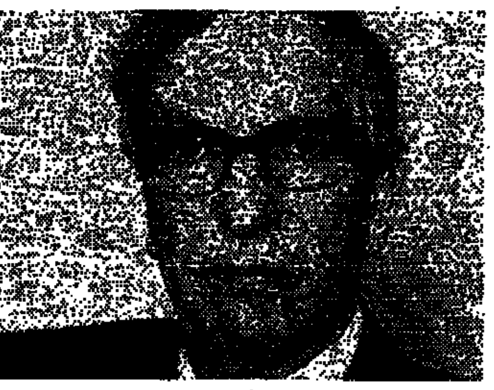
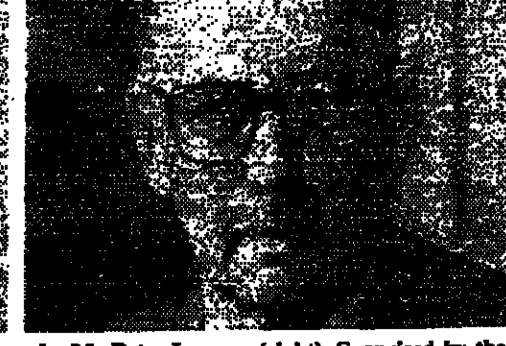
Jonathan Davis reports on Commons inquest into state asset sales gone wrong

The many pitfalls of privatization

"This is the lesson of all these privatizations: it is a very difficult matter to get the market exactly right": Sir Kenneth Couzens, Permanent Secretary to the Department of Energy.

"I and sure that the merchant banks are extremely conscious of the importance of their reputations": Mr Peter Lazarus, Permanent secretary to the Department of Transport.

Both statments on February 6, 1984, to the Public Accounts Committee of the House of Commons.

Sir Kenneth Couzens (left): Lesson from previous sale. Mr Peter Lazarus (right): Surprised by the market.

Nobody in the City needs reminding that the translation of th Government's privatization programme into the actual marketing of shares – however beneficial in the short term to the stags – has not been a conspicuous success. Amersham, Britoil, Associated British Ports – the roll call of state-owned companies which have been sold to the market at the wrong price and by the wrong method is now as familiar as it is undistinguished. The inquest into what went wrong rumbles on with the impending flotations of Enterprise Oil, Jaguar, British Telecom and British Airways – all scheduled to take place in the next 12 months – guaranteeing plenty more opportunities for the mistakes to be repeated and magnified.

Prudently, yesterday's second report on this contentious subject by the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) does not attempt to allocate blame for the failure of the two latest issues to come under its spotlight. These are the flotation of Britoil in November, 1982, and the first sale of shares in Associated British Ports three months later.

The two issues had markedly different outcomes. The Britoil issue, made by the tender method, resulted in more than 70 per cent of the shares being left with the underwriters. It took seven months before the shares recovered to reach their original issue price of 215p, clouting the City's underwriting community with the biggest underwriting "stick" in living memory.

The Associated British Ports issue in February, 1983, by contrast, a fixed price offer, which was oversubscribed more than 30 times. The shares went to an immediate premium of 26p on the issue price of 112p and did not stop rising for at least a year, by which time the shares were worth twice the amount for which the Government sold them.

Who was responsible? The PAC acknowledges that the Government did not lack in either case for professional advice. The best merchant banks – S. G. Warburg and Rothschild in the case of Britoil, Kleinwort Benson and Schroder Wagg in the case of AB Ports – were on hand to offer their opinion on the best method of sale and the best price that could be expected. In the Britoil issue, the advice was supplemented by the presence of a broking firm, Fielding Newson Smith, whose only function was to advise the Government on what was the best deal it could hope for. It had no part in the actual underwriting or selling of the issue.

The committee acknowledges too that in both issues there was a sudden change in market sentiment in the few days between the underwriting of the issue and the day of application for shares.

In Britoil's case, fears of a cut in oil prices sent oil shares into a spin. This effectively sealed the fate of the issue since, as the evidence to the PAC makes clear, the 215p price chosen by Mr Nigel Lawson, the then Energy Secretary, was at the very top end of the range considered feasible by both Warburg and Fielding Newson Smith. (The views of Britoil's merchant bank, N. M. Rothschild, are not revealed, despite common City speculation that they came close – but ultimately drew back from – resigning over the issue).

In the case of AB Ports, the change in sentiment was both more marked and more puzzling. The PAC records how Schroder, the issuing house, was turned down by 30 per cent of the institutions it initially approached to sub-underwrite the issue at the chosen price of 112p. Two weeks later the institutions were falling over themselves to buy the same shares at more than 140p.

What caused this turnaround? The Department of Transport and Schroder both attributed it to the uniformly favourable comment in the press, which said the shares were underpriced. This more than offset their earlier fears that the City would not react favourably to buying shares in ports which were subject to the national docks labour scheme.

Since the shares have continued to perform so well since the issue, this is flattering to the skills of financial journalists, but does not reflect well either on those of the professional institutions or that of Schroder. The Government can hardly be expected to second guess its professional advisers about how the market will rate the businesses it is selling, and it has good cause for complaint if the valuations turn out to be wrong by a mile.

"We were taken by surprise – as I suggest there is some evidence the City was – by the change in sentiment," Mr Peter Lazarus, the department's permanent secretary, told the PAC. Making AB Ports a tender offer would have helped to reduce the cost of misreading the market, but this was ruled out – ironically – on the grounds that the shares were not attractive enough. The Britoil experience was also likely to depress the prices tendered, according to Schroder's advice.

The merchant bank did, however, tell the Department that, had it been a private sector client, Schroder would have advised it to delay the issue for a few months until AB Ports' trading position became clearer. The Department for its part made it clear that primary aim of ensuring that AB Ports was actually taken out of the public sector. This required that half the shares in the company should be sold and that the issue should be underwritten.

The same arguments prompted the underwriting of the Britoil issue, and the PAC – which has previously voiced its doubts about the cost effectiveness of underwriting all Government issues – is forced to admit that in the Britoil case it was money well spent. For Mr Lawson, it is clear that the need for the taxpayer to be seen to be getting the best return was, with memories of Amersham still fresh, a far more important priority than any other.

The overall impression from the PAC report is that the Government did most of what it could be expected to do in preparing the sales. Both departments, it concludes, took "pains to relate the terms of the offers for sale not only to the needs of the companies and the experience with earlier sales but also as far as possible, to the state of the market".

How then did the two issues come to be – with hindsight – so mispriced? It is clear that the PAC believes that part of the trouble lies in the rigid requirement that at least half a state-owned business must be sold before it can be deemed to be privatized. It suggests a better method might be to follow the example of how the Government Broker sells gilt-edged stock, and issue tranches of shares as and when the market demand for them is there.

"Such a system might serve as a means both of limiting the risk of excessive profits being made at the taxpayers' expense and of achieving at each phase an effective transfer with a wide spread of ownership", says the report. This proposal is unlikely to find much favour with the Treasury, which will always prefer its money from asset sales guaranteed rather than simply promised.

The report's other main conclusion that stands out appears to be that a combination of the volatility of the stock market – and the inability of both merchant banks and underwriters always to read it correctly – makes it inevitable that the Government will always be groping for the right solution in privatization issues. "One of the lessons we have learned", a Treasury official told the PAC, "is that no case is like the next one. The main lesson we have learned is that you must deal with each case on its merits".

Given the scale and importance of the flotations to come in the next year, this is hardly encouraging. The chances of the Government avoiding another Amersham or Britoil may not be that high.

APPOINTMENTS

Pleasurama names chairman

Pleasurama: Lord Harmar-Nicholls has retired from the board. Mr N. Soloman, a director, has been appointed full-time executive chairman in his place. Mr George Martin remains chief executive and managing director, with responsibility for the overall day-to-day management of the group.

Zygal Dynamics: Mr John Parkin has become a director.

Lloyd's Life Assurance: Mr Anthony C. Baker has become a non-executive director.

Racal Security: Mr Jim Harrower has been made production director.

Portals Holdings: Mr George Blunden, a non-executive director of the Bank of England, has been appointed a director of Portals Holdings.

Scottish, English and European Textiles: Mr C. W. T. M. Mackenzie has become a director.

Sieger: Mr Michael Lange has been appointed as technical sales and service executive for South East Asia.

Callund & Company: Mr G. T. Humphrey has joined the board.

Alexander Howden Reinsurance Brokers: Mr R. Burnside and Mr B. G. Mackay have become joint chief executive officers non marine reinsurance division.

Alexander Howden Underwriting: Mr R. M. Page, chairman of Alexander Howden Group, has been appointed a director.

Transfleet Services: Mr Michael Noel succeeds Mr Hamish Paton as managing director.

International Commercial Bank: Dr Wolfgang Jahn has been elected chairman and Mr Gordon J. Sapstead has been appointed managing director.

British Telecom: Mr Richard Luff, at present surveyor to the City of London, will become its first director of property management on October 1.

Science and Engineering Research Council: The following four new members have been appointed: Professor Sir Michael Atiyah, Professor B. L. Clarkson, Professor A. H. Cook and Professor C. Hilsum.

WALL STREET

Dow makes early headway

Prices opened higher in active trading. The Dow Jones industrial average, was up 5 points shortly after the market opened.

Advances led declines 519-272 among the 1,216 issues crossing the New York Stock Exchange tape. Early tunrover amounted to about 7,058,000 shares.

Early in the day, the government reported retail sales rose 0.25 per cent in May, down substantially from a revised 3.1 per cent increase in April.

Durable goods sales rose 0.2 per cent down sharply from a 5.7 per cent hike the month before.

Several observers were encouraged by the figures because they believe the economy must slow down from the torrid pace of the first quarter for interest rates to decline.

That would be the spark to ignite the stock market.




	June 12	June 11
AMP Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
AMR	30	[illegible]
Allied Chem	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allied Stores	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allis Chalmers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alcoa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amax Inc	[illegible]	21
Amerada Hess	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Brands	[illegible]	[illegible]
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Am Can	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Cyanamid	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Elec Power	[illegible]	[illegible]
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Am Nat Res	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Standard	[illegible]	28
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Avco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Avon Products	[illegible]	[illegible]
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Bank of NY	[illegible]	[illegible]
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Bethlehem Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
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Boise Cascade	[illegible]	[illegible]
Borden	[illegible]	[illegible]
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Burlington Nthn	[illegible]	41
Burroughs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Campbell Soup	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canadian Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Caterpillar	[illegible]	[illegible]
Celanese	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Soya	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chase Manhat	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chem Bank NY	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chrysler	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citicorp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clark Equip	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coca Cola	56	[illegible]
Colgate	[illegible]	[illegible]
CBS	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbia Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Combustion Eng	[illegible]	[illegible]
Comwlth Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Foods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Power	7	[illegible]
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CPC Intnl	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crane	[illegible]	[illegible]
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Crown Zeller	[illegible]	30
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Deere	27	[illegible]
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Detroit Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]
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Disney	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dow Chemical	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dresser Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Duke Power	24	[illegible]
Du Pont	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastern Air	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastman Kodak	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eaton Corp	[illegible]	43
Esmark	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evans P. D.	[illegible]	6
Exxon Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fed Dept Stores	[illegible]	[illegible]
Firestone	[illegible]	17

	June 12	June 11
Fst Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fst Intrst Bncp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fst Penn Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ford	[illegible]	[illegible]
GAF Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
GTE Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Dynamics	47	[illegible]
Gen Electric	53	[illegible]
Gen Foods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Mills	[illegible]	53
Gen Motors	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Pub Util NY	[illegible]	[illegible]
Genesco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Georgia Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gillette	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goodrich	[illegible]	30
Goodyear	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gould Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grace	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gt Atlntc & Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greyhound	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grumman Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gulf Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gulf & West	[illegible]	[illegible]
Heinz H. J.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hercules	[illegible]	30
Honeywell	[illegible]	[illegible]
IC Inds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ingersoll	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inland Steel	23	[illegible]
IBM	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int Harvester	[illegible]	[illegible]
INCO	10	[illegible]
Int Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int Tel Tel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Irving Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jewel Co	62	[illegible]
Jim Walter	[illegible]	[illegible]
Johnson & John	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kaiser Alumin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kerr McGee	[illegible]	32
Kimberly Clark	[illegible]	[illegible]
K Mart	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kroger	[illegible]	[illegible]
L.T.V. Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Litton	[illegible]	71
Lockheed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lucky Stores	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manuf Hanover	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manville Cp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mapco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marine Midland	21	[illegible]
Martin Marietta	[illegible]	[illegible]
McDonnell	65	[illegible]
Mead	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minnesota Mng	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobil Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Monsanto	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morgan J. P.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Motorola	[illegible]	[illegible]
NCR Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
NL Industries	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nabisco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat Distillers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat Med Ent	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norfolk South	[illegible]	[illegible]
NW Bancorp	28	[illegible]
Occidental Pet	[illegible]	32
Ogden	27	[illegible]
Olin Corp	[illegible]	29
Owens-Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Gas Elec	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pan Am	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penney J. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennzoil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pepsico	[illegible]	43
Pfizer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phelps Dodge	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philip Morris	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phillips Petrol	[illegible]	[illegible]
Polaroid	[illegible]	[illegible]

	June 12	June 11
PPG Ind	28	[illegible]
Proctor Gamble	[illegible]	50
Pub Ser El & Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Raytheon	[illegible]	[illegible]
RCA Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Republic Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reynolds Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reynolds Metal	[illegible]	[illegible]
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Royal Dutch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Safeways	[illegible]	[illegible]
St Regis Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
SFE Sopac	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCM	39	[illegible]
Schlumberger	48	49
Scott Paper	[illegible]	37
Seagram	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sears Roebuck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shell Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shell Trans	37	[illegible]
Signal Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Singer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Smithkline Beck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sony	[illegible]	14
Sth Cal Edison	[illegible]	37
Sperry Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Std Oil California	[illegible]	[illegible]
Std Oil Indiana	59	59
Std Oil Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sterling Drug	[illegible]	25
Stevens J. P.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sun Comp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Teledyne	218	[illegible]
Tenneco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texaco	34	[illegible]
Texas East Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Inst	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Utilities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Textron	[illegible]	[illegible]
TWA	[illegible]	[illegible]
Travelers Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
TRW Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
UAL Inc	33	[illegible]
Union Carbide	51	[illegible]
Union Oil Calif	[illegible]	[illegible]
Un Pacific Corp	[illegible]	41
Uniroyal	[illegible]	[illegible]
United Brands	14	[illegible]
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US Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Utd Technol	[illegible]	32 p
Wachovia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warner Comms	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warner Lambert	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wells Fargo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Westnghse Elec	[illegible]	[illegible]
Weyerhaeuser	[illegible]	[illegible]
Whirlpool	37	37
Woolworth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Xerox Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Zenith	[illegible]	35
Canadian Prices		
Abitibi	[illegible]	25
Alcan Alumin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Algoma Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bell Telephone	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cominco	18	[illegible]
Cons Bathrst	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gulf Oil	17	[illegible]
Hawker/Sid Can	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hudson Bay Mln	[illegible]	[illegible]
Imasco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Imperial Oil	[illegible]	38
Int Pipe	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mass.-Fergsn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Royal Trustco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seagram	43	[illegible]
Steel Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thomson N 'A'	[illegible]	[illegible]
Walker Hiram	[illegible]	[illegible]
WCT	[illegible]	[illegible]

● Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

CRICKET

Gower faces daunting task in trying to dent W Indies' confidence

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

The first of the summer's Test matches, all sponsored by Cornhill, starts at Edgbaston today, with England looking for their first victory over West Indies for nearly 10 years and their first in this country since 1969. Gower, who took a nasty crack on a finger while batting at the Oval on Saturday, and Botham, who cut his finger on a champagne glass the day before, are both fit to play. Even so, an English victory would come as a wonderful surprise.

No less astute an observer than Richie Benaud wrote recently that it would take "*some brilliant argument*" to turn him from the view that Clive Lloyd's West Indian side is "the greatest cricket team to take the field in the history of the game". That is huge statement, and Benaud is not given to exaggeration. Their record leaves little doubt that they must be the hardest of all to beat. Of their last 38 Test matches they have lost only two. They were beaten by one wicket by New Zealand at Dunedin in February 1980, when they were without Richards, and by 58 runs at Melbourne in December 1981, when Hughes played a marvellous match-winning innings for Australia.

This remarkable record has been based on three things: the batting of the remarkably talented Richards; the determined captaincy of Lloyd and his continuing ability to play a telling innings; and, like it or not, the unyielding use of fast bowling. In only eight of these 38 Tests did West Indies play a specialist spinner, and one of those was the Dunedin defeat. Last winter, as they may today, they sometimes broke the mould by using the off-spinning. Harper, as one of four main bowlers.

It is not only that thier bowlers are very fast; they are also horribly good. They can be used as effectively in defence as in attack, not least because they bowl so many fewer overs than if spin were being used. The West Indian board will have nothing to do with a minimum requirement of 96 overs in a day's Test cricket, as practised in England recently. Not being in the laws of cricket, this is something which has to be mutually agreeable to both sides.

When all but perhaps eight or 10 overs in a day are bowled at speeds of around 80 miles an hour, batsmen are presented with severe probiems, both of technique and of mental wear and tear. It becomes as tough a ball-game as there is. Carner too, of course, is a uniquely awkward proposition. No bowler before him can ever have projected the ball with such accuracy and skill from such an enormous height.

In its lowest and slowest day the Edgbaston pitch would have been a promising place for England's batsmen to start the series. Now I am not so sure. Recently, although there has not been much bounce, batting there has seldom been straightforward. The last six Edgbaston Tests have all finished with a day to spare, five of them, it is true, in England's favour, though none of those was against West Indies. Ten days ago, the pitch for today took a fearful soaking. The locals believe that it must still be damp.

If so it may be an advantage to field first. They see little chance of the ball turning and think that even of the West Indians only Garner may get more than the odd one to lift.

The bookmakers rate England's chances of winning as no better than 6-1 against, unprecedented odds for a Test match in England. Only once in their last 22 Test matches against West Indies have they bowled them out twice, and never before have so many of their best cricketers been banned from playing. Of today's England side none of the batsmen is in the first 18 in the averages and only Miller and Pringle are among the first 20 bowlers.

The teams

ENGLAND (from): D I Gower (Leicestershire, capt), T A Lloyd (Warwickshire), G Fowler (Lancashire), A J Lamb (Northamptonshire), I T Botham (Somerset), D W Randall (Nottinghamshire), G Miller (Derbyshire), P R Downton (Middlesex), D R Pringle (Essex), N A Foster (Essex), N G B Cook (Leicestershire), R G D Willis (Warwickshire).

WEST INDIES (from): C H Lloyd (Guyana, capt), C G Greenidge (Barbados), D L Haynes (Barbados), R B Richardson (Leeward Islands), I V A Richards (Leeward Islands), H A Gomes (Trinidad), P J Dujon (Jamaica), R A Harper (Guyana), E A E Baptiste (Leeward Islands), M D Marshall (Barbados), J Garner (Barbados), M A Holding (Jamaica).

Umpires: H D Bird and B J Meyer.

Television: BBC1: 10.55 and 1.40; BBC2: 3.0 and highlights at 11.40.



McEwan: fierce 101

Champions' display by Essex

Ken McEwan scored his first championship century of the summer for Essex at Ilford yesterday – and, inevitably, it was against Derbyshire. McEwan's 101 was his fourth consecutive championship hundred against the midland county and helped his side to declare at 333 for nine. McEwan, who had hit 97 against Warwickshire 24 hours earlier, batted for two and three quarter hours and hit 16 fours and a six.

Gladwin, with 80, and Fletcher, 75, shared a second-wicket partnership of 122. But the champions lost six wickets, adding 31 runs before the declaration as they chased quick runs.

Roberts, who finally got rid of McEwan, finished with four for 77 while Finney took four for 46. But Derbyshire's day ended in misery – 21 for three after 8 overs – as Philip, twice, and Lever claimed cheap victims – all of them leg-before.

After twice being out in the 90s earlier this season, Stovold also completed his first hundred of the season at Worcestershire's expense.

Seven bowlers were used on a slow Gloucester wicket before they finally removed Stovold after more than four hours when he was stumped off Dipak Patel. The 31-year-old Gloucestershire opener hit 18 boundaries in a chanceless innings.

Athey made 62 before he was bowled by Illingworth in the ninety-ninth over, gaining Worcestershire their only bonus point. With Zaheer Abbas adding an unbeaten 76 in 92 minutes Gloucestershire declared at 328 for three. Worcestershire than quickly lost the wicket of Weston bowled by Sainsbury for 14. They were one for one off seven overs at the close – 310 behind.

Geoffry Boycott and Martyn Moxon built on Yorkshire's best bowling performance of the season with an opening stand of 125 in 44 overs against Hampshire at Basingstoke yesterday.

Hampshire lost their first five wickets for 125 after being asked to bat. Arnie Sidebottom made the initial breakthrough by removing Chris Smith and Mark Nicholas in successive overs.

Graham Stevenson took the important wicket of Paul Terry (50) before mopping up the tail on his way to figures of four for 35.

Hampshire's only success in the field came just before the close when Cardigan Connor bowled Moxon for 68 – an innings which included ten fours.

Glamorgan, with only one county championship win at Worcester to their name this season, were well placed at Fenner's where Cambridge University ended on 28 for two in reply to 318 for four declared. Steve Henderson, last season's Cambridge captain, delighted in his former surroundings and hit 108

SECOND XI CHAMPIONSHIP

Elland: Yorkshire v Kent. No play, rain. Knowle Dorridge: Somerset 222 (P A Slocombe 57, M Harvey 52 not out, C Norris 7 for 42); Warwickshire 88 for 3. Northampton: Northamptonshire 328 for 5 dec (A Stone 75 not out, R J Boyd-Moss 58, D Ripley 54, R Ashton 50 not out). Lancashire 9 for no wkt.

Kent punished for their mistakes

By Peter Ball

TUNBRIDGE WELLS: Sussex, 5 first innings wickets standing, lead Kent by 59 runs.

By lunchtime yesterday even the rhododendrons looked a little bedraggled and sorry for themselves in the high wind and dark sky. Afterwards the sun peeped out briefly and they perked up a little, which is more than could be said for Kent, who are not having a very successful week at Tunbridge Wells so far.

Things went wrong from the start as early life in the wicket justified Barclay's decision to ask Kent to bat. Both Woolmer and Potter were undone by the lift generated by Jones, who had the satisfaction of taking the first two wickets for only 10 in his first championship game of the season.

After that Kent's downfall was largely self-induced, well as Greig, who found some movement throughout to take four for 39, and Le Roux bowled. As Aslett fished outside off stump to become Gould's third victim, Cowdrey padded up to a straight one.

The saddest dismissal from every point of view was that of Tavaré. The Kent captain has not been in touch so far this season, but he was looking completely at ease and capable of leading a recovery when he set off for a third with the ball already in Parker's hand at deep mid-wicket. Hinks sent him back, but although Parker's throw was wayward, Gould dived to break the stumps

The paucity of Kent's efforts were pointed out by Sussex's response, the injured Ellison being badly missed by Kent's attack. Mendis was in fine form.

Cowdrey then raised Kent's hopes by removing Barclay and Parker in the third over after tea and Green soon followed. The Wells brothers, however, saw Sussex into the lead

KENT: First Innings

L Potter c Gould b Jones	7
R A Woolmer c Gould b Jones	4
*C J Tavaré run out	34
D G Aslett c Gould b Greig	9
C S Cowdrey l-b-w b Greig	8
S G Hinks c Jones b le Roux	14
G W Johnson l-b-w B Greig	0
†A P E Knott b le Roux	0
D L Underwood b le Roux	16
T M Alderman not out	10
K B S Jarvis b Greig	7
Extras (l-b 2, n-b 3)	5
Total (47.2 overs)	114

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–10, 2–18, 3–35, 4–47, 5–75, 6–81, 7–81, 8–86, 9–105, 10–114.

BOWLING: le Roux 15-3-39-3; Jones 6-0-10-2; Greig 17.2-6-39-4; C M Wells 8-3-21-0; Waller 1-1-0-0.

SUSSEX: First Innings

G D Mendis not out	43
A M Green c Aslett b Alderman	26
*J R T Barclay c Knott b Cowdrey	7
P W G Parker l-b-w b Cowdrey	0
C M Wells b Hinks	31
A P Wells not out	44
G S le Roux c Underwood b Jarvis	17
Extras (l-b 3, w 1, n-b 1)	5
Total (5 wkts, 66 overs)	173

I A Greig, †I J Gould, A N Jones and C E Waller to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-72, 2-72, 3-91, 4-131, 5-169.

Bonus points (to date): Kent 2, Sussex 5.

Umpires: P J Eele and D O Oslear.

Dilley cleared

Graham Dilley, who had an operation on hi neck after coming home early from England's winter tour of Pakistan, has been given the all-clear to resume light training. The Kent and England fast bowler had surgery when he complained of numbness down his right side and will be out of action all summer.

● Nottinghamshire are to give a benefit to their captain, Clive Rice, in 1985. The South African all-rounder, aged 34, joined Nottinghamshire in 1975, and was given a benefit with Transvaal during the winter of 1982-83.

● Mohinder Amarnath, the Indian all-rounder, is to play Minor Counties cricket for Wiltshire this summer. Amarnath has signed a one-year contract

YESTERDAY'S OTHER SCOREBOARDS

Gloucs v Worcs

AT GLOUCESTER

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: First Innings

A W Stovold st Humphries b Patel	126
P W Romaines c d'Oliveira b Smith	31
C W J Athey b Illingworth	62
Zaheer Abbas not out	76
P Bainbridge not out	22
Extras (l-b 8, w 2, n-b 1)	11
Total (3 wkts dec)	328

A J Wright, J N Shepherd, *D A Graveney, †R C Russell, J H Childs and G E Sainsbury did not bat

Score at 100 overs: 283 for 3

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–92, 2–204, 3–284.

BOWLING: Pridgeon 15-2-41-0; Kapil Dev 7-2-22-0; Inchmore 13-2-33-0; Illingworth 38-7-95-1; Smith 5-0-20-1; Weston 22-7-53-0; Patel 18-3-53-1.

WORCESTERSHIRE: First Innings

M J Weston b Sainsbury	14
T S Curtis not out	1
A P Pridgeon not out	2
Extras (n-b 1)	1
Total (1 wkt)	18

D N Patel, *P A Neale, D M Smith, Kapil Dev, D B d'Oliveira, †D J Humphries, R K Illingworth and J D Inchmore to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–18.

Bonus points: (to date) Gloucestershire 3, Worcestershire 1

Umpires: R Palmer and P B Wright.

Hampshire v Yorkshire

AT BASINGSTOKE

HAMPSHIRE: First Innings

V P Terry c Sharp b Stevenson	50
C L Smith c Moxon b Sidebottom	10
M C J Nicholas l-b-w b Sidebottom	5
T E Jesty c Sharp b Oldham	10
D R Turner c Bairstow b Moxon	9
*N E J Pocock c Stevenson b Oldham	32
N G Cowley b Sidebottom	46
T M Tremlett b Stevenson	0
†R J Parks c Swallow b Stevenson	11
E L Reifer c Carrick b Stevenson	21
C A Connor not out	6
Extras (b 4, l-b 18, n-b 8)	30
Total (89.3 overs)	230

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–18, 2–25, 3–38, 4–61, 5–125, 6–163, 7–167, 8–198, 9–223, 10–230.

BOWLING: Sidebottom 18-3-51-3; Stevenson 15.3-2-35-4; Oldham 20-4-68-2; Moxon 3-0-13-1; Carrick 13-3-33-0.

YORKSHIRE: First Innings

G Boycott not out	47
M D Moxon b Connor	68
I G Swallow not out	2
Extras (l-b 2, w 1, n-b 13)	16
Total (1 wkt, 47 overs)	133

R G Lumb, K Sharp, S N Hartley, *D L Bairstow, P Carrick, A Sidebottom, G B Stevenson and S Oldham to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–125.

Bonus points (to date): Hampshire 2, Yorkshire 4.

Umpires: D G L Evans and K E Palmer.

Essex v Derbyshire

ESSEX: First Innings

G A Gooch c Barnett b Finney	16
C Gladwin b Finney	80
*K W R Fletcher c and b Fowler	75
K S McEwan b Roberts	101
B R Hardie c Barnett b Roberts	23
†N Philip b Roberts	0
S Turner l-b-w b Finney	9
P J Prichard b Finney	3
D E East b Roberts	7
J K Lever not out	6
Extras (l-b 8, n-b 5)	13
Total (9 wkts dec)	333

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–28, 2–151, 3–238, 4–302, 5–308, 6–313, 7–320, 8–327, 9–333.

BOWLING: Finney 21.1-7-46-4; Newman 25-9-85-0; Roberts 18-4-77-4; Moir 32-10-84-0; Fowler 10-2-28-1

DERBYSHIRE: First Innings

*K J Barnett l-b-w b Lever	1
I S Anderson l-b-w b Philip	13
†R W Taylor l-b-w b Philip	0
A Hill not out	1
J E Morris not out	5
Extras (n-b 1)	1
Total (3 wkts)	21

J G Wright, W P Fowler, R J Finney, B Roberts, P G Newman and D Moir to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–15, 2–15, 3–18.

Bonus points (to date): Essex 5, Derbyshire 2.

Umpires: W E Alley and B Dudleston.

Cambridge Univ v Glamorgan

AT FENNER'S

GLAMORGAN: First Innings

A L Jones l-b-w b Garlick	38
S P Henderson run out	108
Javed Miandad b Grimes	18
Younis Ahmed c Price b Andrew	62
*R C Ontong not out	41
G C Holmes not out	33
Extras (b 8, l-b 3, w 8, n-b 1)	20
Total (4 wkts dec)	318

C J C Rowe, †T Davies, J G Thomas, R C Green and S R Barwick did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–73, 2–97, 3–229, 4–245.

BOWLING: Garlick 16–3–47–1; Grimes 18–5–48–1; Pollock 12.4–1–62–0; Golding 10–1–44–0; Andrew 13–1–56–1; Cotterell 15–4–41–0.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY: First Innings

A E Lea l-b-w b Thomas	3
C R Andrew not out	10
S N Siddiqi l-b-w b Thomas	0
M N Breddy not out	4
Extras (l-b 2, w 4, n-b 5)	11
Total (2 wkts)	28

D G Price, †A G Davies, T A Cotterell, *A J Pollock, A K Golding, A D H Grimes and P Garlick to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–17, 2–17.

Umpires: B Leadbeater and R Smith.



Lynch: changed game's course with splendid century (Photograph: John Voos).

Lynch blossoms and Gatting is left to regret his decision

By Marcus Williams

LORDS: Middlesex, with nine first innings wickets in hand, are 371 runs behind Surrey.

Monte Lynch scored his second splendid century in successive innings as Surrey, out of sorts and without a championship win at Lord's since 1971, prospered on an interesting but protracted day. Pocock added the cream to the cake with Barlow's wicket just before the close.

Seeing some green in a wicket that had already been used for a three-day match this year, Gatting put Surrey in but after the first two wickets had fallen for 40 runs against a good opening burst from the Middlesex fast bowlers, the bat gradually assumed total command and Surrey achieved their highest total of the season.

The ball beat the bat in the morning and the occasional stroke flew just out of reach of the close field, but with Knight proving a stout partner to Lynch in a third wicket stand of 167 in 38 overs and Needham and Stewart following the lead, the pitch eventually looked a good one for batting.

Williams made the initial breakthrough when he had Alan Butcher caught at second slip and in the next over Howarth after two well timed fours, was held at first slip pushing forward to Cowans. Lynch started watchfully but bloosomed with a succession of cover drives among his 16 fours as the scoring rate accellerated.

Lynch had batted for 169 minutes when he swept Emburey to deep square leg and Knight's vigil ended after 194 minutes with a juggling slip catch.

Needham was in aggressive mood from the start, achieving his highest score of the season, and although Emburey tood three wickets in two overs once Surrey had passed 300 Stewart gave further evidence of his promise before the declaration. Gatting kept wickets after tea when Metson, deputizing for Downton, went for an x-ray examination

SURREY: First Innings

A R Butcher c Gatting b Williams	20
*G P Howarth c Emburey b Cowans	11
R D V Knight c Emburey b Edmonds	57
M A Lynch c Cowans b Emburey	112
A Needham c sub b Emburey	70
A J Stewart not out	69
†C J Richards c Slack b Emburey	0
G Monkhouse c Radley b Emburey	0
S T Clarke c Barlow b Edmonds	14
P I Pocock not out	17
Extras (b 11, l-b 8, w 6)	25
Total (8 wkts dec)	395

P A Waterman did not bat.

Score at 100 overs: 377 for 8

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–36, 2–40, 3–207, 4–238, 5–325, 6–328, 7–328, 8–361.

BOWLING: Cowans 14-4-48-1; Daniel 17-2-53-0; Williams 14-2-62-1; Gatting 12-1-44-0; Emburey 27-6-68-4; Edmonds 20-1-95-2.

MIDDLESEX: First Innings

G D Barlow c Needhams b Pocock	10
W N Slack not out	13
N F Williams not out	1
Total (1 wkt, 10 overs)	24

*M W Gatting, R O Butcher, C T Radley, J E Emburey, P H Edmonds, †C P Metson, W W Daniel and N G Cowans to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–23.

Bonus points (to date): Middlesex 3, Surrey 4.

Umpires: D J Constant and A Jepson.

Willey and Boon set a record

By Richard Streeton

LEICESTER: *Warwickshire, with nine first innings wickets in hand, are 345 runs behind Leicestershire.*

Leicestershire, the leaders in the championship table, showed their mettle yesterday after being put into bat. They lost three wickets before Willey (159 not out) and Boon, with a maiden century, set a fourth wicket county record with an unbroken stand of 290 in 72 overs.

The pitch looked green enough to justify Gifford's suspicions, but it was never as mischievous as he probably expected it to be. Willey and Boon met no problems from lunchtime onwards, though the ball moved about earlier as Balderstone and Whitaker laid the foundation. The day's pattern might have been different if a thigh strain had not prevented Old from playing for Warwickshire, one of the several absentees from both teams because of injury or Test calls.

Willey, who must have the strongest forearms of any English cricketer, played some marvellous strokes either side of cover. He never lifted the ball and left the fieldsmen motionless. This was his *fourth hundred this season since* moving to Leicestershire; it adds significance to them that three have come when he has been deputising for Gower as captian and the other was against Northamptonshire his former county. Willey cut loose after reachuing his century, on-driving Paul Smith for a superb six

Boon, who has sometimes hinted at more than he had achieved, had to work hard for his runs and this four-hour innings could prove an important breakthrough for him. Boon looked at his most confident when taking runs on the leg side. Some perilous strokes outside the off-stump escaped penalty and the nearest he came to giving a chance was at 55 when his lofted drive against Gifford eluded Kallicharran at wide mid-on.

Cobb was quickly out at the start, but Balderstone was calmly authoritative and Whitaker was always looking to punish the bowling. Ferreia was the best of the seamers and bowled Whitaker as the batsman played back. Balderstone aimed a loose stroke outside the off stump in the next over and was caught at second slip.

Willey and Boon gradually took complete control, the stand being worth 100 in 32 overs and 200 in 60 overs. They went on to beat Leicestershire's previous best fourth wicket partnership, the 270 put on by Stewart Demster and George Watson against Yorkshire at Hull in 1937.

LEICESTERSHIRE: First Innings

J C Balderstone c Ferreira b Lethbridge	44
R A Cobb b Small	4
J J Whitaker b Ferreira	36
*P Willey not out	159
T J Boon not out	103
Extras (l-b 21, n-b 15)	36
Total (3 wkts dec, 99.4 overs)	382

N E Briers, P B Clift, †M A Garnham, G J Parsons, A M E Roberts and J P Agnew did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–22, 2–90, 3–92.

BOWLING: Small 11-1-46-1; Wall 14.4-3-84-0; Ferreira 29-9-88-1; P A Smith 12-0-74-0; Lethbridge 20-3-68-1; Gifford 13-5-26-0.

WARWICKSHIRE: First Innings

P A Smith b Agnew	4
K D Smith not out	12
A I Kallicharran not out	17
Extras (n-b 4)	4
Total (1 wkt, 14 overs)	37

D L Amiss, †G W Humpage, Asif Din, A M Ferreira, C Lethbridge, S Wall, G C Small, and *N Gifford to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–6.

Bonus points (to date): Leicestershire 4, Warwickshire 1.

Umpires: D R Shepherd and C Cook.



O'Shaughnessy: power took priority over prettiness

Ormrod brings stroke of elegance to Bath

By Alan Gibson

BATH: Somerset, with seven first innings wickets in hand, are 347 runs behind Lancashire.

Lancashire, coming to Bath in the unaccustomed position of bottom of the championship, won the toss and batted. They had some anxious moments in the morning, but serene play, becoming increasingly aggressive, by O'Shaughnessy and Hughes set them on the way to a substantial score.

It was a cool day, with clouds coming up on a westerly wind and occasionally threatening rain. The pitch played well enough but the overcast sky and the wind helped the seamers to move the ball in the air early on.

Dredge found a useful ball to get Ormrod caught at the wicket. It was a pleasure to see Ormrod bat again, even if only briefly. His quiet, elegant style harmonizes well with Bath, as it did for many years with Worcester. Now he has returned to his native Lancashire (he was born at Ramsbottom, though he looks much more like a Marlborough type). He is 41 years old and I am sure there are many runs left in him.

Chadwick was caught and bowled by Crowe and Fairbrother run out.

In the afternoon Hughes and O'Shaughnessy settled in and began to play their strokes.

The next wicket did not fall until after tea, when Hughes, past his century, was caught at the wicket of the young Yorkshire slow left-armer, Booth, a promising lad who is inclined to speed up too much under pressure.

Abrahams was out quickly, bowled from a wild slash in the ninety-second over. O'Shaughnessy kept heaving about himself and good old Jack Simmons, one of the best cricketers surviving from the older, gentlemanly school, had a few enjoyable blows before the declaration at 369 after 102 overs.

The light when Somerset batted was not too good. Wyatt was leg-before in the first over; Popplewell did not last long before he, too, was leg-before; then Gard, sent in as nightwatchman, went – all three to Allott, who bowled formidably. Lancashire could look back on a satisfactory day.

LANCASHIRE: First Innings

J A Ormrod c Gard b Dredge	26
M R Chadwick c and b Crowe	30
S J O'Shaughnessy not out	159
N H Fairbrother run out	10
D P Hughes c Gard b Booth	113
*J Abrahams b Booth	0
J Simmons not out	20
Extras (l-b 6, w 1, n-b 4)	11
Total (5 wkts dec)	369

†J Stanworth, P J W Allott, S M'N Zaidi and M Watkinson did not bat.

Score at 100 overs: 348 for 5.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–54, 2–58, 3–70, 4–286, 5–293.

BOWLING: Dredge 27–4–65–1; Turner 22–6–74–0; Crowe 9–1–43–1; Popplewell 16–6–42–0; Marks 14–3–72–0; Booth 14–2–61–2.

SOMERSET: First Innings

P M Roebuck not out	7
J G Wyatt l-b-w b Allott	0
N F M Popplewell l-b-w b Allott	12
†T Gard b Allott	2
S C Booth not out	1
Total (3 wkts, 12 overs)	22

M D Crowe, B C Rose, *V J Marks, M Turner, J W Lloyds and C H Dredge to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–0, 2–18, 3–20.

Bonus points (to date): Somerset 2, Lancashire 5.

Umpires: J Birkenshaw and N T Plews.

Today's Cricket

First Test Match

EDGBASTON: England v West Indies (11.00–6.00)

County Championship (start 11.00)

ILFORD: Essex v Derbyshire

GLOUCESTER: Gloucester v Worcestershire

BASINGSTOKE: Hampshire v Yorkshire

TUNBRIDGE WELLS: kent v Sussex

LEICESTER: Leicestershire v Warwickshire

LORD'S: Middlesex v Surrey

BATH: Somerset v Lancashire

Other Match

CAMBRIDGE: Cambridge University v Glamorgan (11.30–6.30)

SECOND XI CHAMPIONSHIP: DERBY: Derbyshire v Nottinghamshire. NORTHAMPTON: Northamptonshire v Lancashire. THE OVAL: Surrey v Middlesex. HOVE: Sussex v Essex. KNOWLE DORRIDGE: Warwickshire v Somerset. OLD HILL: Worcestershire v Leicestershire. ELLAND: Yorkshire v Kent. TOUR MATCH: PENRITH: Cumberland, Durham and Northumberland v Kenya. MINOR COUNTIES CHAMPIONSHIP: WATFORD: Hertfordshire v Staffordshire.

TOUR MATCH

BOURNE: Kenya, 239 for 6 (S Khan 138 not out); Lincolnshire, 152. Kenya won by 87 runs.

TENNIS

McEnroe produces slow start and a dazzling finish

By Jerome Caminada

The champions began to assert their authority at the Stella Artois grass court tournament at Queen's Club yesterday. John McEnroe and Jimmy Connors safely reached the third round, though McEnroe again had a hesitant start. Connors won comfortably in straight sets against Ricardo Acuna, from Chile.

The main question now seems to be who will meet either of these two, both drawn in the top half of the draw, in the final on Sunday. Kevin Curren, the South African seeded fifth in the bottom half, is the most likely. Like Ivan Lendl who went out ingloriously on Tuesday, McEnroe has found it painful to have to adjust quickly to this tournament after the French championships, not only because of the transition from clay to grass, but also because the final in Paris between these two men left both emotionally scarred.

McEnroe said yesterday that he would have preferred to rest his stiff limbs this week and recover from his frustration in Paris, where he felt everything went wrong for him at the end, but his sense of loyalty to Queen's, where he has been in the final for six consecutive years and which has been his preparation annually for Wimbledon, brought him here once more as arranged.

On Tuesday evening McEnroe was up against a Californian, Marty Davis, who was ranked only seventyfifth in the world, but took McEnroe to a tie-break in the first set before losing the match 7-6, 6-2.

Yesterday, against Van Winitsky, from Florida it was much the same – a slow beginning by McEnroe and a dazzling finish. Down 2-5 in the first set, McEnroe took the next 11 games to win 7-5, 6-0 with a flow of winners – cross-court backhand, forehand down the line, and deft placings just out of Winitsky's reach.

The two remaining British competitors, Stephen Shaw and Jonathan Smith, were both dismissed yesterday. Shaw, who had a sprained thuumb on his playiing hand was bustled out 6-4, 6-2, on the centre court by Curren who put out Connors at Wimbledon last year and reached the semi-finals at Queen's.

Smith, against the modest American, Tim Mayotte, took the second set after losing the first, then allowed his opponent to take complete command and win 6-4, 3-6, 6-1.

Seeded players continue to depart. Among them yesterday was the Australian Paul McNamee, who went out to Rodney Harmon, a Virginian. Harmon reached the competition proper through qualifying rounds.

Leif Shiras, the hitherto little known American, who dismissed Lendl in the first round, kept up the momentum yesterday. After losing the first set against Chip Hooper, his 6ft 6in countryman from Florida, he held on and won 4–6, 7–6, 7–5.

Results, page 25

Miss Moulton's familiar path

Alycia Moulton, last year's runner up, reached the last 16 of the singles in the Edgbaston Cup women's tennis international at Edgbaston, Birmingham yesterday with a 6-3, 6-4 win over Ann Henricksson, a fellow American. Miss Moulton quickly established a 4-1 lead from which she never looked back.

Ros Fairbank, the South African, a losing finalist in 1982, also won her opening match when she beat Etsuko Inoue, of Japan 7-6, 6-4. Miss Fairbank took a 4-3 lead in the first set but fell behind 5-6. She won the set on a 7-3 tiebreak and stayed in front to win the second set for the match.

Results, page 25

EQUESTRIANISM

Postmark wins the main event

By Jenny MacArthur

The former junior European champion Jonathan Egmore, who thought he would be wasting his time at the Royal International Show in Birmingham because his horse Postmark was so lethargic last weekend, had his confidence in the animal restored when he won the national grade A championship, the main class, at the show yesterday.

Postmark's clear round in the five-horse jump-off was two seconds faster than that of international rider Sally Mapleson on Beverage, who finished second. Michael Saywell, a member of the 1972 Olympic team, took third place on the seven-year-old Morestyle.

Last August the 10-year-old Postmark was on the point of being put down when he was found lying in a field having passed several pints of blood. Egmore's father, Jack, a haulage contractor from Diss in Norfolk, asked the vet for a 24-hour stay of execution. It proved the turning point. After five months' recuperation the horse, which was bought from Raymond Fenwick five years ago, returned to competitive work. However Egmore, who is in need of a sponsor if he is to continue in show jumping, is careful not to overjump the honest little horse

Earlier 18-year-old Lisa Bath from Meltom Mowbray, in Leicestershire, gained the biggest win of her career when she won the national young riders championship, sponsored by Hopson Packaging, on the 15-year-old Gollanite, an Australian-bred horse formerly ridden by Paddy McMahon. Miss Bath, whose father runs a fish-and-chip shop in Stevenage, produced the only clear round in the four-horse jump-off.

Second place went to 19-year-old Annette Lewis from Essex, a member of this year's young riders' team. Miss Lewis who was also placed equal fifth on two other horses Piccolo VIII and D'Artagnan, is one of the most talented young riders to emerge on the international scene.

BSJA NATIONAL GRADE A CHAMPIONSHIP: 1 Postmark (J Egmore) 0 in 37.68; 2 Beverage (S Mapleson) 0 in 39.72; 3 Morestyle (M Saywell) 4 in 39.05.
OSBORNE REFIGERATION NATIONAL GRADE C CHAMPIONSHIP: Rhomwood (S Poulain) 0 in 36.75; 2 Cutler City Slicker (J Turl) in 37.27; 3 Rekcruit (J Adams) 0 in 40.48.
HOPSON PACKAGING NATIONAL YOUNG RIDERS CHAMPIONSHIP: 1 Gollanite (L Bath) 0 in 39.22; 2 Tutein (A Lewis) 4 in 32.52; 3 Grayfight (T Cassan) 8 in 29.79.
NATIONAL 13.2 HH STAKES: 1 Bionic II (E Summers) 0 in 36.26; 2 Scamblesby Cygnet (J Renwick) 0 36.58; 3 Mystic Star (V Latherbarrow) 3 in 42.22.
NATIONAL 12.2 HH MUPPET STAKES: 1 Bracken Bay (P Kaye) 0. 28.24; 3 Pentrych Roan Rocket (T Membury) 0 in 33.93.

Jump-off is a family affair for Whitakers

John Whitaker delivered three of his horses to Birmingham yesterday morning before driving to the Three Counties Show at Malvern, where he won the Radio Rentals Worcestershire Area International Trial on St Mungo.

The chestnut, who was shortlisted for the Olympic Games, was in the horse box that the stable rider Alan Fazakerley drove to Malvern on Monday. It says much for the current strength of the Whitaker yard that John could win yesterday without the assistance of the mounts he left at Birmingham and will be joining for the Royal International Horse Show after today's Three Counties Championship.

Only three horses came through to yesterday's jump-off in which John Whitaker, drawn first for the decisive round, went clear in 33.66 sec. He eventually won from his sister-in-law, Veronique, on Jingo (35.68 sec) and Robert Smith on Sanyo Vista.

RESULTS: Radio Rentals Worcestershire Area International Trial: 1, St Mungo (J Whitaker); 2, Jingo (Mrs V Whitaker); 3, Sanyo Vista (R Smith). Cheltenham and Gloucester Building Society's Open Jumping: 1, Sanyo Alabama (R Smith); 2, Whistling Song (Miss J Germany); 3, Cogshall Spot (Miss V Whitaker). Hunter Breeding Championship: 1, R A Shuck's Invader; Reserve: Mr and Mrs R J Burrington's Heron. Children's Riding Pony Championship: Mr and Mrs C R Sandison's Oakley Bubbling Patrick; Reserve: Miss S Cooper and J Shenton's Beverley Flame. Hack Championship: Brigand; Reserve: R A Shuck's Tomadachi. Cob Championship: Mrs V Hunt's Ducley's Winslow; Reserve: F Bristow's Rumpole.

GOLF

Scots make a point to selectors

By Lewine Mair

Anne Sander and Jody Rosenthal, two American Curtis Cup players, were caught up yesterday evening in an eight-way play-off for the last five places in the 32-strong draw for the match play of the British women's Open amateur championship at Royal Troon.

The leading qualifier was Wilma Aitken, (of Scotland), on 152. Mary McKenna pulled up to finish her day second on 156, with Gillian Stewart, the current Scottish champion, third on 157. All of which will have had everyone – including our American visitors – wondering anew why it is that the Curtis Cup selectors chose to go to Muirfield without a single player from north of the border. Joanne Pacillo, the American amateur champion, shared the fourth qualifying berth with Penny Grice and Vicki Thomas.

Miss Pacillo, who made amends for her opening 86 with a 72, which equalled the course record set by Miss Stewart, reckoned that prayers and practice had paved the way for her improved frame of mind yesterday.

A born-again Christian, Miss Pacillo told how there had been no angry post-mortems after the American tour's opening round here.

LEADING SCORES: 152: W Aitken (Old Ranfurly), 77, 75. 156: M McKenna (Donabate) 80, 76. 157: G Stewart (Inverness), 81, 76. 158: J Pacillo (US) 87, 72; P Grice (Sheffield), 83, 75; V Thomas (Pennard) 81,79.

IN BRIEF

Gosbee is backed

Bill Gosbee, Britain's top hope for an Olympic men's fencing medal, received a major boost yesterday with the backing of Britain's main steel union – the Iron and Steel Trade Confederation. Gosebee, the British foil champion, will be sponsored by members of the trade union in the next five years.

The Fulham fencer, aged 22, hopes the union will raise up to £5,000 a year to help him pay for his sport. In a normal week, the unemployed Gosbee breaks three of the British steel-made foils. Bill Sirs, the general secretary of the ISTC, said the union was backing Gosbee because he was an outstanding prospect for the future and used British steel in his sport.

TENNIS: A newspaper report claiming that tennis player Andrea Jaeger had lost interest in the game was definitely untrue, a spokeswoman for Jaeger's agents said in San Francisco.

ROWING

Results from Cambridge May races

Results of the Cambridge May races, which began yesterday, were as follows:

MEN

DIVISION III: Kings bumped Robinson; Fitzwilliam II bpd Churchill II; Clare III bpd Corpus Christie II; Girton bpd Trinity Hall III; Addenbrookes bpd Queen's III.
DIVISION IV: Jesus IV bpd 1st and 3rd Trinity III; Caius III bpd Emmanuel III; Pembroke III overbpd LMBC V; LMBC VI bpd Fitzwilliam III.
DIVISION V: Selwyn III bpd Wolfson; 1st and 3rd Trinity V bpd Clare V.
DIVISION VI: Downing IV bpd Selwyn IV; Jesus V bpd Christ V; Downing V quintuple overbpd Corpus Christie IV; Girton bpd Kings III; Queens V bpd LMBC IX; Fitzwilliam IV bpd Sidney Sussex IV; Caius IV bpd Churchill V; Homerton bpd Pembroke V.
DIVISION VII: Theological Colleges bpd Clare VI; Jesus VI bpd Darwin II; Girton III overbpd Hughes Hall; Downing VI bpd 1st and 3rd Trinity VI; Caius V bpd Fitzwilliam V; Downing VII bpd Corpus Christie V.

WOMEN

DIVISION II: Queens bpd Selwyn II; Darwin bpd Girton III; LMBC bpd Wilson; Homerton II bpd Trinity Hall II; Newnham IV bpd Homerton III; Addenbrookes overbpd Sidney Sussex II; Clare III bpd Robinson; Jesus II bpd Corpus Christi II bpd Emmanuel II.
DIVISION III: Caius II bpd Trinity Hall III; Fitzwilliam II overbpd QMABC II; Christs III bpd Hughes Hall; Girton IV bpd Homerton IV; Clare IV bpd Downing II; Churchill IV bpd Queens III; Emmanuel III bpd St Catherines III.

A chart showing final positions will be published next Tuesday.

More rowing, page 25

FOOTBALL

Europe's palates await the German recipe for success

From Clive White, Paris

West Germany, the European champions, make their entrance into the 1984 championship against Portugal at Strasbourg this afternoon. Whether it will be a grand one is unlikely, judging on current evidence, but their very presence will lend some prestige to a championship which is desperate to receive its rightful recognition in the absence of more influential nations.

The championship was given a perfect send-off at the Parc des Princes on Tuesday, when France gained a significant 1-0 victory over Denmark in a vibrant match full of incident in which French finesse and virtuosity deservedly triumphed over corporate Danish muscle. The winning goal, 11 minutes from time from the feet of Platini – who else? – arrived with the good timing of a neatly-scripted story.

It was imperative, of course, that the appetite of the national audience be whetted. Now it is up to others, such as West Germany and Belgium, to help arouse the taste buds of the rest of Europe. The Germans have not been so out sorts approaching a major championship in more than 20 years. But the ill form is only by their own mighty standards. They have still lost only two matches in the last 14, and they have a knack of sealing any cracks once a championship is under way.

Having been beaten home and away by Northern Ireland in their qualifying group, they ought to feel fortunate to be here at all. But the suggestion that the Germans, finalists in each of the last three competitions, will view themselves as outsiders is fanciful. Indeed, they are reported to be brimming with confidence at their camp.

Today, though, they may have two memories nagging at the back of their minds: the 1-0 defeat to France in the same Strasbourg stadium in April and, ironically, a similar defeat by Portugal, in Lisbon last February. These, coupled with the illogical Irish double, are the only defeats they have felt since losing the 1982 World Cup final to Italy. They are sufficiently respectful of the Portuguese – victors over the Soviet Union and Poland in their group – to play four men in midfield.

The Portuguese have great potential in this area, with players like the 18-year-old Futre, regarded as the country's greatest find in many years, and Chalana, the noted midfield player who gained the controversial penalty which eliminated the Russians. One who will meet the challenge in midfield for West Germany is Buchwald, of Stuttgart, the late replacement for Schuster. The cohesion of the Portuguese must be suspect, though, having not played a match since qualifying seven months ago.

The other group two match this evening in Saint-Etienne, between Romania and Spain, threatens to be scarred by the sort of unpleasentness that briefly visited the opening match here in Paris. Amoros, a Frenchman of Spanish parentage, was sent off for butting Jesper Olsen in the face in the closing minutes in an incident which was unsuited to the sometimes more refined skills of this full back.

While Michel Hidalgo, the French manager, deplored the action of Amoros, he expressed his displeasure at his side beng subjected to the arbitration again of a West German referee, as they were, fatally, in Copenhagen last September.

Sepp Piontek, the Danish manager, had more reason to feel aggrieved, having lost Simonsen – "my best player" – with a broken leg and being told by UEFA that he could not send for a replacement. "What happens if I lose five players?" he asked.

One Danish newspaper carried a report of a threatened withdrawal from the championship by the Danes, but there appears to be no substance in this. The news that Simonsen's broken tibia will not mend easily may retire the little 33-year-old Dane sooner than planned, and not only from the international scene.



Down and out: Alan Simonsen, of Denmark, is carried off with a broken leg sustained against France

TEAMS FOR TODAY'S GAMES

AT STRASBOURG

WEST GERMANY: H Schumacher (Cologne); B Förster (VFB Stuttgart), U Stielike (Real Madrid), K-H Z Förster (VFB Stuttgart), H-P Briegel (Kaiserslautern), G Buchwald (VFB Stuttgart), Wolfgang Rolff (Hamburg), K-H Rummenigge (Bayern Munich), A Brehme (Kaiserslautern), R Voller (Werder Bremen), K Allofs (Cologne).

PORTUGAL (probable): M Bento (Befica); J Pinto (Porto), E Gomes (Porto), L Pereira (Porto), A Magalhaes (Benfica), A Frasco (Porto), C Manuel, J Pacheco (Porto), F Chalana (Benfica), F Gomes (Porto), R Jordao (Sporting Lisbon).

Referee: R Yushka (Soviet Union).

AT SAINT-ETIENNE

ROMANIA (probable): S Lung (Universitatea Craiova); I Zare (Bihor Oradea), C Stefanescu (Universitatea Craiova), G Iorgelescu (Sportul Studentesc), N Ungureanu (Universitatea Craiova), M Rednic (Dynamo Bucharest), I Boloni (Tigu Mures), M Klein (Cornivul Hunedeara), G Hagi (Sportul Studentesc), R Camataru (Universittatea Craiova), r Gabor (Cornivul Hunedoara).

SPAIN (probable): L Arconada (Real Sociedad); S Ur Iaga (Athletico Bilbao), A Maceda (Sporting Gijon), A Goicoeshea (Athelltico Bilbao), J A Camacho (Real Madrid), J A Senor (Zaragoza), V Munoz R Gordillo (Beris Seville), R Gallego (Real Madrid), F Carrasco (Barcelona), C Santillana (Real Madrid). Referee: A Ponnet (Belgium).

Nothing pretty about these debutants

The dark horse of Romania

Romania, a side noted more for uncompromising toughness than technical accomplishment, could make an unexpected impact on their first appearance in the finals of the European Championship (Reuter reports).

After years in the wilderness since a brief first round appearance in the 1970 World Cup finals, Romania have emerged as a force to be reckoned with, reaching France after winning a difficult qualifying group that included the World Cup holders, Italy, as well as Czechoslovakia and Sweden.

This season, in European club soccer, some of their relatively unknown teams attracted attention by beating sides like Hamburg and Kaiserslautern, of West Germany, and Dynamo Minsk, of the Soviet Union.

Most notably, Dynamo Bucharest almost stopped European cup winners Liverpool from reaching the finals with a rugged, defensive performance that restricted the English champions to a single goal win at Anfield.

Much credit for the national team's revival is due to the management of their former captain, Mircea Lucescu, aged 38, who took over from the veteran former manager, Stefan Kovacs, in 1981 following Romania's miserable form in the 1982 World Cup qualifying matches.

Under Lucescu, Romania moved to the top of their European Championship qualifying group, holding Italy to a goalless draw in Florence – in spite of having their midfield player Ticleanu, sent off after 55 minutes – and beating them 1-0 for the first time in Bucharest.

Lucescu has introduced an abrasive style to the team and led them to 15 wins, nine draws and eight defeats in 32 matches with a goal aggregate of 41-34. It is a record he will be hoping to improve on in France where Romania play in Group Two of the first round against the more technically-refined Portugal, West Germany and Spain.

Certainly, some of their lightweight forwards may feel overwhelmed when approaching the Romanian goal and confronting the bulk of defenders like Iorgulescu and Andone. If they manage to escape unscathed, they will have to beat giant veteran goalkeeper, Lung.

This powerful defence will be organized by the veteran captain, Stefanescu, aged 33, who has 52 caps, and who started his career as a forward. He now plays as a sweeper, frequently making long runs from defence to boost the punch of his forwards.

More than half the squad come from Romania's two most successful clubs – Universitatea Craiova and Dynamo Bucharest.

Lucescu recognized, realistically, that qualifying for France is an achievement in itself. "We want to do well in France", he said. "I am confident we will be able to show Europe that we have, at least, again become a team to be reckoned with."

Chile's team could strike

Santiago (Reuter) – Chile's football team will join a national players' strike if it goes ahead this weekend even though they are due to play England on Sunday, Isaac Carrasco, the team coach said yesterday.

Benjamin Valenzuela, the president of the players' union, said yesterday that the players would strike if 20m pesos (£192,000) of wages and bonuses owed since 1979 were not paid. "A union leader told me the players in the squad will join the strike if it goes ahead," Carrasco said.

Rolando Molina, the president of Chile's football association, said the dispute could be settled if the state-owned Banco del Estado made a 370m pesos (£2.6m) loan requested several weeks ago.

Sunday's match – a warm-up for the Chilean team for the Los Angeles Olympic Games which is no different from the full national side – will be the third and last on England's South American tour.

Maradona deal on

Napol: have had fresh talks with Barcelona about the possible transfer of Diego Maradona, the world's most costly footballer.

Maradona, whi is in Paris to watch the opening matches of the Euripean Championship, together with Cesar Menotti his former manager at Barcelona, was said to be negotiating the final stages of the deal on Tuesday.

Although the Spanish club, now under the management of Terry Venables, had said they would insist that Maradona complete his contract, it is believed that they are prepared to accept Napoli's fee of more than – approximately the same about which brought him to Europe from Argentina two years ago.

After Corrado Ferlaini the Napoli chairman, bad spoken again to Luis Nunez, his Barcelona counterpart, he said: "The Climate is now ideal for negotiations to continue."

Mapoli are also interested in another Argentine Aberto Careca, a 24-year-old centre forward.

● Rio de Janeiro (Reuter) – Flamengo have agreed to transfer Junior, the Brazil full back, to Torino, the Italian first division club, in a deal believed to be worth £930,000.

Geroge Helal, said the Flamengo President said that although he would rather keep Junior at the club. "'

Brothers lead

Willie McLean has become the third brother in his family to manage a Scottish club following his appointment at Morton. He took over from his younger brother, Tommy, who left last Friday to manage Motherwell. Jim McLean is the manager of the former premier division winners, Dundee United.

BOXING

McCrory considers third Jones bout

Las Vegas, (Reuter) – Milton McCrory, the World Boxing Council welterweight champion, is considering a third meeting with the Welshman Colin Jones, the American's manager, Emanuel Steward, said yesterday.

"There's a good chance the fight will be held in the fall," Steward said. "But we won't fight him in Britain".

McCrory won the WBC welterweight title, vacated by the first retirement of Sugar Ray Leonard, when he scored a unanimous decision over Jones last August. Five months earlier, the two boxers had battled to a draw.

"We're ready to fight Colin again," Steward said. Steward also manages Thomas Hearns, the WBC super welterweight champion, who will defend his title here tomorrow against Roberto Duran.

"The question is whether Colin is ready for Milton," Steward said. "He's been fighting easy opponents, and that can't help him."

Duran has been fighting the flab in his quest for an upset win against Hearns, a champion who has failed to find a knockout punch for two years. Duran, who will be 33 the day after stepping into the ring, has lost about 30 pounds since he started training more than two months ago.

In the last few years, Duran has had almost as much trouble shedding excess weight as opponents, but he weighed a svelte 154 pounds yesterday after ballooning to almost 180 last winter.

Hearns, 25, a 5-2 favourite to retain his title, weighed a quarter of a pound more than Duran after his final sparring session, two rounds with McCrory. "Some people say I don't have a punch any more," Hearns said. "It's not true. It's just that I've become a better all-round fighter."

Asked about how he intends to box Hearns, who will enjoy an 11-inch reach advantage, Duran said: "I'm ready for anything. He says so many times – that he's going to knock me out in two rounds, that he's going to out-box me. Well, let's see what happens. I don't care if he runs, jumps, swims or dances. I'll be ready."

Duran is expected to try to crowd Hearns and stay inside, where the champion is believed to be most vulnerable, and try to blunt his reach and long-range punching power.

"If he tries to fight me inside, he's going to pay for it," said Hearns, who has won 38 of 39 fights, losing only to Leonard by a fourteenth round knockout in a welterweight unification title fight on September 16, 1981. Thirty-two of Hearns's victories have been by knockout.

Both Duran and Hearns said they expected to meet the undisputed middleweight champion, Marvin Hagler, following tomorrow's bout. If Duran wins and meets Hagler, it would be a rematch of their title bout last November 10 which Hagler won by a close decision.

JUDO

Ban on Angus lifted

By Pat Butcher

The British Judo Association, under pressure of a court case, and the strongest opposition from their own medical advisor, have rescinded the life ban on Ron Angus, for a drug offence. Angus, the British No 2 to Neil Adams and Chris Bould in the middleweight divisions, was banned without investigation or appeal, by the BJA last December, when a prescribed substance in a drug that he was taking on medical advice, showed up in a routine test after he won a division of the All-England championship.

Angus brought the case, which will be settled out of court in London this morning, when Dr Ken Kingsbury, the BJA's medical advisor, and a member of the Sports Council Drug Advice Group, who had been treating Angus for the nasal blockage, which necessitated the drug, failed to convince the BJA that they should hear Angus's explanation.

"Not only was there a lack of procedure, which is totally out of line with other sports bodies in cases of this ature, but there was no concern for Angus by any member of the BJA," Dr Kingsbury said yesterday.

OLYMPIC GAMES

Heads they win: These are the designs for the obverse and reverse sides of Olympic Games medals in Los Angeles. They are replicas of those designed for the 1928 Games.

RUGBY LEAGUE

Reshuffle raises doubts over Adams's place

Bundaberg, Queensland (Reuter, AP) – Mick Adams's place in the Great Britain international team looked in increasing doubt yesterday when he was bypassed again for the side to meet Central Queensland at Rockhampton tomorrow.

Adams was originally named as one of two reserves but was again overlooked when prop Lee Crooks was ruled out with a knee injury.

It was expected that Mick Worrall would move into the second row with Adams, the vice-captain, taking over in his specialist position at lock. But instead the selectors have chosen Wayne Proctor in the second row and moved Andy Goodway from the second row to prop, keeping Worrall at lock.

Adams played at lock in the first international last Saturday while Worrall played in his familiar second row position. Worrall's strong showing at lock in Great Britain's 28-18 defeat of Wide Bay on Monday, combined with Adams's recent indifferent form, has put the vice-captain's international place in jeopardy. Britain attempt to square the three-match series at Brisbane on June 26.

The tourists' side for tomorrow's match is near full strength, with 10 of the side who lost the first international 25-8 included. The coach, Frank Myler, said he was quietly confident of beating Australia at Brisbane. "It's all that matters at the moment but we still have three matches to play first," he said.

Myler dismissed doubts over Crooks's availability for the second international.

GREAT BRITAIN XIII: M Burke, D Drummond, G Schofield, K Mumby, E Hanley; T Myler, A Gregory; M Worrall, C Burton, W Proctor, A Goodway, B Noble (captain), K Rayne. Reserve: R Ashton, M Adams.

Wigan ease finances

By Keith Macklin

Last season's Challenge Cup run and Wembley final came just in time to save Wigan from possible bankruptcy. The balance sheet and accounts for 1982-83, delayed in publication by a debenture holders' meeting, show that in the previous year Wigan lost a record £150,211. That loss followed a previous record deficit of £115,000 in 1981-82, and a loss of £72,000 in 1980-81.

There is no doubt that Wigan's balance sheet for the 1983-84 season will show a healthier state of affairs following Wigan's cup exploits.

Much of the expenditure has been on players. Wigan chairman during the 1982-83 season, said that during the season the appointment of Alex Murphy brought the beginnings of a new successful season for the club.

However, Mr Hilton said, "The success necessitated a move into the transfer market for players, resulting in a costly financial exercise. We have recently seen the successful fruits of this venture".

● Peter Higham, a contracts director based in Manchester, has been maned as the new Warrington chairman in place of Bryan Pitchford who resigned. Higham and Reg Bowden, the new coach, will appear at a public meeting for supporters on June 26.

ATHLETICS: ELLIOTT LONGER ODDS AS HE STEPS UP IN OLYMPIC STAKES

Juantorena to face top Britons

By Pat Butcher

Alberto Juantorena, one of the finest athletes in recent Olympic history, will run against Steve Cram and Steve Ovett in the AAA 800 metres championship at Crystal Palace in 10 days time.

The only man to win the 400 metres and the 800 metres at the same Olympic Games, in 1976 at Montreal, Juantorena had hoped to end his career as an athlete at the Olympics in Los Angeles before taking the post of Cuban national coach for his two events next year. But that hope has been dashed by Cuba's withdrawal from this year's Olympics.

Juantorena, who held the world 800 metres record before Sebastian Coe, was injured for the 1980 Olympics in Moscow and suffered an even worse injury breaking an ankle on the first day – at the world championships in Helsinki last year. But he has come back to form so well that he has won his two 800 metres races so far on the tour of Europe being undertaken by a small Cuban team.

After winning an 800 metres in Paris two weekends ago, Juantorena nominated Sebastian Coe, Willi Wuelbeck, the world champion from Germany, and Rob Druppers of the Netherlands as his Olympic favourites. Then the Cuban showed that he would have still been an Olympic force by beating Druppers handsomely in a time of 1min 46.61sec in West Germany last Saturday.

Other top-class athletes among the dozen Cubans competing at Crystal Palace on June 23 and 24 will be Lazaro Betancourt, the second best triple jumper in the world this year with 17.43 metres, and Alfonso Sotomajor, aged 16, who has recorded 2.33 metres in the high jump.

Cova to run in 10,000m at Crystal Palace

Alberto Cova, of Italy, the world and European 10,000 metres champion, is an unexpected entry for the AAA Championships at Crystal Palace on June 23 to 24. Cova will compete in the 10,000 metres, which gives Britain's top middle distance men their final chance to gain Olympic Games selection.

Mike McLeod, who was sent crashing in the official Olympic trial at Cwmbran last month, Julian Goater and Steve Jones probably thought that it would be an exclusive British field. But Cova, who produced remarkable sprint finished to win his two major titles in Athens and Helsinki, needs a warm-up race before the Olympics. So the British runners will have the added incentive of not only booking a place in the team but beating a brilliant athlete at the same time.

A man with a greater appetite than a horse for racing

Peter Elliott had the sort of track season last year that made you feel he was doing a horse out of a job. But not even a horse could have run 36 top-class races in a summer and finished fourth in a classic, the world championship 800 metres.

What is more, Elliott made that world championship in Helsinki into a real race, when he took it on from the front and precluded one of those meandering preludes to a "best sprint finish" that have scarred many middle-distance races in recent champiomships. "I had to make a name for myself," he says, by way of explaining the inordinate number of races, most of them at 800 metres, the distance for which he has already gained Olympic selection.

But it was the front-running quality, as much as the quantity of races, that made Elliott's name on the independent circuit, where athletes make their money outside of championship races. Whatever Elliott earned in those races, he also earned the biggest smiles of the year from everyone who came into contact with him. For in a sport where the top athletes are retreating behind agents, exclusive contracts and ex-directory telephone numbers, Elliott is Everyman.

He is the bluff, dependable kid-next-door, as inginuous as his 800 metres tactic, in fact, the only infuriating thing about him is that he is everything that the imagemakers tell us to expect from a working-class 21-year-old from Rotherham.

Elliot is the only athlete at his level in Britain who holds down a full-time job in a factory, no less. The ribbings from his workmates at British Steel in Sheffield evidently help to keep his head out of the clouds. In Brussels last season Elliott could not remember how many races he had up till them: "It's all right, my mates at work are keeping count because they're expecting me to drop dead on the track one of these days".



Elliott: straight and true as Sheffield steel

Most of his opponents he left for dead with those characteristic runs from the front. But the tactic which has endeared him to the sport's commentators and followers has also endeared him to the top 800 metres runners, who are always going to use his early pace-making as a springboard to their finishing sprint, which Elliott lacks. Which is why the 1,500 metres, the event which he is toying with at the moment as a a possible second string event in Los Angeles, must eventually prove to be his best.

He does not lack the strength: "People tend to forget I won the national youths cross-country, and that's four miles." That was in 1980. Last Sunday, in only his third mile race (the imperial equivalent of 1,500 metres), he won the Emsley Carr event, knocking three seconds off his best, with 3 minutes 55.71 seconds. And all he did was follow the pack for a change and race away in the last 300 metres. When Sebastion Coe made the same move up from 800 metres to the 1,500 metres/one mile five years ago, and raced the last 600-700 metres, Coe broke the world records immediately.

Coe it is who stands in Elliott's way to the 1,500 metres at Los Angeles. Coe also wants to double up with the 800 metres, for which he was preselected. And there is only one place left at 1,500 metres alongside Steve Cram and Steve Ovett.

So the AAA 1,500 metres championship at Crystal Palace in 10 days' time becomes an Elliott-Coe showdown for the final place. Coe, the Olympic champion, must be the outstanding favourite against a novice at the distance. But odds-on Derby favourites have been known to lose.

Pat Butcher

Scots with double target

Sandra Whittaker and Meg Ritchie, who have booked places in Britain's team for the Olympic Games, lead the Scotland team for the women's international match against England, Yugoslavia and Wales at Birmingham on June 23.

Miss Whittaker, aged 21, from Glasgow, was the surprise winner of the Olympic 200 metres trial at Gateshead on Sunday, and will compete in both sprints along with Kay Jeffrey. Miss Ritchie, aged 31, from Edinburgh, has won an Olympic place in the discus. She competes in the discus and shot in Birmingham.

SCOTLAND TEAM: 100 metres: K Jeffrey, S Whittaker; 200m: Jeffrey, Whittaker; 400m: F Hargreaves, A Bridgeman; 800m: L McArthur, A Purvis; 1500m: L MacDougall, V Blair; 3000m: Y Murray, A Everett; 100m hurdles: P Rollo, E McMaster; 400m hurdles: M Southerden, C Smith; High jump: M Maguire, J Barnetson; Long jump: M McBeath, L Campbell; Shot Put: M Ritchie, M Anderson; Discus: Ritchies, M Bremner; Javelin: D Royle, J Barclay.

YACHTING

Phillips is on course for record

By Barry Pickthall

While Peter Phillips, aboard the 60ft trimaran Travacrest Seaway, maintained an 83-mile advantage over his nearest rival in the *Observer*/Europe 1 single-handed transatlantic race yesterday, Eric Tabarly, the doyen of all French single-handers who has won this race twice before, continued to storm his way through the fleet.

After picking up five places on Tuesday, his 60ft trimaran Paul Ricard passed two more yachts overnight and yesterday's last information had him only 108 miles astern of the leading British multihull, after averaging nine knots over the previous nine hours, compared to the 7.6 average set by Travacrest Seaway.

Phillips, who has been out of radio contact since the start of the race on June 2, and may not know the position of his nearest rivals, or indeed that he is in the lead, now has less than 900 miles to go to the Newport, Rhode Island, finish line, and is still expected to complete the course either late on Sunday or early Monday morning, well inside the 17-day, 23-hour record, set by American Phil Weld in the 1980 race.

BOARDSAILING

Britain's Perks and Hackford in Olympic duel

By John Nicholls

British boardsailors at last showed their mettle on the fourth day of the Diners Club internatonal regatta at Torbay yesterday. David Hackford and David Perks were first and second throughout the first round of the race and only relinguished these positions to overseas competitors when they fought out their private battle to become the highest placed British entrant.

The regatta is really two events rolled into one, an open international meeting and the British trials to select a sailor for the windglider class in the Olympic Games. The 23 British entrants are concentrating on the latter division. While it would be nice to win the event overall, glory must take second place to the more pressing task of selection. Which is why Hackford and Perks were gradually caught by the Frenchman Gildas Guillerot and the Australian Grey Hyde, who went on to finish first and second respectively.

The two British boards were never far apart until Perks overtook Hackford on the downwind leg of the second round.

Results: Fourth race in series (GB unless stated): 1, K G Guillerot (Fr); 2, G Hyde (Aust); 3, D Perks; 4, D Hackford; M Cuarlen (Fr); 7, P Bonnello (Malta).

ROWING

Testing time awaits men's eight

Britain's rowing squad this weekend make their last appearance before the Olympic team is announced, at the Lucerne International Regatta.

It will be a particularly testing occasion for the men's heavyweight eight, who have yet to show the stamina needed to be considered serious medal contenders.

The eight have had only one race since Allan Whitwell moved to stroke and Salih Hassan came in at three – the Nottinghamshire International, last weekend, when they beat another British crew, from Vesta RC.

The crew, which contains six silver medallists from the Moscow Olympics including Colin Moynihan, the cox, will face formidable opposition.

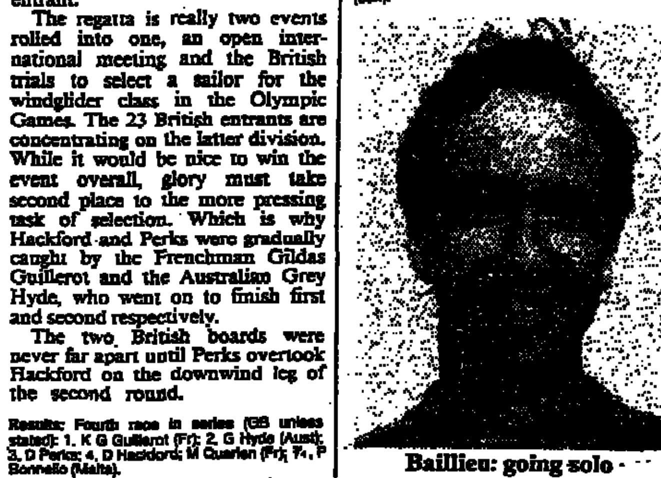
Chris Baillieu, the former world double sculls champion, now rowing solo, is hoping to secure his twelfth successive international selection. So far this season he has twice finished second to Garry Reid, of New Zealand, at Vichy and Nottingham.

One crew making a belated challenge for an Olympic place is the coxless four for John Bland, John Garrett, Martin Knight and Jon Clift.

HEAVYWEIGHTS: Single sculls: C Baillieu. Coxless pairs: J Beattie, R Stanhope. Coxed pairs: J Ferris, T Cadoux-Hudson and A Sherman (cox). Coxless fours: J Bland, J Garrett, M Knight, J Clift. Coxed fours: M Gross, R Budgett, A Holmes, S Redgrave and A Ellison (cox). Quadruple sculls: E Sims, J Lawther, J Spencer-Jones, J Scrivener. Eights: D McDougall, C Mahoney, S Hassan, J Pritchard, A Clift, C Roberts, M McGowan, A Whitwell and C Moynihan (cox).

LIGHTWEIGHTS: Single sculls: J Melvin. Coxless Fours: M Holloway; J Griffiths, T. Reynolds, S Melvin. Eights: R Williams, S Redwood, N Staite, P Haining, M Chmiel, I Hopkins, D Hassian, N Howe and S Jefferies (cox).

WOMEN: Single sculls: B Mitchell. Double sculls: N Ray, S Bloomfield. Coxless pairs: K Panter, R Howe and S Wensley, S Clarke (two crews). Coxed fours: T Millar, J Genchi, J Toch, K Ball and K Talbot (cox). Quadruple sculls: L Clark, S Lutz, S Price, G Bond and P Wright (cox). Eights: A Forbes, B Holmes, K Holroyd, K McNichol, S Hunter-Jones, A Ayling, A Callaway, G Hodges and S Bailey (cox).



Baillieu: going solo

FOR THE RECORD

FOOTBALL

European Championship Group One

FRANCE	(0) 1	DENMARK	(0) 0
Platini		47,570	
(in Paris)			

OTHER MATCH: Australia B 0, Iraklis (Greece) 0.

GOLF

BOLTON: Wilson club professionals' championship. 68: D Durnian (Northenden). 69: G Laing (North Wales). 70: J Farmer (Duddingston). 71: D Gemmell (Dalmilling), G McKay (Glenbervie), D Vaughan (Vale of Llangollen), P Cane (Tewkesbury Park). 72: P Butler (RAC), R Mann (Thorpeness), D Dunk (Gay Hill), D Ridley (Oxton). 73: K Hall (Cuddington), J M Nutter (Middlesbrough Municipal), D Scullion (Ingestre Park), D Scanlon (Long Ashton), M Gray (Ladybank), L Robinson (Bundoran), J Chillas (Stirling), D Ingram (Kingswood), D Thom (Sutton Coldfield), P Elson (Stratford-on-Avon).

SQUASH RACKETS

WHETSTONE: Porchester Champion of Champions: Northern semi-finals: Women: B Watkin (Redbridge) bt J Ingham (Herts) 9-5, 9-6, 9-6; C Lunnon (Epping) bt L Owen (Oakleigh Park) 10-9, 4-9, 9-6, 2-9, 10-8. Men: R Marlow (North Middlesex) bt D Sanders (Oakleigh Park), 4-9, 6-9, 9-7, 9-0, 9-7; T Slaney (Herts SC) bt M Morgan (Southgate), 9-4, 9-6, 9-1.

CRICKET

TOUR MATCH: Peterborough: Kenya 165 (G Chapman 4 for 48); Cambridgeshire 165 for 7. Cambridgeshire won by losing fewer wickets with the scores tied.

UNDER-25 COMPETITION: Taunton: Glamorgan 165 for 6 (I Smith 50); Somerset 152 (R Green 4 for 28). Glamorgan won by 13 runs.

SCHOOLS MATCHES: Lincolnshire Gentlemen 224-4 dec; Repton 228-4. MCC 197-5 dec (R Pook 104 not out); Aldenham 201-6. Newton Village CC 155-9 dec; Christ, Brecon 77-8. MCC 228-6 dec; Monkton Combe 184-6.

BOXING

ANCHORAGE, Alaska: WBA junior lightweight championship (15 rounds): R Lockridge (US) bt Tae-Jim Moon (S Kor), rsc 11th round.

TENNIS

QUEEN'S CLUB: Stella Artois tournament: First round: J McEnroe (US) bt M Davis (US), 7-2, 6-2; K Curren (SA) bt W Masur (Aus), 6-3, 6-2; L Bourne (US) bt H Leconte (Fr), 6-4, 1-6, 11-9; B Testerman (US) bt E Koriza (US), 6-4, 6-2. Second round: T Mayotte (US) bt J Smith (GB), 6-4, 3-6, 6-1; N Odizor (Nig) bt R Van't Hof (US), 6-4, 6-4; B Teacher (US) bt M Edmondson (Aus), 7-6, 7-6; J McEnroe (US) bt V Winitsky (US), 7-5, 6-0; D Visser (SA) bt S Colombo (It), 4-6, 6-4, 9-7; R Simpson (NZ) bt L Bourne (US), 7-5, 7-6; P Cash (Aus) bt C Motta (Bra), 6-3, 6-3; K Curren (SA) bt S Shaw (GB), 6-4, 6-2; R Harmon (US) bt P McNamee (Aus), 6-2, 5-7, 6-8.

EDGBASTON: Women's tournament, Second round (GB unless stated: A Moulton (US) bt A Henricksson (US), 6-3, 6-4; R Fairbank (SA) bt E Inove (Japan), 7-6, 6-4; K Rinaldi (US) bt S Leo (Aus), 6-7, 7-6, 6-4; W White (US) bt A Brown, 6-4, 5-7, 6-3; H Ludloff (US) bt J Russell (US), 6-4, 6-1; E Sayers (Aus) bt M Yanagi (Japan), 7-5, 7-5; G Rush (US) bt K Shaefer (US), 6-0, 1-3 retired; L Drescher (Switz) bt R Einy (GB), 6-0, 6-3; A White (US) bt L Antonopolis (US), 6-4, 6-4; Y Vermaak (SA) bt Z Garrison (US), 6-0, 2-6, 6-3.

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Texas Rangers 6, Minnesota Twins 2; Toronto Blue Jays 12, Detroit Tigers 3; Boston Red Sox 9, New York Yankees 8; Baltimore Orioles 5, Milwaukee Brewers 4; Seattle Mariners 3, Kansas City Royals 2 (after 10 innings); California Angels 3, Chicago White Sox 2 (after 10 innings); Cleveland Indians 11, Oakland A's 5

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Chicago Cubs 11, Montreal Expos 4; St Louis Cardinals 7, Philadelphia Phillies 2; Pittsburgh Pirates 6, New York Mets 3; Houston Astros 7, Cincinnati Reds 0; San Diego Padres 7, Atlanta Braves 6 (after 12 innings); Los Angeles Dodgers 3, San Francisco Giants 7.

RACING: TRAINERS REVEAL PLANS FOR BIG MEETING

Carson looking forward to top Newbury prizes

By Mandarin (Michael Phillips)

Willie Carson looks poised to win the two main races at Newbury today on **Forward** (3.0) and **Chepstow Vale** (3.30). Following that fine run against Prince of Peace at Haydock last month. Forward must be hard to beat in the Summer Cup even with 10st on his back.

With the benefit of hindsight, it now seems that trying to give Prince of Peace 4lb was attempting the impossible as Prince of Peace has won most impressively at Epsom in the meantime. So to have run that much-improved colt to three-quarters of length was an excellent achievement on the part of Forward, who, significantly, is running at Newbury instead of accepting an easier engagement at Beverley.

By taking a line through Prince of Peace, Forward ought to be able to concede two stone to Sikorsky, who was beaten three lengths by Prince of Peace at Epsom last Friday at a difference of 26lb. So the main danger on this occasion may be Going Going, who ran well when second to Soldier Ant on this course in May.

Chepstow Vale, my selection for the Kingsclere Stakes, won her only race so far at York last month. In the meantime her form has received a considerable fillip when Happy Hannah, who was third to her at York, then beat the highly regarded newcomer Eye Drop at Newmarket.

Cameroun has victories at Kempton and Newbury to her credit but I still prefer Chepstow Vale, who has obviously inherited plenty of speed from her dam, who won four sprint races in the United States.

Unless Scholar runs as well as he did here in April when he finished a close third behind Dealaway and Rough Stones, the finish of the Childrey Maiden Stakes is likely to be dominated by *Shernazar* and Rhusted, two colts by Busted. Rhusted ran well on today's course last month when he finished four lengths behind Mighty Flutter, who then ran the race of his life to finish third in the Derby.

However good that form looks on paper, I am still happy to go nap on Shergar's half-brother, Shernazar, to open his winning account. Although beaten seven lengths by the smart Commanche Run at Doncaster last month, Shernazar was far from disgraced as his training had been held up in April after he was recovering from a bruised foot.

Shernazar now looks poised to come into his own particularly as he will be racing over a distance that looks tailor made to suit him, if his pedigree is anything to go by.

Sweet Soprano, wearing blinkers again, looks the likely winner of the Kenneth Robertson Handicap, in which she will be ridden by Michael Hills because Joe Mercer cannot do the weight. After disappointing at Bath, blinkers had the desired effect at Kempton, but then Sweet Soprano had the misfortune to run up against the in-form Bishop's Ring.

That redoubtable combination of Bill O'Gorman and Tony Ives won the Massey Europower Two-Year-Old Trophy last year with one tough colt, Superlative. Now they are after the same prize with another, Provideo, who will be having his eleventh race of the season. Provideo has won seven of them, including two last week, and he should prove too good for Persian Pleasure and Mavahra.

In the absence of Forward, the Watt Memorial Stakes ought to be won by Millside, who showed a lot of promise by Hethersett, he should experience no problems lasting a mile and a half.

● The Jockey Club stewards yesterday turned down an objection by the jockey Steve Charlton to Ragabury, odds-on winner of a novice hurdle at Perth last month. Charlton finished runner-up in the race on Aqua Verde, beaten three quarters of a length. At the time Charlton protested to the Perth stewards that the winner had taken his ground approaching and at the final flight of hurdles.

Procida leads French raiders

Procida heads a nine-strong French challenge for next week's Royal Ascot meeting. The Francois Boutin colt, narrowly beaten by Sadler's Wells in the Airlie-Coolmore Irish 2,000 guineas, goes for the St James's Palace Stakes on Tuesday.

Boutin is represented in the Queen Anne Stakes by Redmead, winner of the Prix du Muguet in May.

Criquette Head saddles the speedy Sicyos for the Kings Stand Stakes and the Prix Imprudence winner, L'Orangerie, runs in the Coronation Stakes. Robert Collet runs Speedy Girl in the Coronation Stakes, and Tranchard in the Cork and Orrery Stakes.

Eddie Bartholomew sends the Prix du Premier Pas winner, Colourful, for the Queen Mary Stakes and Jacques de Chevigny and Patrick-Louis Biancone–encouraged by the absence of Little Wolf and Band from The Gold Cup–will run Fubymam Du Tenu and Balitou in The Gold Cup.

Cauthen in fine form for Ascot

By Michael Seely

Steve Cauthen stole the honours at Newbury yesterday. The American jockey landed a treble on Swift and Sure, Bassenthwaite and Ballinderry. Cauthen has now ridden 37 winners so far this season, and is two behind Lester Piggott and Tony Ives, who share the lead in a competitive race for the jockeys' title.

Naturally all the talk on the Berkshire track was of trainers' plans for Royal Ascot. Barry Hills has a high opinion of Swift and Sure, who showed a fine burst of speed when beating Cerise Bouquet in the Ilsley Maiden Stakes. But the Lambourn trainer considered that Shaikh Mohammed's previously unraced filly is unlikely to fulfil her engagement in the Queen Mary Stakes.

Hills's plans to have eight runners at Ascot, as Cormorant Wood, last season's Champion Stakes winner, who dead-heated with Wassl for the Lockinge Stakes at the previous Newbury meeting, is more likely to be aimed at the Prix d'Ispahan at Longchamp on Saturday week.

However, his strong team, which looks sure to give Cauthen a good chance of becoming leading rider at the Royal meeting for the first time, includes Gildoran in the Gold Cup, and Bustling Nelly, who is going for the Ribblesdale Stakes.

Unfortunately, Poquito's Queen, who was promoted to third place after the disqualification of Out Of Shot in the Oaks last Saturday, had chipped a bone in her knee, and will therefore miss her engagement in the Irish Guinness Oaks.

One of Cauthen's best mounts outside those for his retained stable will be on Rainbow Quest for Jeremy Tree in the King Edward VII Stakes. After the Beckhampton trainer had watched Ballinderry gain a clever victory over Silent Sun in the Twyford Stakes, he said that Prince Khaled Abdullah's home-bred filly will run in the Ribblesdale Stakes.



Morcon and Willie Carson: one eye on Tuesday's Prince of Wales's Stakes at Royal Ascot

Dick Hern also revealed his plans after Willie Carson had produced His Honour with well-timed run to justify 5-2 favouritism in the Piper Champagne Stakes. "His Honour is unlikely to go to Ascot," the Royal Trainer said. "He is in the Bessborough Stakes, but needs further nowadays, and might well be trained for the Ebor Handicap." Hern has seven possible candidates. One of his best chances will be with that much improved four-year-old, Morcon, who will take on Legend of France in the Prince of Wales' Stakes on Tuesday.

Head for Heights, who disappointed behind Dashaan in the soft ground in the French Derby, will be aimed at the King Edward VII Stakes. His other runners include Rough Stones in the King George V Handicap and Round Hill in the Jersey Stakes.

John Dunlop is only likely to have seven representatives, but his team will not be short on quality. After the Arundel trainer had won the Hermitage Stakes with MacArthur's Head, he said that last season's champion European sprinter, Habibti, is in fine fettle for her attack on the Group 1 King's Stand Stakes. Among his other candidates will be Bold Patriarch (Britannia Stakes), Harly (Queen's Vase), and Wassl, who will join Montekin in a dual stable attack on the Queen Anne Stakes, the open race at the meeting.

Vincent O'Brien confirmed from Ireland that Lester Piggott would be taking over from the banned Pat Eddery on the Ballydoyle runners at the meeting. Remarkably, the most powerful stable in Europe has been without a success at the Royal fixture since the maestro rode Thatching to victory in the Cork and Orrery Stakes in 1979. And it is seven years since the pair landed a treble with Solinus, Godswalk and Meneval in 1977.

Argosy (Jersey Stakes), Esperanto (St James's Palace Stakes), Magic Mirror (Coventry Stakes), and The Miller (Churchill Stakes), are the stable's four runners.

NEWBURY

GOING: good to firm

Draw: no advantage

TOTE: double 3.0, 4.0: treble 2.30, 3.30, 4.30

2.0 POLAR JEST APPRENTICE HANDICAP (£1,850: 1m) (13 runners)

2.30 KENNETT MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o C & G: £3,344: 6f) (19)

221	0	MR MCGREGOR (Mrs T Holland-Martin) B Hobbs 9-0	P Cook	15
225		SERGEANT GERARD (Feal Racing Ltd) P Cole 9-0	T Quinn	18
227	0	TELEMAHOS (Duripanel UK Ltd) D Arbuthnot 9-0	W R Swinburn	12
229	6	VAGUE MELODY (E Clapton) G Balding 9-0	W Higgins	3
231		WIDE BOY (Mis C Herbert) I Balding 9-0	J Matthias	7

1983: Kalim 9-0 R Fox (10-1) R Houghton 27 ran.

7-2 Lidharna, 9-2 Limbo, 5 Daring Ace, 6 Mr McGregor, 8 Magic Eye, 10 Intrepid Lad.

FORM: DARING ACE (8-11) speed for 3f when 11l 5th of 7 to Sharp Romance (8-11) at Newmarket (5f, £3,074, good, June 2). INTREPID LAD (8-11) 11/2l 2nd to Tachyon Park (8-11) at Chepstow (5f, £1,324, good to firm, May 29, 9 ran). MONTANIC (9-0) ran as if extra furlong would suit when 81/2l 4th to Abutala (9-0) at Lingfield (5f, £2,046, good to soft, May 26, 16 ran). TELEMAHOS (9-0) and VAGUE MELODY (9-0) finished unplaced. Mr McGregor (9-0) showed promise, but out of first 10 to Great Reef (9-0) at Doncaster (6f £1,449, good to soft, May 28, 22 ran).
Selection: INTREPID LAD.

Newbury selections

By Mandarin

2.0 Swift Palm. 2.30 Intrepid Lad. 3.0 Forward. 3.30 Chepstow Vale. 4.0 Sweet Soprano. 4.30 SHERNAZAR (nap).

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.0 Vain Deb. 2.30 Mr McGregor. 4.30 Shernazar.

By Michael Seely

3.0 Forward. 4.0 Heartfelt. 4.30 SHERNAZAR (nap).

3.0 NEWBURY SUMMER CUP (handicap: £4,487: 1m 4f) (7)

301	40-0222	FORWARD (C) (N Hunt) J Dunlop 5-10-0	W Carson	6
302	2/300-0	HOLY SPARK (J Leak) G Harwood 4-9-3	G Starkey	7
303	12-3103	FREE PRESS (Mrs J McDougald) I Balding 5-9-0	S Cauthen	3
304	1110-21	DODGY FUTURE (C,D) (D Lowe) S Mellor 4-8-7	M Wigham	4
305	00-1030	MOON JESTER (C,D) (T Marshall) M Usher 4-8-6	D McKay	1
306	10d2-22	GOING GOING (D) (H Candy) H Candy 5-8-2	C Rutter 7	2
307	13-0034	SIKORSKY (D) (BF) (R Sangster) J Sutcliffe 4-8-0	B Thomson	5

1983: Grand Unit 5-8-0 A Mackay (5-1) E Eldin 8 ran.

5-2 Forward, 7-2 Sikorsky, 4 Dodgy Future, 9-2 Free Press, 6 Moon Jester, 10 Going Going, 16 others

3.30 KINGSCLERE STAKES (2-y-o fillies: £4,612: 6f) (4)

4.0 KENNETH ROBERTSON HANDICAP (3-y-o: £3,159: 1m 3f) (9)

4.30 CHILDREN MAIDEN STAKES (3-y-o: £2,630: 1m 5f 60yd) (20)

618	03	RHUSTED (A Shead) B Hills 9-0	S Cauthen	5
619	04-300	SCHOLAR (R Sangster) P Walwyn 9-0	J Mercer	11
620	2-2	SHERNAZAR (H H Aga Khan) M Stoute 9-0	W R Swinburn	17
621		TRUE TO LIFE (R Fowston) P Cole 9-0	T Quinn	4
622	00-0032	TYPO (B) (R Ensenmann) R Houghton 9-0	J Reid	8
624	0-0	BARN PIECE (T Egerton) N Gaselee 8-11	M Hills	20
625		HEATHER ROSE (D H Jones) M McCourt 8-11	R Wernham	18
627	000	STATE FREE (Miss C Pearman) P Burgoyne 8-11	T O'Sullivan	15
628	00	WHAT A POPSI (V Lawson) M Haynes 8-11	P Cook	6

1983: Burgos 9-0 B Raymond (20-1) J Dunlop 12 ran.

5-2 Shernazar, 3 Rhusted, 6 Hard Line, 7 Brotherly, 10 Ash Fair, Typo, 12 Scholar, Be My Luck, 20 others.

FORM: ASH FAIR (9-0) 2½l 3rd of 9 to Prime Assett (9-0) at Newmarket (1m 6f, £2,854, good, June 2). PUGET (9-0) was behind final 4f. BROTHERLY (9-0) prominent 8f when over 8l 7th of 13 to Lykaon (9-0) at Salisbury (1m 4f, £2,580, good to soft, June 5). MYTHICAL BOY 9th. LOTTESVILLE (8-8) 4l 3rd and ASH FAIR (8-11) further ½l away 4th of 10 to Herradura (8-8) at Hamilton (1m 3f, £1,100, firm, May 11). RHUSTED (9-0) 4l 3rd of 20 to Mighty Flutter (9-0) at Newbury (1m 3f, £2,784, good, May 19). TYPO (9-0) beaten 12l into 2nd by Longboat (9-0) at Bath (1m 4f, £1,731, good, June 4, 18 ran). SHERNAZAR (9-0) not reach winner when 7l 2nd of 17 to Commanche Run (9-0) at Doncaster (1m 4f, £1,450, good to soft, May 28).
Selection: ASH FAIR.



Newbury results

Going: Good to firm.

2.0 (5f) 1, SWIFT AND SURE (S Cauthen, 5-4 fav); 2, Cerise Bouquet (W Carson, 7-2); 3, Writ (B Thomson, 16-1). ALSO RAN: 11-2 Rigita (4th), 9 Mrs Sauga (5th), 14 B M Wonder, 20 Anaidi (6th). 7 ran. 1l, 3l, 3l, nk, 2½l. B Hills at Lambourn. TOTE: £2.10; £1.10, £1.20. DF: £2.20. CSF: £5.55. 1m 05 88sec.

2.30 (1m). 1, MACARTHURS HEAD (B Rouse, 7-1); 2, On Delta (G Baxter, 10-1); 3, Welsh Idol (S Cauthen, 6-1). ALSO RAN: evens fav Parliament (4th), 8 Fan Club (6th), 9 Roxbury Park, 33-1 Acclamation, Ghazibay (5th), Northern Talk, 66 Hard Oak. 10 ran. 1½l, 2l, 4l, 1l, 3l. J Dunlop at Arundel. TOTE: £7.10; £2.10, £2.10, £1.80. DF: £25.60. CSF: £68.43. 1m 39.20sec.

3.0 (1m 5f). 1, HIS HONOUR (W Carson, 5-2 fav); 2, Veyad (P Waldron, 12-1); 3, Dancing Admiral (S Cauthen, 5-1). ALSO RAN: 4 Paternoster Row, 5 Morgans Choice, 12 Hocrah Henry (5th), Weavers Pin (4th), 33 Down Flight, Turkoman (6th). 9 ran. 4l, 3l, sh-hd, 3l, nk. W Hern at West Ilsley. TOTE: £2.80; £1.20, £3.20, £1.50. DF: £19.90. CSF: £27.34. 2m 52.32sec.

3.30 (5f) 1, BASSENTHWAITE (S Cauthen, 9-4); 2, Lucky Ring (W Carson, 4-5 fav); 3, Yeti Song (P Waldron, 5-1). 3 Ran. 6l 8l J Tree at Marlborough. TOTE: £2.70; £1.40. CSF: £3.69. 1m 05.34 sec.

4.0 (6f) 1, MY SON MY SON (R Fox, 8-1); 2, Glen Kella Manx (R Street, 20-1); 3, Speak Nobly (R Cochrane, 10-1). ALSO RAN: 4-1 fav Saturnian, (5th) 9-2 Seigneur, 8 Vindango, 9 Rule Of The Sea, Run Riot, 10 Welsh Willie, 16 Sylvan Barnum 4th, 20 Leone Star. 11 Ran. 4l sh-hd, nk, 4l, 3l K Brassey at Lambourn. TOTE: £5.20; £1.80, £9.10, £7.00. DF: £284.00. CSF: £125.87, TRICAST: £1,436.56. 1m 16.25 sec.

4.30 (1m 2f) 1, BALLINDERRY (S Cauthen, 15-8 fav); 2, Silent Sun (W Carson, 9-4); 3, Desert Star (B Rouse, 12-1). ALSO RAN: 5 Double Celt, (6th) 12 Walladah, 14 Razyana, 20 La Noblesse (4th), Recamier (5th). 8 Ran. NR: Esna. 1½l, ½l, ½l, 5l, sh-hd. J Tree at Marlborough. TOTE: £2.20; £1.10, £1.50, £2.60. DF: £2.60. CSF: £6.18. 2m 10.08 sec. TOTE DOUBLE: £27.85. TREBLE: £24.25. JACKPOT: £911.85. PLACEPOT: £230.25.

Blinkered first time

BEVERLEY: 3.15 Persian Pleasure. 4.45 Arras Girl.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS: Norcros July Cup Newmarket: Piencourt. Child Stakes Newmarket: Green Table. Pritchard Services Cherry Hinton Stakes Newmarket: Y I Oyston.

BEVERLEY

GOING: firm

DRAW: 5f high numbers best

2.15 ETTON SELLING STAKES (2-y-o: £957: 5f) (12 runners)

18	0420	PARADE GIRL (B) (BF) (Roldvale Ltd) M W Easterby 8-8	M Hindley 5	1
22	0	WITHERHOLME (M W Easterby) M W Easterby 8-8	K Hodgson	2

1983: (Seller) Who Knows The Game 8-8 S Perks (5-2 fav) B McMahon 12 ran.

11-4 Blakedale, 4 Parade Girl, 5 Melowski, 6 John Fresh, Path Over The Moor, 8 Stevejan, 12 Free Go, 16 others.

Beverley selections

By Mandarin

2.15 Blakedale. 2.45 Melowen. 3.15 Provideo. 3.45 Millside. 4.15 Minshaamshu Amad. 4.45 Staly's Pet.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

3.15 Persian Pleasure. 3.45 Millside. 4.15 Dark Proposal.

2.45 LONDESBOROUGH HANDICAP (£1,213: 1m) (8)

1	003010	RAPID LAD (CD) (S Borsberry) J Spearing 6-9-12	D Nicholls	8
2	20000-0	BIONDONI (A Duffield) G Calvert 4-8-7	L Charnock	2
3	4400-00	BULLOM (Mrs J Park) Denys Smith 4-8-6	D Leadbitter 7	6
4	32-0000	ELARIM (BF) (R Cartwright) T Fairhurst 5-8-1	C Coates 7	7
6	013003	GAY MEADOW (D) (P Hume) R Hollinshead 5-7-13	Ryan 3	3
	0020-00	TUDOR BELL STAR (B) (K Bell) D Wintle 5-7-12	A Proud	1
	0-332	MELOWEN (M Brittain) D Plant 4-7-10	K Darley	5
	034004	FINAL CAST (D Chapman) D W Chapman 5-7-8	S P Griffiths 7	4

1983: Rapid Lad 5-8-1 P Cook (7-2 fav) J Spearing 10 ran.

3 Rapid Lad, 4 Elarim, 9-2 Melowen, 11-2 Bullom, 7 Gay Meadow, 10 Final Cast, 14 others.

3.15 MASSEY EURPOWER TWO–YR–OLD TROPHY (£4,080: 5f) (3)

	112232	PERSIAN PLEASURE (B) (CD) (Sutton) R Boss 9-4	E Guest	2
	111211	PROVIDEO (B) (D) (A Foustok) W O'Gorman 9-4	T Ives	3
	1	MAVAHRA (D) (Mrs H Attwood) P Rohan 8-12	M Birch	1

1983: Superlative 9-1 T Ives (6-4 fav) W O'Gorman 8 ran.

3.45 WATT MEMORIAL STAKES (£3,048: 1m 4f) (7)

4.15 BRANTINGHAM HANDICAP (£1,402: 2m) (12)

4.45 GRANDSTAND HANDICAP (£1,394: 5f) (16)

21	000	MIZPAH (T Oxley) A Jarvis 3-8-0	J Lowe	4
22	0000-80	RELATIVE EASE (D) (D Chapman) D W Chapman 13-7-12	S P Griffiths 7	10
23	01300-3	STALY'S PET (B) (CD) (Eachfour Advert) Hbt Jones 5-7-11	K Darley	9
27	6000-00	ARRAS GIRL (B) (R Stephenson) A Smith 6-7-7	N Carlisle	1

1983: Bincleaves 5-8-2 M Birch (16-1) M McCormack 16 ran.

7-2 China Gold, 9-2 Karens Star, 5 Lucky Dutch, 6 Steel Charger, 8 Thunderbridge, Staly's Pet, 10 Pokerfayes, 14 others.

Course specialists

NEWBURY

TRAINERS: W Hern 33 winners from 194 runners, 17.0%; G Harwood 20 from 135, 14.8%; J Tree 18 from 127, 14.2%.

JOCKEYS: B Raymond 24 winners from 132 mounts, 18.2%; W Carson 46 from 316, 14.6%; J Mercer 29 from 210, 13.8%.

BEVERLEY

TRAINERS: H Cecil 8 winners from 14 runners, 57.1%; W O'Gorman 11 from 36, 30.6%; E Weymes 11 from 59, 18.6%.

JOCKEYS: M Birch 32 winners from 290 mounts, 11.0%; J Lowe 21 from 205, 10.2%; T Ives 13 from 112, 9.6%.

Yarmouth

Lester Piggott had a sorry time at Yarmouth yesterday. He was beaten on all four of his mounts and fined £100 for failing to ride out the 5-4 favourite, Going Broke, for third place in the Halvergate Hall Handicap. Mick Ryan, the Newmarket trainer saddled three winners, and confidently predicted his Irish 1,000 Guineas winner Katies would land the Coronation Stakes at Royal Ascot.

Going: good to firm

2.15 (6f) 1, FULL OF ALE (T Quinn, 10-11 fav); 2, Ireland Girl (P Robinson, 6-1); 3, Dolly's Pet (G Duffield, 13-8). 4 ran. 6l, 1l, 6l. R Howe at Lewes. Tote: £1.90. DF £3.00. CSF: £5.65. Bought in 3,000gns.

2.45 (5f 25yd) 1, MELODY PARK (P Robinson, 3-1 fav); 2, Cassis Lady (B Taylor, 14-1); 3, Madam Loving (A Bond, 7-1). Also ran: 9-2 Stoneydale (5th), 5 Misaliah (4th), 6 Pani, 14 Jazz Train, 20 Hubbardair, Petite Careen, 25 Bellenora, Eloissy (6th), Loddon's Lass, Ockeyte, Pick A Tune, Quellaines. 15 ran. NR: Sioa. 4l, 2l, 1½l, ½l, 1l. M Ryan at Newmarket. Tote: £5.40; £3.20, £2.40, £5.40. DF: £123.60. CSF: £41.26.

3.15 (1m 2f) 1, INSET LADY (P Robinson, 8-1); 2, Master Wit (L Piggott, 7-4 fav); 3, Noble Tramp (T Ives, 15-2). Also ran: 5-2 Miami Star (5th), 9 Roll In The Hay (6th), 12 Cri de Coeur, 20 Grange of Glory, 33 Fei Loong (4th). 8 ran. Head, 1l, 3l, 1½l, nk. M Ryan at Newmarket. Tote: £9.80; £2.30, £1.70, £2.10. DF: £20.00. CSF: £16.41.

3.45 (1m 6f) 1, HANNAH LIGHTFOOT (G Duffield, 12-1); 2, Al Nasr (W R Swinburn, 7-2); 3, Westway Lad (B Crossley, 6-1). Also ran: 4-5 fav Going Broke (4th), 11 Sabatash (6th), 12 Norfolk Flight (5th), 20 Worth Avenue, 40 Alconbury Hill. 8 ran. 2½l, 2l, sh hd, 15l, ½l. J Winter at Newmarket. Tote: £12.00; £1.90, £1.10, £1.70. DF: £15.90. CSF: £53.25.

4.15 (1m 3f) 1, AXIOS (G Duffield, 10-1); 2, Geovala (D McHargue, 10-1); 3, Balaecoats (L Piggott, 4-7 fav). Also ran: 5 Relatively Smart (5th), 7 Tirwadda (4th), 25 Mondays Girl (6th), 33 Hi High, Zaybak, Aston Bank, Remainder Wyn. 10 ran. NR: Polynor. 2l, sh hd, hd, 5l. B Hobbs at Newmarket. Tote: £9.90; £1.60, £2.20, £1.20. DF: £20.30. CSF: £96.80.

4.45 (7f) 1, WORLINGWORTH (M Fozzard, 11-2); 2, Jackal (G King, 16-1); 3, Monticelli (M Lynch, 5-2 fav). Also ran: 9-2 Dark Mystique, Gentle Star, 7 Sidab (4th), ... (5th). Loving Doll ... Bertorella. 10 ran. ... Newmarket. Tote ... DF: £35.50. CSF ... Tote double: ... Placepot £99.55.

GOLF

US Open requires patient approach from Ballesteros

From Mitchell Platts, Mamaroneck, New York

Severiano Ballesteros's plan for an extended stay in America this summer could be determined by his performance in the eighty-fourth United States Open, which starts on the Course of the Winged Foot Golf Club here today.

For the Spaniard has arrived in the stockbroker belt town in the vast Manhattan bedroom of Westchester County with his confidence plunging lower than the Dow Jones index on a black day. His despair arises from a succession of mediocre efforts in which his winnings from 11 events have amounted to $102,000 (£72,850). Last summer, when he made only eight appearances in America, Ballesteros won twice, including the US Masters, and he earned $202,000 (£144,285).

Now he hints at returning home and reconsidering his future. There appears to be increasing evidence that he can motivate himself better by making the kind of cut-and-run raids which have brought him wealth and fame.

Ballesteros's despondency has been compounded by the success enjoyed on the US tour this season by Nick Faldo and Greg Norman, who have won the Heritage Classic and Kemper Open respectively.

So whereas Faldo and Norman are in the right frame of mind, there is a doubt regarding the Spaniard's patience, which could be tested by a troubled start.

Patience is the greatest virtue when it comes to winning the US Open. Jack Nicklaus possesses that quality and victory in the Memorial Tournament three weeks ago has restored his confidence. He has won the US Open four times, and at the age of 44 he cold become the oldest holder.

Yet the most likely candidate remains Tom Watson, who won in 1982, when he nudged Nicklaus into second place, and finished runner-up a year ago. He must harbour flickering thoughts of the *grand slam* – the US and British Opens, US Masters and US PGA. But the popular theory at the US Open, supported by winners such as Lou Graham, Hubert Green, Jerry Pate and Andy North, is that it offers the journeyman professional a realistic opportunity of winning a "major".

So John Mahaffey, Gil Morgan, Tom Kite and Andy Bean are among a group capable of relieving Larry Nelson of his title.

The course will be the primary opponent. It is a monster. Stretching for 6,930 treacherous yards, Winged Foot has no fewer than 10 par fours, each measuring more than 400 yards. The members of the New York Athletic Club that banded together and commissioned the imaginative architect, Albert Warren Tillinghast, to provide them with a "man-sized" suburban course were granted their request.

Tillinghast's love for the game began when he toured Scotland in the 1890s and met Old Tom Morris. He returned to America intent on designing courses; and, with a virtuoso touch, he brought a Scottish flavour to many of them by favouring elevated, undulating greens flanked by huge, deep bunkers.

Winged Foot is perhaps the finest testimony to Tillinghast's talent. And the examination which he conceived in the roaring Twenties has enabled the US Golf Association to regain the favour of the players upset by the calf-deep rough at Oakmont a year ago which virtually removed the driver from the bag.

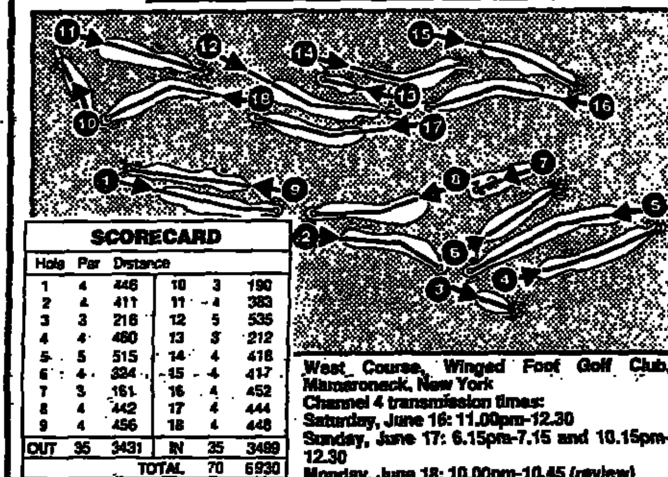
For while Tillinghast placed importance on driving, he was more concerned that the approach be the true acid test. So Winged Foot have been able to obey USGA instructions and make the rough protective rather than penal.

Thus it is long enough to remove some control from the player if he should miss the fairway. But while the wayward drive might lessen the prospect of a birdie, the degree of rough makes it possible for a player to get through the ball and at least move it close to the green.

Even so, par will be a blessing if previous championships here are a true reflection. Neither Bobby Jones (1929) nor Billy Casper (1959) managed to break par in winning at Winged Foot and Hale Irwin was no fewer than seven over when he triumphed in 1974.

The reason is that for the championship the ninth and sixteenth holes, usually par fives, are converted to fours, making the overall par 70. There are few players among the elite field who would turn down an offer of 280 now.

DETAILS OF THE COURSE



SCORECARD

Hole	Par	Distance	Hole	Par	Distance
1	4	446	10	3	190
2	4	411	11	4	383
3	3	216	12	5	535
4	4	460	13	3	212
5	5	515	14	4	418
6	4	324	15	4	417
7	3	161	16	4	452
8	4	442	17	4	444
9	4	456	18	4	448
OUT	35	3431	IN	35	3499
			TOTAL	70	6930

West Course, Winged Foot Golf Club, Mamaroneck, New York
Channel 4 transmission times:
Saturday, June 16: 11.00pm-12.30
Sunday, June 17: 6.15pm-7.15 and 10.15pm-12.30
Monday, June 18: 10.00pm-10.45 (review)

Langer can lift earnings

Biarritz (Reuter) – Bernhard Langer, of West Germany, second in the European money winners' league, starts favourite in the $97,000 (£69,285) Biarritz Open championship here today.

Langer, winner of the French Open title last month, raised his earnings this year to $46,600 (£33,280) by comming sixth in the Tournament Players' championship in Britain on Sunday.

He trails Howard Clark, of Britain who bypasses this event by $30,500 (£21,750) in the money list and $16,700 (£12,000) first prize here would give his fortunes a welcome boost.

If the recent weather continues, scoring should be low on the par-69, 5,978-yard course and Langer must overcome a strong overseas field.

Leading the challenge wil be Jaime Genzales, of Brazil.

Seizing the lead with power play

By John Hennessy

Dale Reid, a little powerhouse of Scottish golf, played a superb round of 68, five under par, to seize the lead on the first day of the United Friendly Insurance tournament at Hill Barn, Worthing, yesterday.

On a day of encouragingly low scores for the now thriving women's professional circuit, she led by two strokes from Elizabeth Glass, of Zimbabwe, and by three from Christine Sharp, of Essex, Jane Connachan, also of Scotland, and Arja-Helena Sipronen, from the still more northerly clime of Finland.

Jenny Lee Smith, last week's winner and every week's favourite, had set the pace at Miss Reid's side with an opening half of 33, four under par, but she played two or three uncharacteristically loose shots in the second half and Miss Reid surged past her with, altogether, seven birdies.

Mrs Sipronen, adding a refreshingly new dimension to the women's tour, had a dream start, with four successive birdies from the second. She took one or two knocks thereafter but fought off any reaction and covered the rest of the card in pars.

Meanwhile, Miss Glass, from a geographical extreme, had moved impressively to second place.

Miss Lee Smith: a favourite

LEADING SCORES: 68: D Reid. 70: E Glass (Zim). 71: J Connachan, A-H Sipronen (Fin), C Sharp. 72: J Lee Smith, A Wynn, M Marshall (US), M Walker. 73: L Castillo (US), K Douglas, A Nicholas, S Crowcroft, M Thompson, V Marvin, B Brandwynne (US), G Teschner, B Lewis.

HANDBALL

Egypt-born benefactor chases Olympic dream

By Paul Harrison

Oncy Nathan, the £1m benefactor of handball, wants to go to the Olympics with a British team. That is, of course, a dream, for in world terms the game in this country is small beer at present.

The sponsorship from the Egyptian-born Nathan, who will become a British citizen in August, could however provide the base from which a serious assault on the Olympics may be made in the future.

Ironically, Nathan's own country has qualified for Los Angeles, as the African representative in the sport. Nathan played the game in Egypt, but it was the chance hearing on a late-night radio show of the financial plight of British handball that brought him into contact with the sport here.

"I think the sport has not had a fair deal," Nathan says. "It has all the merits – it is non-violent, fast and exciting. It is a shame handball is so poor in this country, so I have gone and done something about it."

His £250,000 a year for four years is undreamed-of wealth for a minor sport. As well as supporting cup, league and inter-regional tournaments, junior development and the national team, it will also pay for a new biennial tournament from next year, the Nathan International Friendship Cup. It will bring to Britain some of the best teams in the world.

The tournament would probably cost in excess of £50,000, but the attendant media exposure would help the sport to expand rapidly.

Nathan, who is 28, is an obvious Anglophile. "I love this country, no question about it," he says. "I think I would be a good Briton, because I am a very loyal person". The son of a Presbyterian minister, he has lived here for eight years and has acquired two Scottish islands, and a lead mine and a mountain in Wales.

"Maybe I am a little eccentric," says the man who once expressed an interest in buying Windsor Castle. "To buy a wing of the castle would be a dream, an impossible one, I know," he says. "I still love Windsor Castle".

He heads the Nathan Group, a company with wide interests, including property and the export and import business.

CRICKET

Caribbean galaxy that lit up the world

By Marcus Williams

Much has changed, both on and off the field, since West Indies first played Test matches in England in 1928 and lost all three by an innings. That pioneering team included outstanding players in Constantine, Challenor, Roach and Herman Griffith and they, together with all the subsequent galaxy of stars to have worn the West Indian colours, are featured in 50 Great Westindian Test Cricketers (Hansib, £6.95) by Henderson Dalrymple.

Mr Dalrymple, a West Indian journalist who lives in England, gives a biographical sketch of up to six pages of the players, together with statistics of their careers and brief details of all West Indies' Test matches up to the 1983 home series against India. There are also interesting chapters on the Test grounds of the Caribbean and the Packer crisis and, not surprisingly, some strong words about the West Indians who have played in South Africa.

The biographies are arranged alphabetically, from Alexander to Worrell, which, coincidentally, tells a social tale about West Indian cricket. Alexander was the last of the white men to captain West Indies and is credited by Mr Dalrymple with preparing the ground for Worrell, who became the first regular black captain and unified the factions within the team.

"My aim was always to see West Indies moulded from a rabble of brilliant island individualists into a real team," Worrell said after his triumphant tour of England in 1963. His successors, Sobers, Kanhai and Lloyd, have taken West Indies to the very top of world cricket. As a footnote for lexicographers, the book throughout prints West Indies and West Indians as one word.

George Headley, perhaps the greatest of all West Indian batsmen, was often referred to as the black Bradman – Learie Constantine preferred Bradman as the white Headley.

It is a feather in the cap of Newick Cricket Club, Sussex, that Sir Danald Bradman has contributed a foreword to their handsome cenenary booklet Newick Cricket Club 1889-1984: Centenary Celebration (£1.75 from David Wickens, 46 Cricketfield, Newick, East Sussex). Sir Donald has corresponded regularly with a member of the club, of which he himself is now an honary life member. The book contains comprehensive details of the club's history and a feature on the Langridge brothers, who played their early cricket for Newick.

Fillongley make a sour exit

Club and village cricket by Michael Berry

Fillongley, a Warwickshire side with a proud record in the Whitbread Village Cup, have made a controversial exit from this season's competition. A bewildering finish to their game at Tanworth saw the home side leave the field as winners under the fewer-wickets-lost ruling when both finished with a total of 120.

Then came the confusion. A scoring discrepancy found an extra run for Fillongley to sour the post-match atmosphere. But a committee meeting of the Fillongley club on the following day elected not to pursue the matter and Tanworth went on to beat Newbold by three wickets to reach the final of the Warwickshire and Leicestershire group.

Quarndon and Troon, last year's finalists at Lord's, are also into their regional finals. Veryan stretched Troon all the way before losing by one run. Quarndon dismissed Aston-on-Trent for 91 and then hit 92 for six in reply.

In the national club knock-out, sponsored by William Younger, Hastings, last season's losing finalists, have been knocked out by Blackheath. They were bowled out for 113, Hooper returning five for 29, and Blackheath strolled to a seven-wicket win.

Old Hill, Coventry and North Warwicks and Scarborough must be fancied. Old Hill beat Walsall, their colleagues from the Birmingham league, by eight wickets. Archer (75) and Pearsall (51) saw Walsall to 191 for seven, but an opening stand of 150 between Watson (78) and Wilkinson (55) laid a winning platform for Old Hill.

Another big partnership of 126 between Flick, the former Warwickshire wicketkeeper, and Davies, a prolific run scorer, saw Coventry easily overcome Luton by 136 runs. Scarborough, meanwhile, can look back on worthy victories over York and Durham.

IN BRIEF

Oosterhuis back home for Batley event

Peter Oosterhuis returns to Britain from America next month to play in the Lawrence Batley international golf classic at the Belfry, Sutton Coldfield. Oosterhuis will be making his first PGA European tour appearance since 1981 in this event from July 11 to 14. He is exempt from pre-qualifying because he is among the top 40 in the European career money-winners' list.

BASKETBALL: Boston Celtics, helped by 24 points from Cedric Maxwell and 20 from Larry Bird, beat Los Angeles Lakers 111-102 on Tuesday in the seventh game of their championship series to win an unprecedented fifteenth National Basketball Association title.

RUGBY UNION: France yesterday named the same team that beat Wellington last weekend for the first international against New Zealand at Christchurch on Saturday.

TEAM: S Blanco; P Estève, P Sella, D Cordorlou, P Lagisquet; J -P Lescarboura, P Berbizier; J-C Orso, J-L Joinel, F Haget, J Condom, L Rodriguez, J-P Garuet, P Dintrans, P Dospital.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

FOOTBALL

EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP: Group Two: West Germany v Portugal (Strasbourg, 4.15); Romania v Spain (St Etienne, 7.30).

OTHER SPORT

GOLF: British Women's Amateur Championship (Royal Troon GC).
TENNIS: Stella Artois championships (Queen's Club); Edgbaston Cup (Birmingham).

Law Report June 14 1984

Directing jury on abnormality of mind

Regina v Gittens

Before Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice Boreham and Mr Justice Skinner

[Judgment delivered June 12]

In any case where the cause of a defendant's actions might be a mixture of matters which did and did not fall within the provisions of section 2(1) of the Homicide Act 1957, it was a misdirection to ask the jury to decide what was the substantial cause of the defendant's actions; it was doubtful whether it was proper in any circumstances to invite the jury to decide the question of diminished responsibility solely on the basis of "what was the substantial cause of the defendant's behaviour".

The Court of Appeal so held when allowing the appeal of Charlesworth Alexander Philmore Gittens who, on January 24, 1983 in Reading Crown Court (Mr Justice Kenneth Jones and a jury), was convicted of the murder of his wife, and the rape and murder of his 15-year-old stepdaughter. A verdict of manslaughter on the ground of diminished responsibility was substituted for the verdict of murder. The sentence of life imprisonment was unaffected.

The Homicide Act 1957 provides by section 2: "(1) Where a person kills . . ., he shall not be convicted of murder if he was suffering from such abnormality of mind (whether arising from a condition of arrested or retarded development of mind or any inherent causes or induced by disease or injury) as substantially impaired his mental responsibility for his acts and omissions in doing . . . the killing."

Mr Clive Nicholls, QC and Mr R Alun Jones, assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, for the appellant; Mr Michael Hill, QC and Mr Andrew Collins for the Crown.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE, giving the reserved judgment of the court, said that the appellant's marriage had for some time been unhappy. No doubt partly at least as a result of that the appellant suffered from depression for which he sought and received medical treatment. On June 20, 1982, he was admitted to hospital after he had attempted to hang himself. Thereafter he returned home from time to time on visits, and during one such visit those crimes were committed.

During the evening of July 17, 1982, the appellant's wife went out. He stayed at home, had more to drink than was good for him and also took some of the pills which had been prescribed for him. After his wife returned, what started off as a discussion between them turned into a violent argument.

He said in evidence that she taunted him with regard to the paternity of their two sons. He then clubbed her to death with a hammer. His step-daughter came into the room. He chased her into her room, raped her and tried to strangle her. The reason he gave was that he thought it was his wife he was seeing. The girl died later in hospital.

The only issue on appeal was that of diminished responsibility. It was contended on behalf of the appellant that the judge's direction on this aspect of the case was incorrect.

The medical evidence came from four doctors. The three who gave evidence for the defence all agreed that the appellant was suffering from an abnormality of mind, and that his mental responsibility was substantially impaired. They ascribed that to inherent causes.

The medical evidence called on behalf of the prosecution came from a doctor who agreed that at the time of the crime the appellant was clearly suffering from an abnormality of mind, but in his view that abnormality was brought on by drink and drugs and was not inherent nor was it the result of illness. Consequently, in his view the abnormality did not come within section 2(1).

The passage in the summing up which was the subject of criticism plainly was taken from the decision in *R v Turnbull (Launcelot)* ((1977) 65 Cr App R 242). The jury were directed, *inter alia*, to ask themselves "what was the substantial cause of his conduct. If it be substantially the abnormality of mind arising for those reasons other than drink or drugs, why, then, the defence of diminished responsibility has been established".

It was submitted that the direction imposed a task on the jury which, upon the words of the statute, truly was not the problem they had to decide.

Mr Hill conceded that it was a misdirection to ask the jury to decide what was the substantial cause of the defendant's actions in any case where the cause of his actions might be a mixture of matters which did and matters which did not fall within the provisions of section 2(1) of the Homicide Act 1957.

He asked their Lordships to take the view, however, that this was not such a case: that here the jury had to decide simply whether this was a man abnormal because of drink and/or drugs or a man abnormal because of inherent causes such as clinical depression, and that accordingly the direction was proper.

Their Lordships begged leave to doubt whether in any circumstances it was proper to invite the jury to decide the question of diminished responsibility solely on the basis of "what was the substantial cause of the defendant's behaviour". Their Lordships did not think that *Turnbull*, read as a whole, really went as far as that.

However, there was no doubt that the instant case was one *par excellence* where the jury might and probably would conclude that both drink and also inherent causes played their part in the undoubted abnormality of mind.

Even assuming that the direction approved in *Turnbull*, taken as a whole, was correct, their Lordships considered that it was not a direction which should be copied in future.

Where alcohol or drugs were factors to be considered by the jury, the best approach was that adopted by the judge and approved by the Court of Appeal in *R v Fenton* ((1975) 61 Cr App R 261).

The jury should be directed to disregard what, in their view, the effect of the alcohol or drugs upon the defendant was, since abnormality of mind induced by alcohol or drugs was not (generally speaking) due to inherent causes and was not therefore within the section.

Then the jury should consider whether the combined effect of the other matters which did fall within the section amounted to such abnormality of mind as substantially impaired the defendant's mental responsibility, within the meaning of "substantial" set out in *R v Lloyd* ([1967] 1 QB 175).

Solicitor: Director of Public Prosecutions.

No entitlement to victim's estate

In re Royse (deceased)

Before Lord Justice Ackner and Lord Justice Slade

[Judgement delivered June 11]

A person who had been convicted of manslaughter and who was thus denied any benefit under the deceased's will or on intestacy by reason of the "forfeiture rule" of public policy, could not thereafter claim under the Inheritance (Provision for Family and Dependants) Act 1975 on the basis that "the disposition of the deceased's estate affected by his will . . . is not such as to make reasonable financial provision for the applicant".

The Court of Appeal so held, dismissing the plaintiff's appeal from Judge O'Donoghue sitting as a deputy judge of the Chancery Division in Leeds, who on June 23, 1983, struck out the plaintiff's application under the 1975 Act as disclosing no reasonable cause of action.

Mr Matthew Caswell for the plaintiff; Mr Bertram Maddocks for the defendants.

LORD JUSTICE ACKNER said that the plaintiff, Mrs Irene Olive Mary Royse, was the sole beneficiary under the will of her deceased husband, Mr Arthur Bates Royse, and if there had been no will, she would have been entitled to the whole of his estate on intestacy.

However, on July 27, 1979, the plaintiff was convicted of the manslaughter by stabbing of her husband, with a finding of diminished responsibility under section 2 of the Homicide Act 1957. A hospital order was made under section 60 of the Mental Health Act 1959 and the plaintiff was detained in High Royds Hospital, Menston, Ilkley, until March 31, 1981.

As a result of that conviction, the "forfeiture rule" of public policy precluded the plaintiff from taking any benefit under the deceased's will or on intestacy.

In April 1982, the plaintiff made an application under the Inheritance (Provision for Family and Dependants) Act 1975 for an order that proper provision be made for her out of the net estate of the deceased.

The present defendants, Albert Samuel Royse and Caroline Edith Roscoe, the brother and sister of the deceased, to whom letters of administration to the deceased's estate had ultimately passed, then applied for and were granted an order striking out the plaintiff's application as disclosing no reasonable cause of action. She appealed.

Leaving aside the provisions of the Forfeiture Act 1982, there was no doubt that the plaintiff's conviction disqualified her from any benefit under the will (or on intestacy) even though her sentence had been remedial rather than punitive: see *In re Giles deceased* ([1972] Ch 544) in which Sir John Pennycuick, Vice-Chancellor, reviewed all the relevant authorities on the application of the rule; in particular *Cleaver v Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association* ([1892] 1 QB 147).

In order to qualify for entitlement under the 1975 Act, section 1 required an applicant to establish that "the disposition of the deceased's estate effected by his will . . . is not such as to make reasonable financial provision for the applicant."

However, it was clear that under the disposition of the plaintiff's husband's estate effected by his will the plaintiff would have received the whole estate, so she failed to qualify for entitlement under the Act. The absence of reasonable financial provision for the plaintiff could not be attributed to the disposition effected by the deceased's will, but was solely the result of the forfeiture rule.

His Lordship could not accept Mr Caswell's argument that the words of section 1 must contemplate the effect of the forfeiture rule. The Act must be taken to have been passed against the background of the rule, which was a well established principle of public policy: see *R v Chief National Insurance Commissioner, Ex parte Connors* ([1981] QB 758).

It would be strange indeed if the law were first to deny the plaintiff any benefit given by the deceased in his will but then to treat her as qualifying under the 1975 Act and award her the whole or part of that estate which public policy had denied her.

His Lordship also rejected Mr Caswell's argument that the 1975 Act did not provide any right or benefit but merely conferred a discretion upon the court. In fact, the 1975 Act conferred a benefit on a limited class of persons (subject always to the forfeiture rule), and only then did the court exercise its discretion, as to the amount of any award made.

His Lordship then considered the Forfeiture Act 1982. It was common ground that since the plaintiff had been convicted nearly three years before the Act had been passed, she could not bring herself within section 2(3), which gave the court power to modify the effect of the forfeiture rule where an application was made within three months of the conviction.

Mr Caswell had submitted that the plaintiff could rely on section 3, however, which provided that the forfeiture rule should not preclude any person making an application under, *inter alia*, the 1975 Act.

There were two answers to that. First, the fact remained that the terms of the 1975 Act still needed to be complied with, and reasonable provision had been made for the plaintiff under the deceased's will so she did not qualify.

Second, section 3 of the 1982 Act only came into force on October 13, 1982. Since it was not merely declaratory, but altered the law, and since there was a presumption against retrospection (reinforced by the terms of section 7(2) of the Act), it followed that the plaintiff could not rely on section 3.

This was a sad case, but his Lordship was obliged to conclude that the plaintiff's application disclosed no reasonable cause of action and he would dismiss the appeal.

Lord Justice Slade delivered a concurring judgment.

Solicitors: J. Levi & Co, Leeds; Porter Hope and Knipe, Bolton.

Tenant is granted relief from forfeiture

Jones v Barnett

Before Judge Paul Baker, QC

[Judgment delivered June 5]

The plaintiff underlessee of a top floor flat in Fulham Road, London, was granted against the defendant landlord relief from forfeiture of the underlease for non-payment of rent.

Judge Paul Baker, QC, sitting as a judge of the High Court in the Chancery Division, held that the High Court had jurisdiction to grant relief under section 191(1) of the County Courts Act 1959, which provided that a tenant in a county court action could avoid forfeiture for non-payment of rent by paying moneys due but that if they were not paid within a prescribed period the tenant would be "barred from all relief" once an order for possession was enforced.

In so holding, the court reviewed previous legislation including the County Courts Act 1934 and the earlier County Courts (Amendment) Act 1934 which amended the County Courts Acts 1888-1924, as well as other enactments relating to county courts.

The decision was that the words "barred from all relief" in section 191(1)(*c*) of the County Courts Act 1959 applied only to the powers of the county court and did not exclude the High Court jurisdiction in the granting of relief.

Miss Joanne Moss for the plaintiff; Miss Sara Hill for the defendant.

HIS LORDSHIP after reviewing county court legislation of the last century, considered that there was no direct link between, on the one hand, the County Courts Act 1934 (and hence the County Courts Act 1959, which was a consolidation of the County Courts Act 1934), and on the other hand, earlier county court enactments going back to the last century; and that having regard to deliberate amendments of county court legislation made in the 1934 amending Act, it was not legitimate to consider any earlier provisions.

Section 191 of the County Courts Act 1959 therefore, had to be looked at, unhampered by any of its antecedents, to see whether expressly or by necessary implication it excluded the jurisdiction of the High Court. In subsection (3) the High Court jurisdiction was expressly recognized, and in the case of re-entry without action was conferred.

It was true that section 180 of the County Courts Act 1934 contained some of the language of earlier provisions, including in particular the crucial expression "be barred from all relief" but where one found the entire original section, containing the provision, repealed and replaced by an amending Act, it seemed that the construction of the new section had to be approached *de novo*, unhampered by any such similarity.

It also had to be observed that one of the principal reasons for the 1934 amendments was to subsume all actions for recovery of land under one section (section 48 of the 1934 Act, and section 48 of the 1959 Act).

In section 139 of the County Courts Act 1888 a separate right of action was given for recovery of land where rent was unpaid but that was changed so that section 191 of the 1959 Act (following section 180 of the 1934 Act) was now a section directed simply to relief. It seemed that that in itself demanded a new approach.

The question now, however, was whether section 191 excluded the High Court jurisdiction by implication – it clearly did not do so expressly – and there seemed no reason why it should do so. The 1959 Act was concerned to confer jurisdiction on county courts and it set its limits.

In that context the words "barred from all relief" would be directed to proceedings in the county court and to exclude, for example, any application for relief by way of counterclaim under the courts' general ancillary jurisdiction conferred by section 74.

There was thus no necessity to imply that the words were directed to limiting or excluding the jurisdiction of the High Court.

It was clear that the High Court had retained its ancient inherent jurisdiction to relieve against forfeiture, and the jurisdiction was not confined to statutory provisions which expressly conferred it, for there were also authorities, of which the most recent seemed to be *Thatcher v C. H. Pearce & Sons (Contractors) Ltd* ([1968] 1 WLR 748).

There were some cases where a landlord had entered peaceably without action; that did not seem to be a necessary condition of the inherent jurisdiction; the ground of the jurisdiction was simply that the proviso for forfeiture was nothing other than a security for rent; the High Court had retained its ancient jurisdiction to grant relief whether the landlord had re-entered under the proviso for forfeiture by any means, whether peaceably or pursuant to an order of an inferior court or pursuant to an order of the High Court itself.

In the result – and it was with considerable diffidence because of the judgment of Mr Justice Scott in *Di Palma v Victoria Square Property Co Ltd* ([1984] 2 WLR 761) – the court had come to the conclusion that there was jurisdiction to grant relief and that jurisdiction should be exercised in the present case. In *Di Palma*, where the circumstances were indistinguishable from the present case, Mr Justice Scott had reviewed County Court Acts commencing in 1846, but it appeared that the County Courts (Amendment) Act 1934 (with its extensive amendments to earlier Acts) had not been drawn to his attention.

However, it was of some comfort to the court to know that Mr Justice Scott had reached his conclusion with obvious reluctance and the court entirely shared his views as to the state of county court jurisdiction which were expressed in the final paragraph of his judgment.

Solicitors: Winckworth & Pemberton; Broughton & Co.

Interim payment award

Halvanen Insurance Company Ltd v Central Reinsurance Corporation

Same v Mingtai Fire and Marine Insurance Company Ltd

The mere fact that a defendant had lodged a *bona fide* appeal against an order for summary judgment under Order 14 of the Rules of the Supreme Court was not of itself a sufficient ground for refusing to award the plaintiff an interim payment under Part II of Order 29.

Mr Justice Neill so held in the Commercial Court of the Queen's Bench Division on June 12, granting applications by the plaintiff for interim payments in two actions in which the court had, on April 3, granted summary judgment against the defendants and had ordered damages to be assessed by a master.

HIS LORDSHIP said that the defendants had contended that the court should not award interim payments, or should defer the operation of any such award, until after the determination of their appeals on the grounds that the sums involved were substantial, there would be no hardship to the plaintiff if the awards were not made, the appeals raised serious grounds for giving unconditional leave to defend, and that the principles applicable to a defendant's application for stay of execution should not be applied as it was the plaintiff which was here seeking discretionary relief.

In his Lordship's judgment, although there might be cases where, once an appeal had been lodged, it would be inappropriate to order an interim payment, there was in this case no suggestion that the plaintiff would be unable to, or would fail to, repay any interim payment if the appeals succeeded, and there was no other adequate ground for refusing such a payment. He would therefore exercise his discretion under Order 29, rule II(1)(b) in the plaintiff's favour.

Revenue loses appeal

Inland Revenue Commissioners v Wild

The Court of Appeal on June 13 allowed an appeal by the taxpayer, Mr Henry Wild, of Winster Place, Blackpool, from the dismissal by Sir Douglas Frank, QC, sitting as a deputy judge of the Queen's Bench Division, of an appeal against an order of Master Bickford Smith that the taxpayer was not entitled to unconditional leave, under Order 14 of the Rules of the Supreme Court, to defend a claim by the Inland Revenue Commissioners for £2,523 interest on tax assessed.

LORD JUSTICE EVELEIGH, was sitting with Lord Justice Fox, said that the taxpayer, appearing in person, had contended that there was no power to make the assessment or, alternatively, if there was power the tax would not be due on January 1, as the commissioners contended, but in the following December.

The assessment was made under Schedule D, Case 6 and the commissioners now conceded that the defence involved a point of law under section 4(3) of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970, as amended by Schedule 6, paragraph 3 of the Finance Act 1971 and by section 44(1)(d) of the Finance (No 2) Act 1975, which they had failed to draw to the court's attention.

That section entitled the taxpayer to unconditional leave to defend.

Apportioning damages

Townsend and Another v Stone Toms & Partners and Others

Where a plaintiff sued both an architect and a builder, in respect of losses arising out of faulty design and construction work by them on his property, and then accepted a payment into court by the builder in respect of which a consent order was then made, that plaintiff was not entitled, having continued the action against the architect, to an award of damages against the architect greater than the difference between what he had received from the builder and the total loss proved.

The Court of Appeal so held on June 13, dismissing an appeal by the plaintiffs from the decision of Judge James Leonard sitting as a deputy official receiver on October 22, 1981, who gave judgment of £8,298 to the plaintiffs, against the architects after the plaintiffs had accepted £30,000 paid into court by John Laing Construction Ltd.

LORD JUSTICE WALLER, agreeing with Lord Justice Oliver and Lord Justice Purchas, said that it was a well known principle that no one should recover more damage than he had suffered. If a plaintiff had recovered any sum in satisfaction of a cause of action in circumstances also giving rise to a different cause of action against another, then he must give credit for it. Any apportionment necessary could be made by the judge.

It was for a defendant to show a *prima facie* case that the plaintiff had been wholly or partially compensated already, and thereafter for the plaintiff to show that some part of that sum did not relate to the subsequent action.

In the present case, there was no doubt that part of the £30,000 paid in by the builder was for losses attributable to both defendants concerned, and it was for the plaintiff to show how much was not so attributable. In the circumstances, the plaintiff had failed to establish that the judge had assessed that incorrectly, and the appeal should be dismissed.

also on page 28

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INTERNATIONAL PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION

GIRL'S PUBLIC DAY SCHOOL TRUST

The following post will shortly become vacant at our Victoria office. The post is pensionable and salary is on an incremental scale.

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

Responsible for the servicing of 2 committees including the preparation of agenda, papers and minutes. An ability to type is essential and an interest in educational matters. Salary on scale £7,500 – £9,000.

Further details may be obtained from *Dr N. R. Ball, Assistant Secretary, GPDST, 26 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AN. Tel: 01-222 9595.*

CUSTOMER SUPPORT REPRESENTATIVES
High Basic Salary + Bonus + Car

Our client a London based multinational organisation, is looking for 2 people to provide support & training for their clients. You should be young, well educated & have previous experience in training or demonstrating WP/micro equipment. Please telephone Annie Dacre or Vivien Moyise to arrange an early interview.

Types
Recruitment Consultants
1a The Parade, Haven Green,
Ealing, London W5
Tel: 01-997 5604/01-991 1734

Interior Design – NW3

Dynamic P.A/Sec (age 25–35) required for lively M.D. in very busy office.

Ability to work on own initiative essential and good admin skills required to match this exciting and challenging position.

Friendly working atmosphere in lovely new studio. Salary negotiable. Start 1st August.

Please contact, Olivia Baron

01-431 2627

(No agencies)

DIRECTOR'S SECRETARY
C£8,000
OWN OFFICE IN WEST LONDON

A competent and well-organised secretary is required to work for a large international company at their head office in Hammersmith. Sound secretarial skills are essential, as is the ability to work under pressure. The successful applicant will be numerate and able to communicate effectively.

Please telephone Miss Jean E Brown on 01-846 2256 for an application form.

TELEVISION

We require a Senior Secretary to work for the Managing Director & the General Manager of a busy satellite television company. Knowledge of German or Dutch preferred. The duties of this post are extremely varied & interesting, nevertheless excellent shorthand/typing skills are required. Salary £8,500 neg AAE. Please send full CV to:

Louise Stott, Personnel Officer
Satellite Television plc
25-32 Marshall St
or ring her on 01-439 0491

LANGUAGES

FRANKFURT C.£10,000
This well-known international firm of consultants needs a P.A./Secretary to train in their London office prior to assisting in setting up their new office in Frankfurt. German and English shorthand is required and a knowledge of, Frankfurt would be an advantage. Aged 25-40.

BANKING C.£9,000 PLUS MORTGAGE
This well-known British merchant bank is looking for two secretaries. One will have a minimum of 'A' level in ITALIAN and SPANISH and the other the same in SWEDISH. Aged 24-40. Speeds 100/60.


COBBOLD AND DAVIS RECRUITMENT LTD.
35 Bruton Place W1. 01-493 7789



SUPERIOR SECRETARY

Required as part of a small secretarial team in a young, fast growing, Consulting Engineering practice. Applicants must have excellent typing skills (shorthand is not needed), good English and necessary personality/good humour to cope with demanding but interesting work. Post offers full involvement in the firm and requires someone with high level of committment and stamina. Salary negotiable + travel expenses, profit share etc.

Write with CV to Ms Linda Collins, 52 Southwark Bridge Road, SE1 0AR (No Agencies)

c £9,500 MAYFAIR ENTREPRENEUR

The Director and owners of a group of companies ranging from property to electronics are needing a top PA. You must enjoy working on your own initiative and have the ability to take on a varied and interesting position. Skills 100/60. Aged 26-40.

01-493 5907, 01-499 0092

Senior Secretaries Recruitment Consultants

RESEARCH SECRETARY £8,500

An astute, well educated Secretary with an awareness of current affairs is needed by the Research Director of this dynamic company working on a wide range of economic projects. A high degree of commitment and enthusiasm plus 100/60 skills are required for this rather special position.

Elizabeth Hunt
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS
18 Grosvenor Street London W1
Telephone 01-499 8070

TEMPS!!
What are you doing this summer?

If you are an experienced WP Operator, Shorthand or Audio Secretary or Copy Typist and fancy a change of job with excellent wages, working for friendly companies and feeling as if you belong, why haven't we met before?

Please come in and see me – or phone first for a chat.

SUE COSTELLO on 01-486 6717
Alfred Marks Recruitment Consultants,
29 Duke St, London, W1 (Adjacent to Selfridges)

SECRETARY £8,500 + benefits

West End Chartered Surveyors dealing with a wide variety of property matters including international, urgently require an Audio Secretary in their 20's, with a good education and excellent typing. The successful applicant must be a good organiser, have the confidence necessary to deal with people at all levels, together with a flexible attitude towards work. Modern offices adjoining Oxford Street.

Tel: Deborah on
01-637 2602

SECRETARY

Two Directors of small Mayfair company need efficient, versatile Secretary (25+) able to work totally on her own during their frequent absences. French, meticulous attention to detail and good experience required. Good sense of humour and readiness to help in all aspects of the Directors' business and private affairs essential. The job entails audio-typing and general office administration. Immediate start. Salary c £7,800 neg, free lunch. 9.15 to 5.15.

Please ring Martine on 01-493 2828 (no agencies).

ESTATE AGENTS SW7

Very busy office require Shorthand Secretary / Personal Assistant on sales. Previous experience in an estate agents an advantage: Aged 23+. Salary c. £7,000. Ref: PF/KB.

Farley & Company
584 6491

GREAT BRITAIN CHINA CENTRE

This small, non political, government supported organisation promotes cultural & other relations with China. We require a full time personal assistant from 1 July.

Excellent secretarial skills essential. Non contributory pension scheme. Please apply with CV to:

The Director
GREAT BRITAIN CHINA CENTRE
15 Belgrave Square
London, SW1
Tel 235 6696

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
(Non secretarial Post)
Not less than £9,000 per annum

for eminent, no profit making foundation (medical sector). We are looking for an able, experienced administrator (age 30-45), who will be responsible to the Secretary for specific duties in the company secretarial, personnel, committee and general administrative fields. Relevant administrative experience (including committee servicing), a markedly tidy, 'detail' mind, commercial awareness and most importantly a warm friendly manner are essential qualities.

Please write to the Managing Director, Massey's Executive Selection, 100 Baker Street, London W1. Tel. 01-935 8581.

MAYFAIR RECEPTIONIST £7,000

An outgoing, friendly and cheerful Receptionist is needed by a top international firm of estate agents. The reception area is luxurious and busy and there are regular visitors both from the UK and abroad. Previous experience and good audio typing. Hours 9.30 am - 5.30 pm (no overtime).

01-236 3712 City
01-499 8070 West End
Elizabeth Hunt
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

W1 RECORD COMPANY

requires SHORTHAND SECRETARY. Good skills, legal experience an advantage. Mid 20's.

Telephone 01-408 2355

PA/Secretary to Managing Director of Shipping Company in the City

Applicants must be well educated and smart in appearance. Ability to accept responsibility and good shorthand/typing essential. Excellent salary offered commensurate with qualifications/experience.

CV's to Box 2739 H The Times.

MARKETING MAD?
To £8,000 + excellent benefits

Control 4/7 marketing executives who jet around Europe and constantly meet top design and fashion houses at their Knightsbridge base. Their friendliness is legendary, the office is luxurious and the job varied – from telex to telephone liaison, from admin to word processing. Training given, from shorthand to relief reception. You'll enjoy people contact and be aged 22-25. Skills 90/50.

Ring Briony Mathews 01-[illegible]
LOVE & TATE APPTS

BURKE'S PEERAGE

Chief Executive requires PA to run small, but busy, office. Start asap. WP skills essential. Salary not below £8,500.

Reply, with CV, to: 1 Hay Hill, London, W1X 7LF.

RECEPTIONIST
Mayfair Fine Art Gallery

Competent and well spoken, accurate typing essential. Shorthand and second language an asset.

Written applications to:
Miss J Lawson
14 Old Bond St, W1.

Super Secs

WEMBLEY STADIUM LTD
Requires a
Senior Secretary

To provide a full secretarial service to the Controller of Sport and Entertainment, and to organise and maintain the administrative function of a busy office.

The ideal applicant preferably aged between 25-35 years of age and of smart appearance will present an excellent telephone manner and have the ability to work on own initiative and communicate effectively at all levels.

Very good shorthand and typing speeds are required although accuracy is of paramount importance. Qualifications to at least RSA Pitman Stage 2 level or equivalent would be an advantage. Experience at senior management level is essential preferably in the sports entertainment or public relations field.

The salary for the above position is c £6,500 pa and is currently under review. Company benefits include pension and sick pay scheme and 4 weeks' annual leave.

For further details of the above position and an application form please telephone 01-902 8833, Ext [illegible] (no agencies)

NATIONAL HERITAGE MEMORIAL FUND

Administrative Assistant
£5,500 + (including London Weighting)

Applications are invited for the above post. The successful applicant is likely to have a good educational background, be an accurate typist, with ability to maintain a filing system and adapt to working in a small unit

Applications in confidence with curriculum vitae to the Secretary

National Heritage Memorial Fund
Church House, Great Smith St., London, SW1
Telephone 01-212 5414

Public

The Director General of the HEALTH EDUCATION COUNCIL wishes to separate the administrative and secretarial functions currently met by his P.A., and in order to do so, applications are now sought for the post of

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

The successful candidate will provide executive and administrative support to the Director General across the breadth of his activities connected with the increasingly important role of health promotion in England, Wales and Northern Ireland

Candidates should have proven administrative experience and should be able to demonstrate a keen appreciation of the context, remit and functions of the Health Education Council and of the potential of positive health promotion. Preference will be given to candidates who can show a committed interest in the development and implementation of new approaches to health education Knowledge of European languages would be welcomed.

The salary for this post which is based in Central London will be within the range £10,251 – £10,851 (under review)

Further information and an application form which should be returned by 30 June 1984 may be obtained by writing to:

Mr T.J. Cartwright M.A.
Assistant Secretary: Personnel Administration
The Health Education Council
78 New Oxford Street
London WC1A 1AH.

also on page 27

BANKING AND ACCOUNTANCY APPOINTMENTS

GRADUATES
7-7.5K London/G London

As one of the UK's most successful recruitment consultancies, specialising in the finance and accounting sectors, we are currently handling a variety of assignments for graduate trainees with several well known multi-nationals. We are therefore looking for accountancy/business studies graduates who are either about to qualify or with 1 year's PQE. Previous accountancy financial experience would be an advantage, although not essential

Contact Gillian Eyre
MPP (Cons)
01-405 0442

Public Appointments

RAMPTON HOSPITAL

MEDICAL DIRECTOR

A major career opportunity at national level exists for an experienced Consultant Psychiatrist. Applications are invited for the post of Medical Director at Rampton Hospital which will become vacant when the present Medical Director, Dr Alfred Minto, retires later this year.

Rampton Hospital, one of the four special hospitals provided under Section 4 of the National Health Service Act 1977, is the direct responsibility of the Secretary of State for Social Services through the Department of Health and Social Security; special management responsibilities being delegated to the Rampton Hospital Review Board.

The post offers a professionally challenging opportunity to continue and extend the major developments of recent years in the care of mentally disordered people who are detained under the provisions of the Mental Health Act and who require treatment in conditions of special security.

The Medical Director will chair the hospital management team (the Medical Director, Chief Nursing Officer and Administrator) and will be expected to lead the hospital in its multi-disciplinary work and be its principal spokesman. The Medical Director will also undertake clinical and associated duties. The post offers full scope for the study and treatment of a wide range of mental disorders. There are close links with the other special hospitals, and with the NHS and the Universities of Leicester, Nottingham and Sheffield.

Candidates will be expected to have a higher qualification in psychiatry and wide experience in psychiatry and the behavioural sciences. Experience of policy making, administration and the management of organisations would be an advantage.

The present salary is £36,518 per annum (including the special hospitals lead payment of £1,098 per annum). Any merit awards to which the post-holder is, or may become, entitled would be additional.

The successful candidate will be expected to live within an acceptable distance of the hospital, which is situated near Retford, Nottinghamshire. Suitable housing accommodation is available for rent within the hospital grounds. Removal expenses, etc and assistance with house purchase under NHS terms will be available in appropriate circumstances.

Doctors interested are invited to visit the hospital by arrangement with the Medical Director (Tel: 077 784 321) and to discuss the requirements of the post with Dr Pamela Mason, Senor Principal Medical Officer, DHSS (Tel: 01-407 5522. Ext 7574).

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from Mr S Willment, DHSS, Room C512, Alexander Fleming House, Elephant and Castle, London SE1 6BY (Tel: 01-407 5522, Ext 6753). Completed application forms should be returned by 3 August 1984.

Interviews will be held in London in October 1984

The Civil Service is an Equal Opportunities Employer

DONCASTER MAGISTRATES' COURTS COMMITTEE

PRINCIPAL ASSISTANT
(ADMINISTRATION)
£12,474 – £14,781

Applications are invited for the appointment of Principal Assistant (Administration) at Doncaster Magistrates' Court. The successful candidate will be directly responsible to the Clerk to the Justices for the administrative functions of the Justices' Clerk's Office. As a member of the senior management team, the holder of this post will have wide management responsibility and occupy a key position in the efficient administration of a busy magistrates' court where up to 70 court sittings are held each week.

The administrative centre is based in a modern court building at Doncaster, and court sittings are also held at Thorne. The Bench has an establishment of 200 justices, and the administrative staff numbering 38 are assisted by an ICL ME29 computer which has recently been installed.

Previous experience in the magistrates' courts service will be useful, but is not essential. A good knowledge of modern management techniques, financial control methods and use of computers is required. The responsibilities will include:–

- Management, utilisation and training of administrative staff
- Application and development of the court's computer system
- Accounting functions involving a turnover of £5.2 million per annum on payments into court
- Preparation of estimates, control of the Committee's spending budget, and liaison with local and central government departments.
- Maintenance of court buildings, equipment and services, etc.

This is not a comprehensive list of duties and the person appointed will need to be energetic, hard working and resourceful in order to meet the demands of this challenging position. The post is subject to the Conditions of Service of the JNC for Magistrates' Courts staff and is superannuable. A satisfactory medical report will be required. Assistance with removal and other expenses will be given in appropriate circumstances. Applications giving details of age, qualifications and previous experience together with the names and addresses of two referees should reach me not later than 28th June, 1984, in an envelope marked "Confidential." Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned.

A. T. Draycott
Clerk to the Magistrates' Courts Committee
The Law Courts
College Road
Doncaster
S. Yorkshire DN1 3HT

J.M.B. Development Training seek

Honorary Treasurer

Small National Charity based London W10, involved in Youth Development Training seeks Honorary Treasurer.

Details from:- 1 Thorpe Close, Ladbroke Grove, London, W10 5XL. Tel: 01-960 5847.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Applications are invited for the post of

SERVICES ACCOUNTANT

from qualified accountants with experience in a commercial environment. Responsibility will be for the administration of the commercial and externally funded activities of the University. Initial salary according to qualifications and experience on the scale £13,816 – £16,925 a year. Application form and particulars from the Registrar and Secretary (Staffing), the University, Sheffield S10 2TN to whom applications should be returned by 22 June 1984. Quote ref: R101/A.

HEALTH SERVICES SUPPLY COUNCIL
ASSISTANT PROJECT OFFICER –
NHS Scale 9
Salary Scale: £8,367–£10,277

The Supply Council's remit is in consultation with Health Authorities, users and the supplies industry to develop policies which will enable the Health Service to make the best use of their supplies resources in terms of service to users, value for money and economy.

Following the promotion of the present postholders, we are seeking an Assistant Project Officer. He/she will work in small project teams and will need to possess analytical skills coupled with commercial acumen and a flexible approach to the development of new ideas for the procurement of goods and services for the NHS.

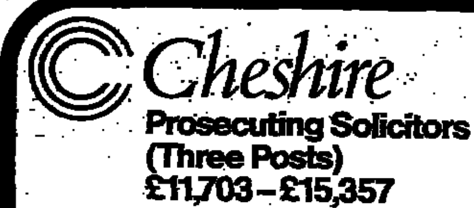
Applicants should be numerate with a graduate or equivalent qualification in economics, business studies, accountancy or a related field.

Informal inquiries should be made to Mr Brian Love on Bristol (0272) 428116.

Application forms and job descriptions are available from:

Employment Section,
Regional Personnel Department, South Western Regional Health Authority, King Square House, 26/27 King Square, Bristol BS2 8EF

Closing date June 26, 1984.



Prosecuting Solicitors (Three Posts)
£11,703 – £15,357

Solicitors with experience and ability in criminal law practice and advocacy are invited to apply for these posts in the County Prosecuting Solicitor's Office.

The person appointed to Post 'A' will be based in Chester and will assist in the conduct of prosecutions in Courts at Northwich, Runcorn and Winsford and occasionally elsewhere in the county.

The person appointed to Post 'B' will be based in Macclesfield and will have similar responsibilities mainly in Courts at Macclesfield, Knutsford and Wilmslow.

The person appointed to Post 'C' will be based in Warrington and will have similar responsibilities in Courts in the Warrington and Widnes areas.

All three posts carry an essential user car allowance and assistance with removal expenses.

Application forms and further details are available from

Secretariat Personnel (PERS/DG), Cheshire County Council, County Hall, Chester CH1 1SF

Closing date 4th July 1984.

All applicants will be considered on the basis of suitability for the post, regardless of sex, race, marital status, religion or disability.

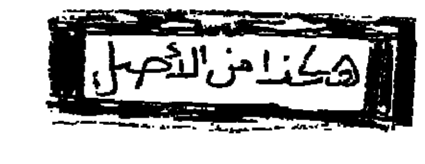
CENTRE FOR REPRODUCTIVE BIOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH

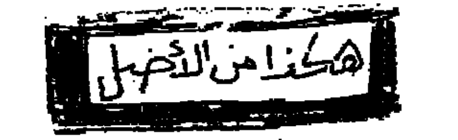
GYNAECOLOGIST

Applications are invited from gynaecologists for a clinical post established by the MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL to promote the research and development of new approaches to contraception and menstrual induction and the treatment of reproductive disorders. An appropriate honorary clinical contract will be negotiated with the local Health Authority for the successful candidate.

Salary: MRC Clinical Scales at equivalent of Senior Registrar or Consultant.

Applications, including full curriculum vitae, publications list and three referees by 25th June, to Dr D. W. Lincoln, Director, MRC Reproductive Biology Unit, Centre for Reproductive Biology, 37 Chalmers Street, Edinburgh, EH3 9EW (telephone 031-229 2575).





General Appointments

Sales Planner

Allied Breweries Limited is a major Company within the Brewing Industry, engaged in Production, Distribution and Retailing of a wide range of Regional and National Brands including Skol, Tetley Bitter, Double Diamond, Long Life and Lowenbrau.

A vacancy has arisen within the Market Analysis and Sales Forecasting Department for a Sales Planner to assist in the preparation of divisional and trading company sales forecast guidelines, the monitoring of sales performance, and the maintenance of up-to-date sales and market information. In addition, the job holder will be expected to identify problem and opportunity areas and assist in making the necessary recommendations.

Applicants should be educated to degree level, preferably with a post-graduate qualification in Marketing, Economics or a similar discipline, with at least two years' marketing or commercial experience in a forecasting environment.

A salary of £9,500+ will be offered together with the normal range of benefits associated with a large company. The position is based at Burton Upon Trent and assistance with relocation expenses will be available where appropriate.

Applications from persons of either sex should be submitted in writing, stating age, qualifications and experience to:— Mrs. C. M. Lane, Personnel Officer (Central Staff), Allied Breweries Limited, 107 Station Street, Burton Upon Trent DE14 1BZ.

ALLIED BREWERIES LIMITED

LIFE ASSURANCE – DIRECT SALES PROFESSIONAL?

Manage this prime territory and realise your full £50,000+ potential

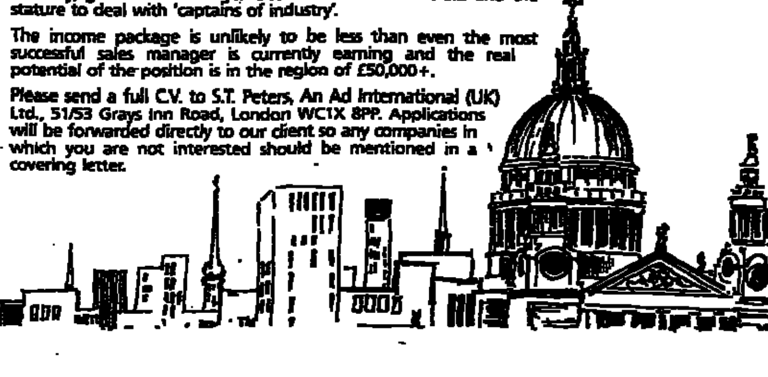
This major life assurance company with top performing products has been successfully building a direct sales force with area offices in many major centres in Southern England. Now firmly established, they wish to recruit one of the country's top ten direct sales professionals to spearhead their sales drive in the prime territory. The City.

Reporting only to the UK Sales Manager the successful candidate will have considerable freedom in recruiting their team and building business. The company will provide an excellent office suite with full administrative services and all the support needed.

Essential requirements are a successful and stable track record of sales and sales management within the life assurance and unit linked industry, good man management and motivational skills and the stature to deal with 'captains of industry'.

The income package is unlikely to be less than even the most successful sales manager is currently earning and the real potential of the position is in the region of £50,000+.

Please send a full C.V. to S.T. Peters, An Ad International (UK) Ltd., 51/53 Grays Inn Road, London WC1X 8PP. Applications will be forwarded directly to our client so any companies in which you are not interested should be mentioned in a covering letter.



PRODUCTION OF MICROS

R & D and Production appointments

FUTURE COMPUTERS

Our clients in Croydon are very progressive manufacturers of business micros and peripherals. After four years the keynotes of the business are a strong and successful base of R&D and ongoing technical support; consistently fast volume growth in a competitive market; some impressive major names as customers and collaborators; solid backing from venture capital sources; emerging 'large company' attitudes and ambitions. They wish to appoint two managers to strengthen their R&D and production capability.

PRODUCTION DIRECTOR

The products are contract manufactured by a large group and the job is to take overall control of this important interface. Responsibility is to oversee all aspects of production, quality control and purchasing for both existing and new products. The successful candidate will be a practical organiser with a compatible personal style, management experience in an appropriate product environment, and will be keen to have a high degree of involvement at all levels.

R&D PROJECT MANAGERS

The R&D activity is a separate company with a complex mix of hardware and software projects for both internal and external customers and there is a need to ensure that this work is properly planned and controlled. The successful candidate will be able to apply project control techniques, highlighting decisions required and will have the ability to direct and motivate a team of project leaders in a computing development environment.

For both appointments the target salary is around £17K with normal benefits. Please write in personal confidence with CV to Terry Turner.

TERRY TURNER & COMPANY LTD.
RECRUITMENT & MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS
35 DOVER STREET LONDON W1X 3RA 01-491 7800

Commercial Officer

DANISH EMBASSY

A vacancy occurs for a Commercial Officer in the Commercial Section of the Danish Embassy to undertake a variety of work connected with assisting Danish exporters to market their products in Britain including Market Research and promotional work. Experience from the building component, medical equipment and education material field would be an advantage.

A likely candidate would be a business graduate, aged 27-35, with some marketing/sales experience in trade and industry. A fair knowledge of the Danish or Norwegian or Swedish languages would be an advantage.

Candidates should send a full career history to:–

THE ROYAL DANISH EMBASSY
Commercial Section
55 Sloane Street, London SW1X 9SR

SENIOR RETAIL BUSINESS CONSULTANTS

required for an

INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY COMPANY

LONDON BASED CIRCA £21,000 + CAR

- ☐ Do you have a minimum of 10 years experience in Retail operations?
- ☐ Are you experienced in the practical functions of Merchandising, Buying, Inventory Control, Warehousing/Distribution, Labour Management, etc., and perhaps the financial criteria used in modern methods applied to these functions?
- ☐ Have you an in-depth knowledge of advanced business applications and a good understanding of the current and envisaged applications of EFTS and EPOS for instance?
- ☐ Are you an articulate and literate person, a persuasive debater and good presenter?
- ☐ Perhaps you work with good/bad computerised business solutions, or give direction and advice to those who do?

Computer experience at a technical level is certainly NOT required for these senior appointments — only FIRST CLASS dynamic Retail professionals will be acceptable to our Client.

Please contact Bob Bower, Advising Director, quoting reference ST1305.

HUTTON EXECUTIVE SELECTION LTD.
31 PALACE STREET,
LONDON SW1E 5HW.

TELEPHONE: 01-630 8434 (24 HOURS)

Hutton
SPECIALIST RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

We are A world-leader in automation and control determined to hold onto our top international position. We'll do so. With an aggressive new product programme, that's breaking completely new ground in control techniques. A programme that will put us even further ahead of our competitors and give us a leading edge in the markets of Europe, Scandinavia, The Middle East and Africa.

We're looking for

A MANUFACTURING DIRECTOR

who'll keep us at the front of the field by taking charge of an established manufacturing facility and introducing automated MRP based production. **A senior member of the management team,** who will contribute to the reshaping of our company, ready for our next generation of advanced control products.

You are Probably aged 35-45. A graduate engineer in electronics or electrical engineering with a business qualification. Currently working for an Electronics manufacturer, a skilled manufacturing strategist, experienced in process control, inventory management, MRP, MIS and rolling 5 year strategic planning.

You're looking for The opportunity of a lifetime. The chance to progress your career in a large international company. First-class compensation that will include a company car, health plan, pension and life assurance schemes.

A negotiable salary in excess of £20,000pa.
DO WE HAVE A PERFECT MATCH?
Find out by writing or calling in confidence, to our Executive Search Consultants, Thompson Associates Limited, 232 Portland Road, London SE25 4SL Tel: 01-656 8323 quoting ref: 2009R/T.

T.A.L.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC

VICE-DIRECTOR

Applications are invited for the post of Vice Director of the Royal College of Music from 1st January 1985. The Vice-Director, who is also the Director of Studies is responsible to the Director for the academic work of the College, and in the absence of the Director, deputises for him in all respects. Letters of application, marked confidential should be sent with details of qualifications and experience together with the names of two referees to the **Director, Royal College of Music, Prince Consort Road, London SW7 2BS. Further details are available from the Directors Secretary. Salary is equivalent to Burnham Scale for Vice Principals. Closing date for applications Friday 6th July.**

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR EXCITEMENT. TRAVEL AND A JOB

Which is definitely out of the ordinary? Julianas are looking for young people 21-35 with lively personalities and a sense of adventure to train as disc jockeys to work in their clubs all over the world. Please write with full C.V. and photograph to:

JULIANOS SOUND SERVICES
4 Addison Bridge Place
London, W14
Tel: 01-603 1313

Full training given

WANTED. An experienced residential investment negotiator/office manager for a busy expanding residential multiple professional agency in Kensington, Chelsea & Knightsbridge. The successful applicant will also be able to handle the running of a busy office. Excellent salary, commission & car for the right applicant. We also need a top residential sales negotiator for one of our branch offices who will also be office manager. The successful applicant will have drive & determination and be able to run a busy office. Top salary & commission & car for the successful applicant. Reply Box 2737 H, The Times.

DO YOU SPEAK with the voice of a managing director – Then you can easily earn between £180-£315 per week in advertising. Telephone Jack Durkin on 240 1515.

PENHALIGONS require an experienced salesperson. Please ring Paula Rigby 01-836 4975.

BEAUTIFUL FURNITURE needs design. Conscious and outgoing sales people with management potential. Earnings will be in excess of £9,000 per annum. The London Sofa Bed Centres at Tottenham Court Road, W1, and Fulham Road, SW10. Please phone Elaine on 352 2570.

CHILDREN'S CHARITY needs voluntary helper to supervise parties for disadvantaged children, half day every 2 weeks. Card with telephone number to 4 Steeles Mews North, London NW3.

ENGLISH TUTORS required for top business executive. Degree essential. Tel: 493 1177.

CHINA RESTORER – requires lady assistant. Telephone: 01-262 7040.

General Manager

Renowned foreign manufacturer an exporter of Writing Instruments, Drawing Materials and Equipment is going to open a branch in London to cover the whole market of the U.K.

The successful candidate shall have a deep marketing experience of the above described products plus the experience of organising and managing the multiple aspect of an autonomous branch.

The Company offers an interesting progressive remuneration scheme, starting from:

£20.000,00+ Bonuses+ Company Car

If your are ready to accept the above challenge, please send a comprehensive C.V. to this newspaper Box No. 0139 L The Times.

The contacts will be made at Company Administration level.

SALES CAREER OPPORTUNITY IN FLEET STREET

Britain's largest selling newspapers, The Sun, The News of the World, plus the biggest colour supplement SUNDAY, have a vacancy in their Advertisement Sales Department.

If you have media selling experience on a national newspaper or magazine, or experience of working in an agency media department and are looking for a challenging career selling advertising space to advertising agencies and clients at a senior level, then this could be an opportunity worth investigating.

Applicants should possess an arresting personality and be able to convince us of their need to develop their own sales abilities within a competitive environment.

A progressive career with one of Britain's most exciting newspaper groups and a generous salary scale with rewards over five figures await the successful applicants.

If you wish to take the first step toward joining this exciting team, then call:

Bill Goody
01-353 4535

CENTRAL SCHOOL OF BALLET

Is offering two posts which require people with initiative, patience, accuracy and methodical minds to work in a sometimes difficult but always caring environment. Care and concern for young adults and ease with all kinds of people important, dance background preferred but not essential.

One is **Assistant** to the Administrative Director to work closely with her in all areas of the organisation and development of this successful professional school. Responsible person with typing, general organising and book-keeping skills.

Secretary to work in reception admissions auditions and all general office duties. Accurate typing essential.

Salaries according to age and experience.

Please write (long hand) enclosing CV to:
Valerie Heath, Head of Academic Studies
CENTRAL SCHOOL OF BALLET
17 Dukes Road, London WC1H 9AB
Closing date July 1st

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

requires a

REGIONAL LIAISON OFFICER ASSISTANT

MIDDLE EAST

There is a new programme for the development of Amnesty International membership structures in the Middle East and the Regional Liaison Officer Assistant will work closely with the newly-appointed Regional Liaison Officer, who will, initially, spend up to six months of the year in the region.

The Regional Liaison Officer Assistant will be based at the International Secretariat in London and will provide administrative support to the Regional Liaison Officer, including general secretarial and clerical assistance necessary for the development of the programme.

This is a busy, varied and interesting post and candidates should have fluent written and spoken Arabic and English and a working knowledge of French. Initially, the post will have some responsibility for the production of Amnesty International's monthly Newsletter in Arabic, and therefore, proof-reading skills are necessary. Good typing essential. Salary £8,245.00 per annum.

For a detailed job specification and application form, send a large sae to the **Personnel Office, Amnesty International, 1 Easton Street, London WC1X 8DJ.**

Closing date for the return of completed application forms: 30 June 1984.

WAR ON WANT

SEEKS SYMPATHETIC

FUNDRAISER

for War on Want's development programmes and educational work. The Fundraiser will work with campaigning and publicity staff to establish a dynamic fundraising strategy for this expanding development agency.

Applicants should have a flair for communicating ideas, plus experience in advertising and direct marketing.

SALARY £9,325 p a

Please send sae for job description and application form to The Personnel Office War on Want [illegible] Road [illegible]

[illegible] applications: 6th July, 1984

Chief Executive

Sedgemoor District Council

c. £23,000

Sedgemoor District Council covers an area of North Somerset, the principal town being Bridgwater.

With a population of some 90,000 people, it boasts a large farming community, notable tourist spots such as Cheddar Gorge, the popular holiday resort of Burnham on Sea and a thriving industrial and commercial sector.

The Council is now seeking to appoint a Chief Executive with the experience, flair and ability to lead a District Council of 600 employees.

Working through a Management Group of Chief Officers, the successful candidate will assume responsibility for the cost effective implementation of the Council's policies and programmes and for ensuring the appropriate deployment of all resources.

A key task for the new Chief Executive, who will be free standing, will be to play the leading role in the economic development of the area with the specific objective of creating more jobs.

Candidates are likely to be in their 40's with substantial knowledge of local government organisation and procedures. The critical requirement for this position is demonstrable success in a 'wide ranging' senior management role.

Remuneration will be c. £23,000 and there are excellent terms and conditions of employment.

Please send brief cv in confidence, to G.T.M. Hinds, to whom all enquiries should be directed, *quoting ref: GM76/8733/T.*

Interviews will take place in July and August.

PA Personnel Services

6 Highfield Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 3DJ
Tel: 021-454 5791 Telex: 337239

LEADING GEOLOGICAL AND PETROLEUM ENGINEERING CONSULTING FIRM (LONDON BASED)

Seeks experienced and well-qualified specialists in the following disciplines for short, medium and long-term assignments on projects overseas and in the U.K.

WELL-SITE GEOLOGIST
PRODUCTION/RESERVOIR GEOLOGIST
STRATIGRAPHER
GEOPHYSICIST
PETROLEUM/RESERVOIR ENGINEER

APPLICANTS PLEASE SEND C.V. TO BOX 0607 R, THE TIMES.

OCT '79 I changed career direction. Now I live in a large house, earn a high 5-figure income and fly my own aircraft. I need lively people aged 22-40. Terry Hiscock. 01-631 3602.

INTERNATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

LANGUAGE SCHOOL, France, requires teachers from Aug. 22 training given basic French necessary; send cv plus photo to audio-English, 44 allées de Tourny, Bordeaux, France.

SALES AND MARKETING APPOINTMENTS

MANUFACTURER, unique mobile kiosks, based Shropshire requires National Sales Manager (earnings up to £20,000 p.a.) Prospect Directorship. Send C.V. to Box T, 20 Shirland Mews, London W9 3DY.

ADVERTISING SALES PEOPLE required for a society magazine in Central London. 409 1990.

STUDENTS VACATION WORK MARKET RESEARCH

Millward Brown, one of the country's leading market research agencies, is recruiting a panel of students to work as interviewers during the vacation periods, in all areas.

ARE YOU . . .

Able to deal tactfully with people of all types and hold their attention and interest?

Willing to go out in all kinds of weather?

Free to interview in the evening if necessary?

WILL YOU . . .

Be at an address during the vacation where you can be contacted by phone?

Be prepared to work for a period of six weeks or more?

IF SO . . .

We will train you to carry out market research interviewing for us.

We are able to guarantee a minimum of four days work a week.

For further information please reply in writing to:–
Miss S. R. Vinegrad
Millward Brown Market & Social Research,
Ince House,
60 Kenilworth Road,
Leamington Spa, Warwickshire.

TORY REFORM GROUP NATIONAL CO-ORDINATOR

TRG is a pressure group operating at the fulcrum of national politics. It is looking for a full time official with relevant experience to provide the organisational back-up for its expansion and to build wider awareness in the media, Westminster and Whitehall of its campaigns for more socially orientated policies.

This is an opportunity for a suitably motivated individual to develop representational skills at the highest levels. A degree is not essential but the successful candidate must be able to contribute to the development of policies. Salary negotiated according to age and experience.

Applications (including CV) should be made to the: **National Chairman, TRG, 9 Poland St, London, W1V 3DG,** by Friday 22nd June.

General Appointments

Graduates

An Outstanding Opportunity with an Outstanding Company

Olivetti, recently shown to be Europe's No. 1. data processing company is rarely out of the news these days. Product developments, record profits, spectacular major orders, the link with A.T.&T., cultural sponsorship – all contribute to form a stimulating working environment within which a dynamic management is working to ensure that the Company will maintain its leadership in the many areas of product involvements – office systems, micros, networked D.D.P. systems, fault tolerant computers, communications equipment and an extensive portfolio of applications software.

To complement our expansion plans we are looking for astute people about to graduate who will play an important part in our growth strategy. We envisage a two year planned development programme working with various operating units to provide a future resource for senior key positions.

This continuous training will include in-house courses at our residential training centre in Surrey, and external courses as appropriate. Your training will focus on the hardware and software developments of this highly competitive industry.

Our training coupled with your ability to communicate at all levels – which is essential – will groom you for an exciting career. Successful candidates will be rewarded with a commencing salary of £7,500 pa and all those benefits associated with the leading European organisation in the industry.

Please apply in writing, stating why you think you deserve this outstanding opportunity, to:

Mr. A.W.W. Mattacks,
Director of Personnel & Training,
British Olivetti Ltd.,
86-88 Upper Richmond Road, SW15 2UR.

olivetti

PROJECTS CONSULTANTS to £18k plus car

Powell Duffryn Systems Limited, a subsidiary of an international group, is a leading supplier of software products, consultancy and support services to the industrial sector, numbering amongst its clients major UK companies.

To play a key role in the continued growth of the company we are seeking a number of Consultants to manage mixed systems and programming teams in developing and implementing software solutions to clients problems in the areas of Materials Management, Product Management, Sales Distribution, Engineering and Finance.

You will have a minimum of eight years' data processing experience including having taken full responsibility from inception to implementation of a significent interactive database system in a relevant application area. A keen commercial awareness, enthusiasm and commitment are essential characteristics as is the ability to complete projects successfully to schedule and within budget.

The company is fast growing and significant career opportunities are open to successful, committed staff. Rewards are based on performance with salaries and benefits geared to recruiting and retaining high quality staff. Relocation expenses will paid where appropriate.

To apply please send a detailed CV, or telephone for an application form to:

Mrs R M Hall,
Powell Duffryn Systems Limited,
Faraday Road,
Daneshill West,
Basingstoke,
Hants, RG24 0LH
Telephone Basingstoke 51821



Product Development Manager

Greenford, Middlesex c.£15,000

Product Development at Lyons Maid is a highly complex process calling on a wide range of scientific and technical expertise.

We are looking for a dynamic food technologist to take on the management of our Product Development Laboratory in Greenford, Middlesex.

This is an influential position with wide-spread senior contacts both inside and outside the company. Heading a team of graduate scientists, you will work in a creative, informal environment, taking responsibility for all aspects of their work. Working through them this will include formulating and designing new products, preparing raw material specifications, dealing with food legislation matters and providing nutritional information to ensure that the products developed are what the customer wants.

The successful applicant will be an experienced food technologist/scientist with a relevant degree and working knowledge of food legislation. Probably aged 30-40, you must be confident of your communication skills.

The position is open to men and women.

Starting salary is around £15,000 p.a. and benefits are those you would expect from a major group.

Please write or telephone for an application form and further details, to: Mr. G. V. Cohen, Lyons Maid Ltd., Glacier House, Brook Green, London, W6 7BT. Tel: 01-603 2040 ext 3301.



TEXAS INSTRUMENTS IS GROWING.



"People play an important role in the success of high technology. With the expansion of our technical support of the complex assembly and electrical testing of Very Large Scale Integrated MOS devices, we are now looking for the right people to take up the high technological challenges, here at Texas Instruments Singapore (Pte) Ltd."

Applications are invited for the following positions:

PRODUCT ENGINEERS

Circa S$32,000 - $40,000 p.a. negotiable

The Job
- Failure analysis and characterisation of MOS state-of-the-art semi-conductor chips for
  a) Yield improvements
  b) Upgrading the hardware and software of test equipment
- Development of new test techniques
- Simplification of test flows for better assets utilisation, cost reduction and product quality enhancement

Requirements
- A Bachelor/Master degree in Electrical Engineering with an interest in areas like Semi-condutor Physics, Electronics Design (Digital circuits) and Minicomputer Software
- Preference will be given to those with an interest in Semi-conductor Physics
- 2-4 years of experience preferred

PROCESS ENGINEERS

Circa S$32,000 - $40,000 p.a. negotiable

The Job
- To support and upgrade the assembly process of semi-conductor devices including:
  a) the development and characterisation of package techniques.
  b) start-up of new processes
  c) upgrading of computer controlled equipment.
  d) study of effects of packaging on the reliability and electrical performance of devices.
  e) quality improvement in cost reduction projects.

Requirements
- A Bachelor/Master Degree in Mechanical Engineering with an interest in work that links mechanical skills to electronics and a willingness to interface with people in a production environment.
- 2-4 years of experience preferred

Salaries will be commensurate with the qualifications and experience of successful candidates. Successful candidates will be located in Singapore and compensation would be on a local package.

Interested applicants are requested to submit a resume of personal details, present salary, contact telephone number and a recent passport size photograph to

The Personnel Administration Manager
Texas Instruments Singapore (Pte) Ltd
990 Bendemeer Road, Singapore 1233.



Only short listed applicants will be informed of interview arrangements.

EXECUTIVE

Established company with offices in both this country and the Far East wishes to appoint Executive to take total charge of merchandising and selling a ladies' co-ordinate fashion range to group retail and mail order.

The successful applicant would need to have proven connections in this field and would be expected to visit the Far East extensively.

An attractive salary is offered together with company car and usual benefits.

Please write with full CV to:

ARTURO LIMITED
Oak Tree Corner, Ashburton Road, Hugglescote, Leics.

CITY OF MANCHESTER CULTURAL SERVICES - ART GALLERIES

Assistant Keeper Decorative Arts

£6,264 - £8,712

Duties include specialisation in and responsibility for, European Applied Art. Good honours degree and museum experience essential. Ability to read either French or German an advantage.

Conditions of service include a 35-hour, 5-day week. Contributory pension scheme. Casual user car allowance. Removal and associated expenses, payable up to a maximum of £1,000 in appropriate cases.

The City Council operates a Union Membership Agreement under which a new employee es required to become a member of a recognised Trade Union.

Application forms and details from The Personnel Section, Cultural Services Department, Central Library, St Peter's Square, Manchester, M2 5PD or telephone 061-236-9422, Ext 262 (office hours only). Closing date 22nd June, 1984.

An Equal Opportunity Employer

Hongkong and London's largest currency exchange dealers require a

RETAIL CHIEF EXECUTIVE

to be responsible for their retail branch operations which are open 16 hours a day, 7 days a week 365 days a year in the Benelux.

Candidates must be able to demonstrate with other qualifications and experience: (1) bottom line responsibility in a fast moving, preferably related business; (2) success in maintaining and accelerating the momentum and pace of the going business and expanding it – both profitably; (3) skill in man management and direct responsibility for staff; (4) successful presentation of the business to shareholders, institutions and the press; (5) the ability to thrive and survive in a tight margin, highly competitive and very disciplined business; (6) willingness to travel and participate in further overseas expansion.

Applications in handwriting to:
Paul M. Griffin, 13/15 Davies Street, London, W1.

Interviews will be held in Amsterdam, Brussels or London.

Applications of over two pages or from employment agencies will not be considered.

A unique and developing role for a young, entrepreneurial...

Marketing Manager

circa £21,000 — Thames Valley

Our client is the U.K. operating subsidiary of one of the world's leading consumer/electronics corporations. In the U.K. they are clear leaders and the potential for growth is enormous.

Operating from a brand new office complex in the Thames Valley, they now require a Marketing Manager to fill a key slot in their tight management structure. Reporting to the Marketing Director, the task in its broadest sense is the development and control of two main business areas; new business development/opportunities including sourcing, pricing and distribution, and the control and development of some overseas distributors.

We see the ideal candidates (male or female) being 28-32, a graduate with a first class fmcg background from one of the U.K.'s blue chip companies, he/she will have felt the need to broaden and develop their career and will probably have spent the last two or so years in a more entrepreneurial environment. The key attributes for the successful candidate will be total flexibility, both of attitude and intellect, bags of old fashioned common sense, and the ability to work very hard indeed.

The remuneration package is exceptional and has been constructed to attract the high achievers. The salary offered is up to £21,000 plus executive car, and the full range of management benefits, including relocation expenses where applicable. Prospects in this young and truly dynamic organisation are outstanding.

Candidates interested in this unique opportunity are invited to telephone or write with a full C.V. to:- Timothy Read, Moxon Dolphin & Kerby Ltd, Ashley House, 30 Ashley Road, Altrincham, Cheshire. WA14 2DW. Tel: 061-941 5707, quoting reference 2409.

MOXON DOLPHIN & KERBY LTD
EXECUTIVE SEARCH & SELECTION

MOXON DOLPHIN & KERBY LTD — Recruitment Advertising, Executive Search, Management Selection, International Recruitment — 178-202 Great Portland Street, London W1N 5TB. Tel: 01-631 4411. Ashley House, Ashley Road, Altrincham, Cheshire WA14 2DW. Tel: 061-941 5707.

MOS Process Development

Sunbelt, USA to $60,000 pa

Our Client, a division of an international corporation, has the most advanced purpose-built semiconductor production facility today. They are commited to a philosophy of participative management, and offer excellent opportunities at the forefront of MOS technology together with a rare quality of life in the USA.

Openings are currently available for degree-level specialists with a minimum of 2 years experience in a semiconductor process environment as listed:

★ **Technology Development Engineers** with the experience to design and develop new technology in a sub 2 micron manufacturing process.
★ **Device Engineers** with a process engineering background and experience in either product, test or QA.
★ **Photo Resist Chemists** with experience of double level and tri-level resist plus knowledge of steppers.
★ **Thin Film and Diffusion Engineers** with experience in low temperature oxides, silicide processes and implanting techniques.
★ **Ion Implant Engineers** with practical experience in a state-of-the-art fabrication of Ion implanters.
★ **Yield Engineers** with experience in processing techniques and either product, test or quality control.
★ **Photo Resource Engineers** with experience of Ultratech, Censor, TRE or similar optical stepping systems.

These positions offer outstanding salaries up to $60,000 (£ = $1.43), excellent career opportunities, outstanding benefits, and a comprehensive relocation package. Our staff will provide complete assistance with visa and travelling arrangements.

Telephone us or send your c.v. to L. Noad at Moxon Dolphin & Kerby Ltd., 178-202 Great Portland Street, London W1N 5TB. Tel: 01-631 4411 quoting ref: 3138.

Senior Commercial/Contracts Manager

Leading Electronics Company
c.£13,000
Home Counties

Our client is a well known name in the manufacture of sophisticated electronic equipment for a diverse range of products. They are also well known for their third party manufacturing, to client specification, where they now wish to appoint a Senior Commercial/Contracts Manager.

Essentially you will be involved with other senior staff in drawing up new contracts and ensuring that the Company's obligations on any new or existing contracts are met. You will need a high level background in contracts management gained preferably in the electronics industry. We will be looking for the ability to cope swiftly and professionally with day-to-day requirements and to inspire confidence so that you will be accepted at all levels inside and outside the Company. Monitoring costs and manufacturing output in line with requirements and ensuring all extra costs are authorised and accounted for is an important part of your responsibility.

Our client is looking for around 5 years' experience in a contracts department backed by an HNC in Business Studies. For this professional background you can expect in addition to a salary of around £13,000 an attractive benefits package which includes relocation expenses where appropriate.

If you are confident you can meet this specification please forward a detailed c.v. to Ian Lovett, Moxon Dolphin & Kerby Ltd., 178-202 Great Portland Street, London W1N 5TB, quoting ref: DT/4145/IL. Please state in a covering letter any companies to whom you do not wish your application sent.

Works Manager & Materials Manager

Package c.£14,000 plus car
East London

Our client is one of Europe's leading manufacturers of technical, and computer packaging, and products in wood, plastic and metal. With turnover around £5m from a largely automated, modern factory, the aim is to double sales in the next 3 years. This ambitious development entails the appointment of two professional managers in vital areas—

WORKS MANAGER
Responsible for the assembly, installation, spraying and silk screening departments, with a staff of about 50. A key task will be the up-dating of certain traditional assembly techniques.

MATERIALS MANAGER
Responsible for stores, transport and purchasing with a staff of around 20. The successful applicant will implement a new microprocessor based stores control system so must already be familiar with computerised systems.

Both posts report to the Head of Manufacturing and demand good man-management experience in a production environment.

Applicants should be aged 28-45, ideally educated to degree level, but relevant experience is more important. Career prospects will satisfy ambitious applicants.

Phone or write for full details to Peter Nielsen (quoting ref: 2407/B), Moxon Dolphin & Kerby Ltd., 178-202 Great Portland Street, London W1N 5TB. Tel: 01-631 4411

IMMEDIATE OPENINGS WITH A WORLDWIDE LEADER

We are prominent International Shipping concern experiencing unparalleled growth and seek the following individuals to work in our United Kingdom operation and also in our European operating areas (including the Mediterranean).

SALES & SALES MANAGEMENT POSITIONS Primary duties for these prominent positions involve developing new business, servicing existing accounts and supervision of sales staff. Experience of Middle East and Far East trade lanes of particulars interest to us.

OPERATION/TRANSPORTATION PROFESSIONALS Positions of senior level are available to be involved in the development and control of Port facilities and inland operations.

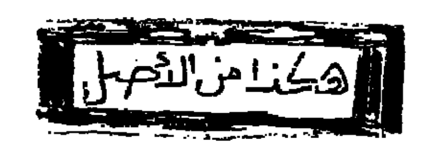
FINANCE Cost and Management Accountants required with knowledge of International Transportation.

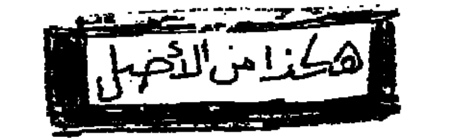
TRAINEES Candidates are required in sales, operations and pricing departments. The ability to be mobile is essential.

A degree or business qualification will be favourably looked upon, along with shipping/transportation experience and language skills, but this without the necessary drive and energy to get results is not enough.

Please send your typewritten CV to:

K J Phillips, Esq.,
Manager - Personnel & Administration - Europe United States Lines, Bowater House, 68 Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7LX





General Appointments

Head of Training

Salary circa £16,000 plus Car

Our client, LancerBoss Limited, is a successful, private, British company operating in an international arena. Expansion through acquisition will substantially increase the current annual turnover of £75 million, and this dramatic projected growth will necessitate a very high standard of training.

The company is totally committed to training as part of their corporate business objectives. There is already a well equipped Training Centre at Leighton Buzzard, where the appointment is based. Emphasis will be on sales training but there will also be a direct involvement in Parts, Service and Distributor motivation and training.

This newly created post calls for someone with direct, relevant experience of creating appropriate training programme material and of personally organising and conducting structured selling courses. Because of the overseas involvement within the company, the Head of Training will also be expected to act in an advisory capacity on training matters for the management of overseas operating units. With this in mind, the ability to conduct business in one of the principal European languages, ideally German, will be regarded as a major asset.

Suitable candidates will already have a record of success in both Field Sales Management and in Training as part of their career development, preferably with engineering based capital equipment. It is unlikely that candidates under 30 or over 40 will have the requisite combination of maturity and stamina which this post will demand.

If you feel that your career to date represents an accurate reflection of the qualities demanded by our client company, you are invited to telephone our Associate Director, James Norris, on 01-258 3621, as soon as possible, quoting reference 2485.

Executive Facilities (Marketing) Ltd.
Specialist Management Recruitment
Clive House, 21A Conduit Place, London W2 1HS
Telephone: 01-258 3621

British Airports

HIGH-FLYING ENTREPRENEURIAL PRODUCT MANAGEMENT

In the highly successful operation of Britain's main international airports — Heathrow, Gatwick and Stansted — and the four major Scottish airports which collectively handle over 75 per cent of the nation's air passenger traffic — a substantial part of the British Airport Authority's revenue is derived from "Duty Free" retail operations.

Products offered for sale are marketed dynamically by individual Product Managers who are directly responsible for the development and profitability of his or her products area.

Nationwide marketing role

They are now looking to *strengthen the existing team with* two new Product Managers, specifically for **Perfume and Gifts** and **Liquor and Tobacco.**

We expect to find these young entrepreneurial marketing-oriented people among those with relevant retail or merchandising backgrounds or perhaps currently in a marketing function. As you'd expect, you'll be thinking on your feet, planning and reviewing current trends and concerning yourself with overall strategies. You'll combine your own specialised knowledge with detailed research to recommend improvements and maximise financial results. You must have a thorough knowledge of your product range and be highly profit orientated to supplement your creative flair and imaginative approach to your job which will take you — flying, naturally — the length of Britain.

A basic salary will be negotiated, which will take your experience and knowledge into account, plus an attractive benefits package which includes pension and life assurance schemes, 25 days annual holiday and comprehensive assistance with removal expenses to the Gatwick base.

To find out more about these unique positions send your c.v. or ring Peter Nielsen on 01-631 4411 for an information package — Moxon Dolphin & Kerby Ltd., 178-202 Great Portland Street, London W1N 5TB.

GENERAL MANAGER
Field Engineering

Computer Company — Milton Keynes

Executive Salary + Car, Profits etc.

You will contribute to and handsomely benefit from directing the engineering operations policy of this diversified fast growing, national computer company by exercising full profit and loss responsibility for that policy within a small executive group which contains complementary marketing and financial skills.

If you know you can do this job send a full C.V. please to: John West

West Danes & Co. (Cons)
9/9A New Bond Street, London W1Y 9PE
Telephone: 01-491 7216

PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATOR

An excellent opportunity has arisen in a Fortune 100 Computer manufacturing company whose UK subsidiary is located in North West London. Applications are invited from qualified people who are interested in pursuing a career in Personnel or Training management.

Qualifications for this position include A level or higher as well as a secretarial qualification & at least 2 years experience in a secretarial role. The position will involve secretarial duties as well as administration & establishing effective contacts throughout the organisation.

The successful applicant will be admitted into the professional salary scale at a level dependent on their academic background & work experience.

Applications to Lynda Robbins, Personnel Administrator,

Tel: 01 961 0222.

K P G are expanding & needs to recruit...

CONTRACTS AND RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Basic salary + commission – covered by initial guarantee.
If you have tele-sales and/or interviewing experience with a "High Street" agency or recruitment company come & talk with us about working in Richmond.

Contact Keith Rowland on 01-948 5922 at KPG or 01-399 8163 (eves).

GROUND FLOOR OPPORTUNITY

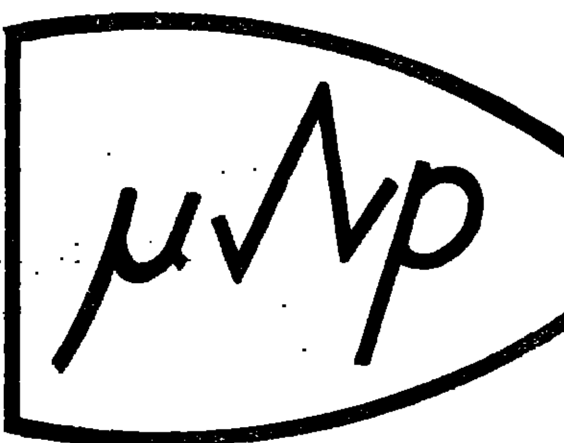
Overseas property negotiator SW1 required on commission basis to consolidate new development sales contract Ibiza and promote/expand etc the British company end. Future partnership prospects. Excellent electronic office base including video demo room will support the successful candidate.

Experience not as essential as an ambition to earn high results – based reward plus foreign travel. Well spoken and well groomed people only need apply. In handwriting stating their suitability plus typed CV and passport photograph. Age limit 40 non-smokers.

Apply to the Company Secretary
Sloane International Estates Dept
Kings House
25 Kings Road London SW3 4RP

Reinforced and Microwave Plastics

The Reinforced and Microwave Plastics Group is a highly successful business and technology unit within the Dynamics Group of British Aerospace. The group is dedicated to the use of composite technology and is in the forefront of the constant advances being made in new materials and engineering technology. We specialise in the Design, Development and Manufacture of composite structures for worldwide Space Projects, Aircraft Radomes, Missile Launch Tubes and Windmill Blades for the U.K. Energy Conservation Project.



Pointing the way towards the new generation of technological achievement

To extend tomorrow's technology we seek staff to join our highly professional and excellent team.

Development Engineer

To perform, direct and control development activities for advanced composite materials Experience in the use of high technology materials engineering is desirable.

Senior Experimental Engineer

To run, maintain and control a pilot production plant for the manufacture of Infra-red domes and components. The successful applicant will be given the necessary training, though experience in maintaining a process plant or laboratory would be an advantage.

Senior Production Engineer

To investigate and evaluate the development of manufacturing techniques for the processing of the most advanced composite materials. Candidates should have production engineering experience in Resin injection and lay-up, and pre-preg. manufacturing techniques.

Assistant Project Manager

To join the Projects Department and assume responsibility for aspects of current and future projects. Duties will include management of defined projects, administration of project contracts and liaison between the Company and customer.

Production Engineer
(Injection Moulding)

To liaise with product designers on materials selection and design configuration of new components in a variety of thermoplastics and thermosets. Applicants should have good relevant experience in process planning, shop-floor liaison and trouble shooting, together with an ability to communicate effectively.

If you are interested in Tomorrow's technology, you should, in the first instance, forward a C.V to

SIMON GORDON-WALKER (Ref. C576C),
Personnel and Training Officer,
British Aerospace P.L.C., Dynamics Group,
P.O. Box 19, Six Hills Way, Stevenage,
Herts. SG1 2DA.

Tel: Stevenage (0438) 312422
Extn: 3372 (Out of Office hours Stevenage 312878).

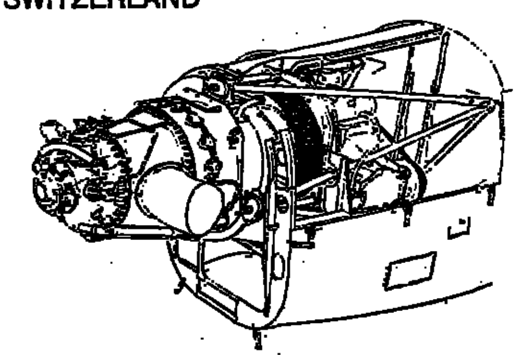
BRITISH AEROSPACE

BRITISH AEROSPACE DYNAMICS GROUP
at Stevenage

Unequalled in its range of job opportunities.

TECHNICAL ILLUSTRATORS

Aircraft Industry 2-3 year contract
SWITZERLAND



Four experienced people sought urgently by famous manufacturer for long-term project. Secure contracts with very attractive packages. Write enclosing details of technical background to Walter Wilkinson European Contracts Manager, Alfred Marks Group Adia House 84-86 Regent Street London W1

SALES DIRECTOR

Van Cleef & Arpels world famous jewellers require a highly educated person to be responsible for the sale and promotion of high jewellery. The right applicant must have experience in this field and must be able to handle an important clientele. Candidates with bilingual French/English preferred. **Salary £20,000 p.a. + benefits.** Apply in writing with CV to 153 New Bond St, London W1.

Computer Sales Professionals

Midlands – London

Sales Executives Income Package c £32,000

We are a leading UK manufacturer of Data Communications equipment We also sell one of the most advanced Office Automation, Local Area Networks available today. Our recent substantial success with this British product has paved the way for the recruitment of two top class Sales Executives.

You should have a proven track record in high value capital equipment sales, ideally with a minimum two years experience in Word Processing, Office Automation or Data Processing.

You must be able to handle all aspects of Major Accounts sales, up to and including board level presentations.

In return we are offering a realistic income package with a high basic salary, and no limits to your earnings potential. A two litre car and negotiable guarantee are also available. If you want to join a British Company selling one of Britains most advanced LAN's, please write with full curriculum vitae to:- Mr. R. Taylor, Master Systems (Data Products) Limited, 100 Park Street, Camberley, Surrey GU15 3NY or telephone (0276) 685385.

MASTER SYSTEMS (Data Products) LTD

Legal Appointments
are featured every
TUESDAY
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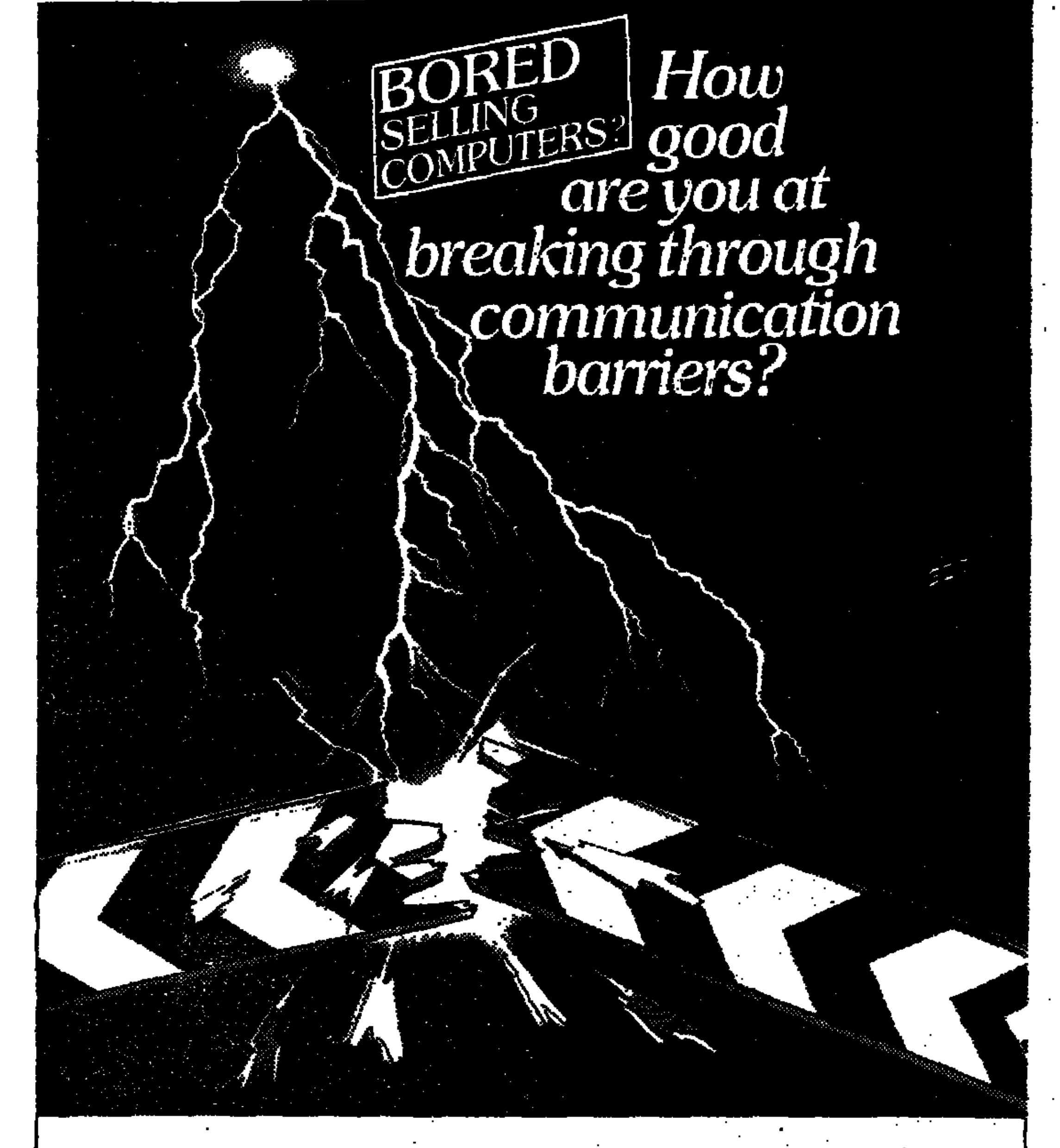
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THE TIMES — THE SUNDAY TIMES

VACANCIES

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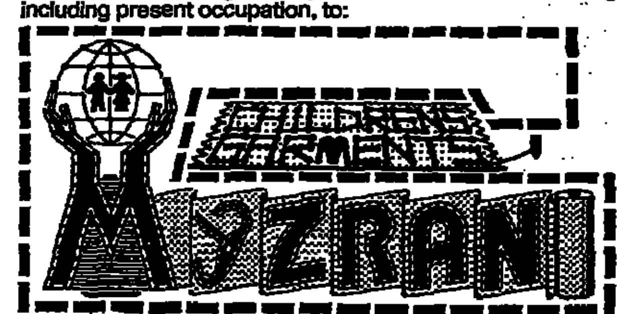
Myzran Garments Manufacturing Co Ltd, based in Alexandria, Egypt, and established under Law No 43 of 1974 for Investment of Arab and Foreign Capital in Egypt, is a new and modern factory for manufacturing quality children's outerwear garments (knitted and woven) in a wide variety of styles and ranges, ie cardigans, pullovers, t-shirts, sweatshirts, shirts, blouses, dresses, skirts, jeans for Egyptian retail outlets and export world-wide. Production output is over two million pieces per annum and the factory employs over 400 people.
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HORIZONS

The Times guide to career choice

Studying to argue the case

Patricia Tisdall explains why new training methods are starting to attract graduates to the factory floor

One of the effects of employment cuts has been to push management requirements further down the business ladder. Numbers of first line supervisors have been reduced and their responsibilities increased. Technical and specialist staff have had to learn how to cost and market their services internally and, particularly in sales areas, how to train, motivate and direct new recruits.

Changes in supervisory grade selection and training methods introduced by Ford, BL, British Airways and others are starting to attract some graduates to the factory floor. Ford, the fourth "superintendent" grade is generally regarded as the first line of management, and in 1981 a new position of senior forman was created just below the superintendent grade.

This replaces a previous category and involves one person where there were previously two or three. It also gives wider responsibilities including that of "standing in" for a superintendent if required.

Removal of intermediate layers of management in industry generally mean that individual specialists frequently report to several "bosses". As a result, they have either had to acquire the necessary communication skills to win resources for their projects or persuade senior manages to argue the case for them.

Derek Roberts, technical director of GEC, made the case for product "champions" ie. senior managers with sufficient authority to steer developments in advanced manufacturing technology through various company departments. Management education experts argue that technical managers may need to adopt similar tactics in order to develop their careers in the new streamlined corporate structures.

There is plenty of evidence to suggest that improvements are needed. A Council for National Academic Awards research project covering 250 graduate engineers in 55 organizations found that a high proportion performed badly in areas requiring "social and human skills".

About two-thirds had problems with "the ability to express and communicate" and in "managing and participating in meetings". There were even cases where engineers had been deliberately excluded from the decision-making process because their contribution was considered more of a hindrance than a help.

In verbatim comments recorded by the research team, a production planning manager said: "They can't translate engineering into the other guy's interests". A mechanical engineer's comment was that "sales and marketing walk over engineers. I get up against whizz-kid marketing people and since I can't argue, they rip me apart: So I keep quiet".

While residential business school courses can help overcome such barriers they are undoubtedly expensive at £700 for five days, £6,000 for 10 weeks. A new alternative, already proving popular, are the management development courses which the Open University began operating last Autumn. Enrolment for the first series – the Effective Manager and Accounting for Engineers – which started earlier this year has been higher than expected. In some cases fees (around £300) are paid by employers, but the majority appear to be from individual candidates prepared to invest in their own careers.

However, the simplest and least expensive method by which a specialist business manager or prospective manager can widen his or her horizons is to read the business section of a quality daily newspaper. A regular comparison with that of its competitors alone could help to spark ideas for more effective individual performance.

● **Next week: What is expected of a manager? The third in a series of four articles**

Learning fast – at a distance

Specialists entering general management are likely ot benefit from the trend towards distance learning in management training one of the offshoots which has resulted from a critical reappraisal of management education in recent years.

The demand for distance learning arises from two major factors. Man managers dislike the back-to-school atmosphere of traditional management courses, and prefer a greater degree of control over the time they devote to study and the pace at which they learn.

Distance learning is *not* another phrase for correspondence courses. Most courses using distance learning techniques incorporate any or all of the following

- Inter-active texts. These usually include self-assessment question at regular intervals to ensure that participants have thoroughly grasped each point before they move on. Texts are frequently supplemented by additional reading on the assumption that participants may not have access to established management libraries;
- Video and audio cassettes. These provide case studies and analysis which supplement and illustrate points made in the text;
- Face-to-face counselling – usually provided by a network of specially-appointed counsellors.

Some courses also incorporate a period at summer school and features like a "hot-line" telephone counselling service for day-to-day queries and self-help study groups which allow participants to exchange ideas and problems with fellow students.

Two establishments have been particularly active in developing distance-learning management courses. The first, the Open University, is one of the pioneers of the technique. As part of its continuing education programme, it launched the Open Business School last year, funded by the Foundation for Management Education and supported by the British Institute of Management. Its first course *The Effective Manager* provides a good example of the techniques involved.

Intended primarily for specialists entering general management positions without prior training, it requires 100 hours of study, spread over 12 or 14 weeks. It comprises home study using a text (divided into 12 work books) with additional reading (taking up 60 per cent of the study time); television and audio tutorials (12 per cent); face-to-face tutorials (5 per cent); marked assignments (8 per cent); and a residential school (15 per cent). Other courses currently offered by the Open Business School include *Accounting and Finance for Managers* (incorpo- rating a telephone counselling service), *Personnel Selecting and Interviewing*, *International Marketing* and *Start up Your Own Business* (incorporating a one-to-one counselling service with an experienced entrepreneur). Further information on all of these courses is available from The Open University, Milton Keynes.

The second major pioneer, Henley, the Management College, offers two major courses under their Open Management Education Programme – *The Effective Manager* and *Accounting for Managers*. Both incorporate inter-active teaching texts, audio and video cassettes, telephone counselling and self-help study groups. They make particularly good use of case studies to illustrate the text. The one used for the accounting course, Coronet Paints, is based on Crown Paints and is very comprehensive. Henley are developing an information management course in collaboration with the Open Tech unit of the Manpower Services Commission.

Also, they recently converted their popular MSc course in management studies to a distance-learning format. The course can be completed in a minimum of four years and a maximum of nine. Further details of all these courses is available from Henley Distance Learning Centre, Greenlands, Henley-on-Thames, Oxon RG9 3AU.

Michel Syrett

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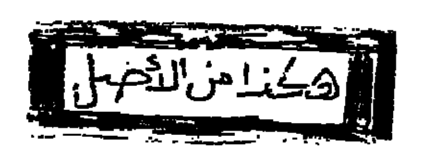
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Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries: Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM. News headlines, weather, traffic and sports bulletins.

6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News from Debbie Rix at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; sport at 6.40 and 7.40 regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; programme choice at 6.55; a review of the morning newspapers at 7.18 and 8.18; horoscopes at 8.33; medical advice and cooking hints between 8.30 and 9.00.

9.00 Quilting. Part two of Penny McMorris's series on the art of quilting concentrates on the knack of choosing the right colour (r). 9.25 Ceefax. 10.30 Play School, presented by Jane Hardy (r).

10.55 Cricket: First Test. Live coverage of the first day's play in the match between England and the West Indies, introduced from Edgbaston by Peter West. The commentators are Richie Benaud, Jim Laker, Tom Graveney and Ray Illingworth. There is further coverage on this channel at 1.40 and on BBC2 at 3.00 with highlights of the day's play at 11.40.

1.05 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Frances Coverdale. The weather prospects come from Bill Giles. 1.22 Regional News (London and SE only: Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles). 1.25 Fingerbobs A See-Saw programme for the very young (r).

1.40 Cricket: First Test. Further coverage of the first day's play at Edgbaston. 3.53 Regional news (not London).

3.55 Play School, presented by Ben Thomas. 4.20 Yogi Bear. Cartoon series. 4.25 Jigsaw. Word game series presented by Adrian Hedley. 4.40 Huckleberry Finn and his Friends (r). 5.05 John Craven's Newsround.

5.10 Blue Peter includes a report from Himalayan mountaineer Doug Scott and his family who are among those climbing the world's fifth highest peak – Mount Makaou – without oxygen. In the studio is the nine-year-old girl who is the world champion limbo dancer.

5.40 Sixty Minutes begins with news from Moira Stuart.

6.40 Cartoon: Tom and Jerry in Part-Time Pal.

6.50 Pot the Question. The final edition of the quiz and snooker competition with, on the green baize tonight, Hurricane Higgins and John Parrott.

7.20 Tomorrow's World. The first of two special programmes from Highgrove, the home of The Prince and Princess of Wales, the venue for the final of The Prince of Wales Award for Industrial Innovation and Production.

7.50 Top of the Pops presented by Peter Powell and Mike Read.

8.30 Porridge. The last in the series of repeats sees Fletcher acting as an agony aunt to fellow inmates of Slade prison.

9.00 News with Sue Lawley.

9.25 The Royal International Horse Show. Gala night at the National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham, featuring the Crown Life Assurance Championship.

10.25 Question Time. Sir Robin Day's panel consists of Tony Benn, Lord Gowrie, Donny O'Rourke and Detta O'Cathain.

11.23 News headlines.

11.25 International Football. Highlights from today's matches in the European Championship.

12.10 Weather.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. News from Gordon Honeycombe at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.35 and 7.33; exercises at 6.50 and 9.15; the day's anniversaries at 7.05 and 8.13; Popeye cartoon at 7.23; Elton John video at 7.55; Steve Marriott's star turn at 8.15; Paul Gambaccini's film guide at 8.34; diabetes in babies discussion at 9.03.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines 9.30 For Schools: At the airport. 9.42 Creatures and flora that live on rocks. 9.59 Elementary maths. 10.11 The recycling of waste products. 10.28 Having a baby during the early years of marriage. 10.50 Birmingham as seen through the eyes of one of its Chinese citizens. 11.08 Learning to read with Basil Brush. 11.22 A sea shore between the tides. 11.40 History of Copenhagen.

11.55 Wattoo-Wattoo. Cartoon adventures of a fish-bird. 12.00 Benny. The little dog invades a dustbin with one of his friends. 12.10 Get Up and Go! with Beryl Reid (r). 12.30 The Sullivans.

1.00 News. 1.20 Thames news with Robin Houston. 1.30 A Plus Revisited. Kay Avila investigates the rise in the number of children delivered by Caesarian section (r). 2.00 Take the High Road. Drama on the Scottish highland estate of Glendarroch. 2.30 Strangers. Inspector Bulmer visits Cambridge when investigating the deaths of several extremist politicians (r). 3.30 Sons and Daughters.

4.00 Benny. A repeat of the programme shown at noon. 4.15 Dangermouse (r). 4.20 Ragdolly Anna. With Pat Coombs (r). 4.30 First Post. Sue Robbie presents another in the series of programmes in which young ITV viewers praise or pan children's television. 4.45 What's Happening Topical general knowledge quiz between teams representing LBC (London) and Downtown Radio (Belfast). 5.15 The Young Doctors. Australian medical drama.

5.45 News. 6.00 Thames news.

6.30 Database. Tony Bastable with another edition of the programme designed for computer users.

7.00 Whose Baby? Matthew Kelly, Su Pollard and Beryl Reid try to discover the identity of the celebrity parent or parents of various young children.

7.30 The Streets of San Francisco. Policeman Mike Stone is on the trail of the arsonist who caused the deaths of two firefighters (r).

8.30 Minder: A Tethered Goat. Arthur finds Terry a job minding an Arab who becomes uneasy when he discovers Terry doesn't carry a gun (r).

9.30 TV Eye: The Death of a Pope. An investigation of the claim in a book published today that the last Pope, John Paul I, was murdered. Denis Tuohy reports from Italy.

10.00 News.

10.30 Hill Street Blues. Election day dawns and a condident Chief Daniels dangles the tantalizing prospect of being his successor before Captain Furillo.

11.30 Kids from the Flats. A documentary about the lives of children living on a council estate at the end of King's Road in Chelsea.

12.00 Newhart. American-made comedy series starring Bob Newhart.

12.25 Night Thoughts from Fr Michael Hollings.

Mary Ryan stars in The Outcasts (Channel 4, 9.30pm)

CHOICE

● Like some powerful and fantastical magnet, THE OUTCASTS (Channel 4, 9.30pm) draws our attention to the Republic of Ireland's renascent film industry. Exciting things appear to be happening across the Irish Sea, and this is one of them. We cannot accuse the film's writer/producer/director Robert Wynne-Simmons of going for the easy option, either. His tale is mystical, ornamented with dark forces; one minute supernatural, the next natural; a vanishing phantom fiddler who holds the secret of life or death or possibly both; and a simple-minded peasant girl who is ripe for magical transformation. Strangely for a film that has much ugliness in its content, *The Outcasts* is a film of astonishing visual beauty (the lighting cameraman, Seamus Corcoran has achieved some effects that are literally marvellous), and the cast, headed by Mary Ryan as the girl and Mick Lally as the fiddler, is uniformly excellent.

● The transmission of THE FRENCH RESISTANCE: 1940-1944 (Channel 4, 6.30pm) is shrewdly timed. Not only does it mark the 44th anniversary of the black day that Hitler's tanks rolled into Paris but, as a postscript to the recent exhaustive commemorative coverage of the 40th anniversary of the D-Day landings, it serves a a necessary reminder that the French underground played no small part in preparing the ground for the Allied liberation of Europe. Stacy Marking, producer and director of the film, has made a fine job of integrating her interviews and archive material. *Today's History* is what this series calls itself, indicating a commitment to avoid fustiness. It achieves that object admirably.

● Radio highlight: 1884 (Radio 4, 8.25pm) is the first of Stanley Williamson's four excavations of newspaper files that chronicle the happenings in specific areas of Britain a century ago. Tonight, Mr Williamson blows the dust off Hardy's Wessex and uncovers some paragraphs about crime and punishment (much gruesome detail about a public hanging), railway accidents, the swaggering yeomanry cavalry, the Candlemass fair that was marred by some embryonic trade union agitation and some insufferable editorial condescension about rural enfranchisement.

Peter Davalle

BBC 2

6.05 Open University: Pure Maths: Cycles. 6.30 Rural Land Use. 6.55 Pine Point Mine: Ore to Metal. 7.20 Questioning Theories. 7.45 Engineering: Root Locus. Ends at 8.10.

9.00 Ceefax.

9.15 Daytime on Two: The life and language of French teenagers. 9.33 The final episode of a serial in French. 9.52 Part five of the six-episode children's serial, Capricorn Game. 10.09 Ceefax. 10.34 Play: Good Neighbours, by Leslie Stewart. 11.05 The seaside resort of Minehead in summer and winter. 11.25 Ceefax. 11.55 Italian conversation.

12.10 Ceefax. 12.45 Polymer engineering. 1.10 Ceefax. 2.00 A meal in a Chinese restaurant. 2.15 Music from The Evening Star. 2.40 How the computer can be of help to the transport planner.

3.00 Cricket and Tennis. Live coverage of the First Test between England and the West Indies at Edgbaston plus the tennis action from Queen's Club in London where the traditional warm-up to Wimbledon – The Stella Artois Championships – are in progress.

6.45 News summary with subtitles.

6.50 On Parade. A behind-the-scenes preview of Saturday's Trooping of the Colour. Introduced by Tom Fleming.

7.15 Open Space: Suitable for Viewing in the Home? A report on the Video Recordings Bill followed by a debate on the measure, chaired by Mavis Nicholson.

8.00 Just Another Day. The fifth of John Pitman's delightful series about British institutions is on a day in the life of Sotheby's, the auctioneers (r).

8.30 Nature. Tony Soper and Brian Leith with another look at the world of wildlife. The programme includes items on the stunning use of electricity in river fishing; the disappearing shrimp; urban countryside; swans and lead poisoning.

9.00 Film: The Long Hot Summer (1958) starring Paul Newman, Joanne Woodward and Orson Welles. Drama; set in the Southern United States, about an autocratic land owner and an amoral opportunist whose presence cause turmoil in an aristocratic family. Directed by Martin Ritt.

10.55 Newsnight.

11.40 Cricket: First Test. Highlights of the first day's play at Edgbaston.

12.10 Open University: Data: Management Systems. 12.35 Man's Experience of the World. 1.00 Instrumentation: Fourier Analysis and Transducer Response. Ends at 1.30.

CHANNEL 4

5.00 Countdown. Yesterday's winner of the fast-moving anagrams and mental arithmetic competition is challenged by Philip Alder, editor of Bridge Magazine.

5.30 Everybody Here. The final programme of the series for children of every cultural background.

6.00 What a Picture! The fourth programme in the photographic series presented by Professor John Hedgecoe. This evening the programme comes from Europe and the United States and it takes us into the world of the professional glamour photographer (r).

6.30 Today's History: The French Resistance (1940-1944). Roger Opie reassesses the role of the Resistance in the winning of the Second World War and whether or not the Allies could have done more to help the resisters behind the lines. Three members of the Resistance recall their experiences and there is archive film of the blowing up of trains and of the 1944 liberation of Paris (see Choice).

7.00 Channel Four News Jane Corbin reports from India in the wake of the Sikh troops' mutinies and the storming of the Golden Temple in Amritsar.

7.50 Comment. With a personal view of a topical news item is nurse Lindsay Duckworth.

8.00 Pushing the Limits. The fourth programme of the series highlighting the sports that test men and women to the limits focuses on white water canoeing – or kayaking.

8.30 American Caesar. Part four of the series tracing the life and career of the famous American general – Douglas MacArthur – reaches the point where, in 1944, he devises a brilliant plan to re-take the islands of the Pacific. His men think him infallible but Washington believe otherwise.

9.00 Soap. Bedroom farce tonight as Jessica bars Chester from her bedroom; Mary refuses to countenance the alien Burt's boudoir activities; while young Billy seems to be making tracks to his teacher's nest.

9.30 Film: The Outcasts (1981) starring Cyril Cusack, Mary Ryan and Mick Lally. An award-winning film set in rural Ireland at a time when poverty and superstition were rife. The story tells of how a "wild ungodly man" who makes his living by fiddle-playing at weddings changes the life of a shy and awkward girl. Directed by Robert Wynne-Simmons (see Choice).

11.20 Lifers. The fourth programme of the series deals with three men serving life sentences for crimes involving a sexual element.

11.50 Closedown.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing; Weather.
6.10 Farming Today. 6.25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 Today, including 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News. 6.45 Prayer. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 News. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.
8.57 Weather; Travel; Rollercoaster. Richard Baker introduces what is advertised as entertaining and provocative conversation, including 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 News. 10.30 Morning Story: "Viewfinder" by Nan Woodhouse, read by Peter Adamson. 10.45 An Act of Worship.
12.00 News; Checkpoint with Roger Cook.
12.27 Good Timing. Comedy show in which Roger Black tells us how to make our long-term dreams come true. 12.55 Weather; Programme News.
1.00 The World At One: News.
1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping Forecast.
2.00 News; Woman's Hour. Today's edition includes a feature about Else Mayer-Lismann, founder and artistic director of the Mayer-Lismann Opera Workshop. She is interviewed by Bob Prizeman. Plus the second episode of Little Sister.
3.00 Afternoon Theatre: Midstream, by Michael Voysey. With David Garth and Deborah Makepeace. Love story about a middle-aged man who, on becoming a widower, begins to see life from a new angle. He meets a girl young enough to be his daughter.†
4.00 News; Enquire Within, with Neil Landor.
4.10 Bookshelf. Radio 4's book programme. With Hunter Davies.
4.40 Story Time: "Laughing Gas" by P G Wodehouse (9). Read by David McAlister.
5.00 PM: News Magazine. 5.50 Shipping Forecast. 5.55 Weather; Programme News.
6.00 The Six O'Clock News; Financial Report.
6.30 Brain of Britain 1984. General knowledge Quiz (13). Scotland (r). Tonight's contestants are Dr Russell Hafter (a teacher), Ralph Roney (a writer), David Stewart (a retired headmaster), and William Donnelly (a sub-postmaster). The regular chairman is Robert Robinson.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Any Answers? with David Jacobs.
7.40 You Want to Jump and Scream. Brian Gear in pursuit of those moments of perfection – some only a memory, but many captured on record. Tonight: he meets Sir Geraint Evans.
8.25 1884. Stanley Williamson opens the file on life in what Thomas Hardy called Wessex 100 years ago (see Choice).
8.45 Pride of Place. John Wain's Oxford.† The novelist, academic and critic talks to, among others, a harpsichord maker, a college servant who is as much a part of All Souls as any don, and 'pub poet' Duncan McCann who has offered himself for election for the Professorship of Poetry at Oxford.
9.30 John Ebdon in the BBC Sound Archives.
9.45 Kaleidoscope. Arts magazine. Tonight's edition includes comment on Mandragola (by Machiavelli) at the Olivier Theatre, London; Michael Berkeley on his visit to the Soviet Union; Thomas Keneally's book The Cut Rate Kingdom; and Channel 4's Ends and Means.
10.15 A Book at Bedtime: 'Far Away and Long Ago' by W. H. Hudson. Abridged in ten parts. (4) A Visit to Buenos Aires. Read by Ian Holm.
10.30 The World Tonight, including 11.00 News Headlines.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News. 12.10 Weather. 12.15-Close Shipping Forecast.
England VHF as above except: 6.25-6.30am Weather; Travel. 9.05-12.00 For Schools. 1.55-2.00 Listening Corner. 2.00-3.00 For Schools. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00 Study on 4: Modern Biography. (4) Superman. 11.30-12.10 Open University: 11.30 Views of One Environment. 11.50 State and Society. 12.30-1.00am Schools Night-time Broadcasting: Child Care. 12.30 (7): What About Dad? 12.45 (8): Who Comes First?

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: Lyadov's Eight Russian Folk Songs; Litolff's Scherzo from Concerto symphonique (Curzon/London Philharmonic); Berlioz's La belle voyageuse (Armstrong/LSO); and Dvorak's The Golden Spinning Wheel, Op 109.† 8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert: part two. Max Keller's Six Processional Fanfares; Corrette's Concerto Comique No 25; Ravel's Le tombeau de Couperin; Stravinsky's Tango 1940 (Beroff, piano); and Honegger's Cello Concerto (Sadlo/Czech Philharmonic).† 9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer: Monteverdi. The Vespers for St Theodore (with soloists Kirkby, Covey-Crump and David Thomas: Taverner Consort and Taverner Players).†
10.00 Shakespearean Portraits: Czech Philharmonic play Dvorak's overture Othello; Kabelac's Hamlet Improvisation; and Prokofiev's Montagues and Capulets (from Romeo and Juliet).†
10.45 Tippett and Vaughan Williams: Tippett's Boyhood's End; and Vaughan Williams's On Wenlock Edge. Philip Langridge (tenor) and John Constable (piano).†
11.25 Bournemouth Sinfonietta: with Alexander Baillie (cello). Stravinsky's Danses concertantes; Haydn's Cello Concerto in C; and, at 12.15, Wolf's Italian Serenade, and Mendelssohn's Symphony No 1.† 1.00 News.
1.05 Manchester Summer Recital: Parikian/Fleming/Roberts Trio play Schubert's Trio in E flat, D 929.†
2.00 Giustino: Handel's three-act opera. Sung in English – the Sadler's Wells production. Charles Farncombe conducts the Handel Opera Chorus and Chamber Orchestra. The soloists: Eiddwen Harrhy, Wendy Eathorne, Catherine Denley, Della Jones, James Bowman, Robin Leggate, Ian Comboy and Elizabeth Priday. Act 2 at 3.05, and Act 3 at 3.50.† 4.55 News.
4.00 Mainly for Pleasure: another of Jeremy Siepmann's selections.†
6.30 Grandstand: Sunlife Band plays Walton's The First Shoot; Bourgeois's Euphoria; and Bliss's Kenilworth Suite.†
7.00 Mendelssohn and Patrick Piggott: Malcolm Binns (piano) plays Mendelssohn's Fantasia in F sharp minor Op 28; and Piggott's Sonata No 2.†
7.45 Verdi's Requiem: Sinopoli conducts the South German Radio SO and the Choruses of both South and West German Radio. The soloists are Gabriela Benackova (soprano), Brigitte Fassbaender (mezzo), Keith Lewis (tenor) and Kurt Rydl (bass).†
9.20 Against Oddity: Allan Massie defends the traditional novel and is critical of "arid and frivolous" fiction of today.
9.40 Coull String Quartet: Beethoven's Quartet in G, Op 18 No 2; and Mendelssohn's Quartet in E flat Op 12.†
10.35 Music in Our Time: Mauricio Kagel's Die Mutation; and Maurice Ohana's Lys de madrigaux. With BBC Singers, and instrumentalists Charles Fulbrook, Stephen Whittaker, James Wood, John Alley and Andrew Ball (organ).†
11.15 News. Until 11.18.
Medium wave only: 10.45am-6.30pm Cricket: The First Test between England and the West Indies.
VHF only: Open University. 6.15am Control of Education; 6.35-6.55 Maths Foundation Tutorial; 11.20pm Modern Art: Rodchenko; and 11.40-12.00 Doctor-Patient Communication.

Radio 2

News on the hour. Major bulletins 7.00, 8.00am, 1.00pm, 5.00 and 12.00 midnight. Headlines: 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30am (MF/MW).
4.00am Colin Berry.† 5.30 Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan† incl. 8.31 Racing Bulletin. 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 Steve Jones† incl. 1.05; 2.02 Sport. 2.05 Gloria Hunniford† incl. 3.02 Sport. 3.30 Music All the Way† incl. 4.02 Sports Desk. 4.05 David Hamilton† incl. 5.05; 6.02 Sport. 6.05 John Dunn† incl. 6.45 Sport and Classified Results (mf only). 7.30 Cricket Scores. 8.00 Wally Whyton† with Country Club. 9.55 Sport. 10.00 Roy Castle in Castle's Corner with Aiden J. Harvey, David Snell, Charles Collingwood. 10.30 Star Sound Extra. 11.00 Brian Matthew (stero from midnight) including 12.05 Sport. 1.00 Patrick Lunt presents Nightride.† 3.00-4.00 Marching and Waltzing.†

Radio 1

News on the half-hour from 6.30am until 9.30pm and then 12.00 midnight (MF/MW).
6.00am Bruno Brookes 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Gary Davies, including 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.00 Steve Wright. 4.30 Peter Powell, including 5.30 Newsbeat. 7.00 David Jensen. 10.00-12.00 John Peel.† VHF Radios 1 and 2: 4.00am With Radio 2. 10.00pm With Radio 1. 12.00-4.00am With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 Newsdesk. 6.30 Nature Notebook. 6.40 The Farming World. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 Swinging Sixties. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Music For A While. 8.30 John Peel. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Beecham's Delius. 10.15 Monitor. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 Cricket. 11.30 Assignment. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Top Twenty. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 The Pleasure's Yours. 2.30 Discovery. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Assignment. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 8.30 A Jolly Good Show. 9.15 Ulster Newsletter. 9.20 In the Meantime. 9.30 Business Matters. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 The Week in Wales. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Radio Theatre. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Ulster Newsletter. 1.50 In the Meantime. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Zoos of the World. 2.30 Omnibus. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Business Matters. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty Four Hours. 5.45 The World Today.
(All times in GMT)

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN.
† Stereo. ★Black and white. (r) Repeat.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz 1500m: VHF -92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m: VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

BBC 1 Wales: 1.22pm-1.25 News of Wales headlines. 3.53-3.55 News of Wales headlines. 5.55 Wales Today. 12.10am News and weather. Scotland: 1.20pm-1.25 The Scottish News. 5.55 Scotland: Sixty Minutes. 12.10am News and weather. Northern Ireland: 1.22pm-1.25 Northern Ireland news headlines. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland news headlines. 5.55 Scene Around Six. 12.10am News and weather. England: 5.55pm Regional news magazines. 12.15 Close.

S4C Starts 2.00pm Cymru a'r Mor. 2.20 Ffalabalam. 3.05 Coping. 3.30 Whose Town Is It Anyway? 4.00 Passage to Britain. 4.25 Countdown. 4.55 Bys a Bawd. 5.05 Y Gwyllt. 5.35 Wheels, Wings and Water. 6.00 Brookside. 6.30 Teulu-Ffôn. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Teulu-Ffôn. 8.00 Africa. 9.00 Coleg. 9.30 Credaf. 10.00 Film: When Joseph Returns. 11.35 Alfred Hitchcock Presents. 12.00 Closedown.

HTV WEST As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00 News. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30 Hardcastle and McCormick. 8.30-9.30 Airline. 10.30 Rock Alive. 11.00 Database. 11.30 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace*. 12.30am Closedown.

HTV WALES As HTV WEST except: 6.00pm-6.35 Wales At Six. 10.30-11.00 Wales This Week.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

YORKSHIRE As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Country Calendar. 1.20 News. 1.30-2.00 Calendar. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30 Magnum. 8.30-9.30 Airline. 10.30 Mr Aislabie's Dream. 11.00 Database. 11.30 Session. 12.30am Closedown.

BORDER As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 University Challenge. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30 Magnum. 8.30-9.30 Airline. 11.30 Newhart. 12.00 News, Closedown.

TVS As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00-2.30 Glenroe. 5.15-5.45 Take the High Road. 6.00 Coast to Coast. .35 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30 Magnum. 8.30-9.30 Airline. 10.30 An Englishman Home. 11.15 Database. 11.45 Profiles in Rock. 12.15am Company, Closedown.

TSW As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.30 Happy Days. 3.00-3.30 Vintage Quiz. 5.15 Gus Honeybun. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30 Gardens for All. 7.00 Film: Amsterdam Affair. 8.30-9.30 Airline. 10.35 Bosum Buddies. 11.00 Hill Street Blues. 12.00 An Canker Seth. 12.10am Postscript, Closedown.

CHANNEL As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.30 Happy Days. 3.00-3.30 Makers. 5.15-5.45 Beverley Hillbillies.* 6.00 Channel Report. 6.25 Crossroads. 6.50 Local Music. 7.00 Film: Amsterdam Affair. 8.30-9.30 Airline. 10.34 Bosom Buddies. 11.00 Hill Street Blues. 12.00 Closedown.

GRAMPIAN As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Vintage Quiz. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.30 Police News. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.30 Magnum. 8.30-9.30 Airline. 10.30 Cover to Cover. 11.00 Portrait of a Legend. 11.30 Crann Tara. 12.00 At Ease. 12.30am News, Closedown.

ULSTER As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 3.30-4.00 It's a Vet's Life. 5.15-5.45 Silver Spoons. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.25 Police Six. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30 Fall Guy. 8.30-9.30 Airline. 10.30 Falcon Crest. 11.25 News, Closedown.

TYNE TEES As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News and Lookaround. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30 Hardcastle and McCormick. 8.30-9.30 Airline. 10.32 Database. 11.00 Sweeney. 12.00 Architecture of the Spirit, Closedown.

SCOTTISH As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00-2.30 Sons and Daughters. 3.30-4.00 Gambit. 5.10 Bodyline. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30 Education for Tomorrow. 7.00 Now You See It. 7.30 Magnum. 8.30-9.30 Airline. 10.30 Preview. 11.00 Silver Spoons. 11.30 Crann Tara. 12.00 Late Call. 12.05am Protectors. 12.35 Closedown.

ANGLIA As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Animals in Action. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.20 Arena. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Benson. 7.30 Quincy. 8.30-9.30 Airline. 10.30 World Stunt Championships. 11.00 Database. 11.30 Gangster Chronicles. 12.30am From This Day Forward, Closedown.

GRANADA As London except: 12.30-1.00 Paint Along with Nancy. 1.20 Granada Reports. 1.30-2.00 About Britain. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 This Is Your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 Granada Reports. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30 Magnum. 8.30-9.30 Airline. 11.30 Cities. 12.30am Closedown.

CENTRAL As London except: 12.25pm European Folk Tales. 12.40 Contact. 2.00 Father Murphy. 3.00-3.30 Take the High Road. 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25 News. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30 Magnum. 8.30-9.30 Airline. 10.30 Central Lobby. 11.00 Database. 11.30 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace* 12.35am Closedown.

Entertainments

Peers in talks to beat GLC vote Bill

By Philip Webster
Political Reporter

Leaders of the Opposition parties in the Lords will meet to discuss their tactics for the committee stage of the Bill abolishing next year's Greater London Council and metropolitan county council elections.

The first day of the committee stage will be on June 28, and opposition peers, who went within 20 votes of defeating the Government on Monday are keen to frame amendments which will encourage those Conservatives and cross benches who opposed the Bill to do so again and perhaps in even greater strenght.

They are aiming not to upset potential supporters who might be dissuaded from accepting changes which could be regarded as blatantly "wrecking" the purposes of the Bill.

However, there appears to be a consensus of support among the Bill's opponents for tabling an amendment along the lines of the one that Mr Francis Pym attempted to have debated in the Commons, but which was ruled out of order.

This would prevent the Bill taking effect until after the main Bill abolishing the authorities themselves had received the royal assent. As things stand the proposals to abolish the elections will not be brought into effect until the main abolition Bill has received a second Commons reading.

If such an amendment was successful the Government would have to get its main abolition Bill through Parliament before next May when the elections are due to be held.

A big attendance of peers is already being forecast for the committee stage votes, but the Government and the opposition parties admit they could not expect to reproduce Monday's turnout, the highest since 1971. The heavy whipping was certainly not confined to the Conservative side.

Plea by Duke

The Duke of Gloucester, in his maiden speech in the Lord's, made a plea for a strengthening of the government warning on cigarette packets

Parliament, page 4

Broker sold

Citicorp, the US banking group, is to buy Lonconex Holdings, the city commodity futures broker subsidary of Golodetz.

Anxious early days for baby dolphin





New arrival: The baby dolphin born at Windsor Safari Park six days ago taking an underwater ride with mother Lulu and (right) breaking the surface for a camera call.

Staff at the park are monitoring the baby's progress around the clock. It is the 12th dolphin to have been born in Britain but none has survived.

Most die within the first fortnight, but one born at Whipsnade Zoo, Bedfordshire, on May 5 survived until June 1. It is believed to have died from liver failure during a thunderstorm.

Lulu, who is 18 years old, and father Smartie have been at the park for 14 years. (Photographs: Harry Kerr).

Mirror Group flotation 'to go ahead'

By William Kay
City Editor

Reed International, the paper and publishing group, said yesterday it was still working towards the planned stock market flotation of its subsidiary, Mirror Group Newspapers, this summer.

Mr Kenneth Morton, Reed's finance director, was responding to a report yesterday in *The Times* that Reed may call off the flotation because of growing difficulties at MGN.

Fleet Holdings shares rose another 7p to 185p yesterday as speculation continued that Mr Robert Holmes à Court, the Australian entreprenuer, was preparing a bid for the group, owner of the *Daily Express*.

Kenneth Fleet, page 21

Sikh rebels were shot 'at point-blank range'

Continued from page 1

asked not to be named, said a lorry load of elderly Sikhs who surrendered on the first day of the military operation were brought to the main city police station and tortured there by the army.

"The soldiers removed their turbans, pulled their hair over their eyes and tied the long hair round their necks. Then they threw sand into their faces," he said.

"The old men shrieked, but I helplessly watched all this from my office window."

● DELHI: The Indian Government officially last night declared that Pakistan had a role in the disturbances in Amritsar

At the same time the mass desertion of Sikhs from army units in more than eight different parts of the country appears to be at an end and the military would like to deal severely with the deserters.

Although no one would echo his sentiments officially, the views of Lieutenant General T S Oberoi, the general officer commanding Southern Command, have received widespread approval.

He said that a very serious view would be taken of the Sikh soldiers in Poona who went on the rampage. According to Reuter, he said: "The mutineers will be tried and, if found guilty, will be hanged."

But a Ministry of Defence spokesman played this down yesterday saying that the maximum most of the deserters faced was seven years in prison.

Limited damage, page 6
Letters, page 19

Miners' strike may continue into winter

Continued from page 1

workers agreed to defy the instructions and, to supply the plant with enough coal to ensure that the furnaces do not cool down and crack.

The jobs of more than 8,000 men, including miners at 10 pits, depend on Llanwern, which has been receiving 24 trainloads of coal a week since the dispute started.

● A miner whose brother is the union's top official in North Wales yesterday won a High Court injunction forbidding the union from disciplining the men still working at two pits in the area.

The court order, won by Mr James McKay and two of his workmates,follows similar injunctions granted to moderate miners in Nottinghamshire and Lancashire.

Letter from Port Stanley

Falkland Islands show faith in their future

Two years after the end of the war between Britain and Argentina over the Falklands, the islands' inhabitants are showing faith in the future in the way that really counts – they are staying on in the islands.

"That's the bottom line", Councillor John Cheek says. "We haven't many people coming in, but there are still more coming in than there are going out. Before the war it was continually the other way around."

Three things have made the difference. First, the islanders can see a tough, effective military force stationed in and

Sir Rex assured on sovereignty

around the islands, capable of protecting them. Second, the investment by the British Government of £215m in a strategic airport indicates to the islanders that their defence is likely to continue. Third, refusal by Mrs Margaret Thatcher and her Cabinet to discuss the sovereignty of the islands with the Argentine Government confirms that, at least in the immediate future, the colony will remain British.

Sir Rex Hunt, the Civil Commissioner, returning from a week of consultations in London, further heartened the islanders, in a radio report this week, in which he stated that the Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, had assured him that there was no change in Britain's refusal to discuss sovereignty of the Falklands with Argentina.

Sir Rex added that he had told London that most islanders favoured normalizing relations between Britain and Argentina, but had no interest in restoring links between Argentina and the Falklands. British officials, he said, have accepted that this represented the majority feeling among the islanders.

Reassured though they may be, Port Stanley residents still shake their heads in bewilderment over the legions in rehabilitation two years after the war's end. Repair of Stanley's mainly asphalt roads, crumpled by heavy military traffic in the months following the Argentine surrender, ended last April after a year's effort by a Crown Agents-supervised team when the £6.9m appropriation had been exhausted. The net result now is that many of Stanley's central roads boast tough, concrete surfaces, but several have not even been touched.

New housing, to shelter immigrants badly needed in the under-populated islands, was ordered by the Falkland Islands government immediately after the war's end. Of the 54 houses erected, approximately half are occupied, the remainder stand empty because of lack of manpower to complete sewage, water and electrical services.

Mr George Webster, director of public works, says that his men are about to tackle the sewer problem, but adds that has not the slightest idea how long it will take to make the houses habitable. Meanwhile, many aspiring immigrants have become discouraged and turned elsewhere.

Still reeling form the effects of the disastrous hospital fire which cost 8 lives in April, the Medical Department is, nevertheless, making a comeback in premises formerly intended to serve as a hostel for children from the sheep farms wishing to attend school in Stanley. Lacking even travelling teachers – hard to recruit at the best of times and now temporarily reduced to one – the children's break in education is almost total if their parents are unable to help.

On the other hand, Councillor Cheek, who is chairman of the legislative council education committee, says results of GCE examinations taken by Stanley senior school children last January indicate that educational standards have been maintained despite sorely depleted staff.

Economic stagnation, indicated by Lord Shackleton's survey team in 1976, still dominates the islands. The economy remains bogged down by a lopsided dependence upon wool, whose sluggish prices contrast with rising production costs.

Commencing next month, development in the islands will be promoted by the newly constituted Development Corporation, headed by the chief executive Mr David Taylor, who sees economic development and improving the quality of life in the Falklands as its twin objectives.

The corporation, Mr Taylor says, will have £4.6m to spend over the next five years. His hope is that loans by the corporation, on more advantageous terms than would be available from the local bank, will enable individuals to establish such sorely needed services as dry cleaning and shoe repairing.

Meanwhile, the military establishment in the islands continues to enjoy excellent relations with the civilian population, according to the military-civilian liaison officer, Major Craig Treeby.

Today, the second anniversary of the Argentine surrender, witnesses the unveiling and dedication of the Stanley war memorial. Its chequered history rivals, in some respects, that of its island home.

Originally, the islanders hoped to dedicate it on the first anniversary of the war's end, but their hopes of receiving it in time were dashed when the ship carrying it had to put into Gibraltar for repairs. The monument was transferred to the vessel Kraka, which safely reached Stanley harbour but then burst into flames. Four of the seven granite blocks had

A monument to the liberators

been critically damaged and required replacement.

Erected partly with volunteer labour, and financed by public subscription, the 30ft-high monument dominated the local scene. Names of units which participated in the conflict are engraved on the seven granite blocks supporting the statue of Britannia, while on the retaining wall at the rear are plaques containing the names of the 258 British war dead, including tree civilians killed in Port Stanley.

Not all islanders favour such an elaborate memorial, Mr Terry Betts, the General Employees' Union chairman, speaks for many when he says that he would have preferred a more useful memorial, "a home for old folks for example, named *Liberation Home*".

But to him, and all other islanders, the simple dedication on the monument is clear and deeply meaningful – "In memory of those who liberated us."

John Leonard

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen visits the Headquarters of the British Council at Spring Gardens to mark their Golden Jubilee; 3; and later witnesses the ceremony of Beating Retreat by the Massed Bands of the Royal Marines on Horse Guards Parade when The Duke of Edinburgh, as Captain-General, Royal Marines, takes the salute; 6.40.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, visits the University to confer Honorary Degrees; 10.30.

The Prince of Wales visits the Chelsea Physic Garden at 66 Royal Hospital Road, SW3; 2.15.

Princess Anne opens the new headquarters of the NFU Mutual and Avon Insurance Society at Stratford upon Avon; 2.30; and later opens the restored 15th Century Almshouses in Church Street; 3.35. In the evening Her Royal Highness attends the Royal International Horse Show at the National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham; 6.

Princess Margaret, as President of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, attends a Dinner to be held at the Savoy Hotel in connection with the Queensway Ascot Raceday; 8.

Princess Alexandra visits the United States; departs from Gatwick at 12.40.

New exhibitions

Mapping of The New World; Falmouth Art Gallery, Municipal Offices, Falmouth, Cornwall; Mon to Fri 10 to 1 and 2 to 4.30, closed Sat and Sun; (ends July 6).

Paintings by gallery artists including Bohuslav Barlow, Robert Jenkins, Wendy Raphael and Tony Ogden; Ginnel Gallery, 16 Lloyd Street, Manchester; Mon to Fri 9 to 5, Thurs 9 to 8; (ends July 6).

Last chance to see

Paintings by Joan Rayner, Joan Brooks and Adrienne Blake; Art Gallery, Civic Centre, Mount Pleasant, Tunbridge Wells; Mon to Fri 10 to 5.30.

Music

Concert by the Ek Singers; Norwich Cathedral; 8.

Concert by the Beaux Arts Trio of New York, The Great Hall, London Road Campus, Reading University; 8.

Organ recital by Timothy Hone; Manchester Cathedral; 1.05.

Organ recital by Roger Bluff, St Mary's Church, Portsea; 12.45.

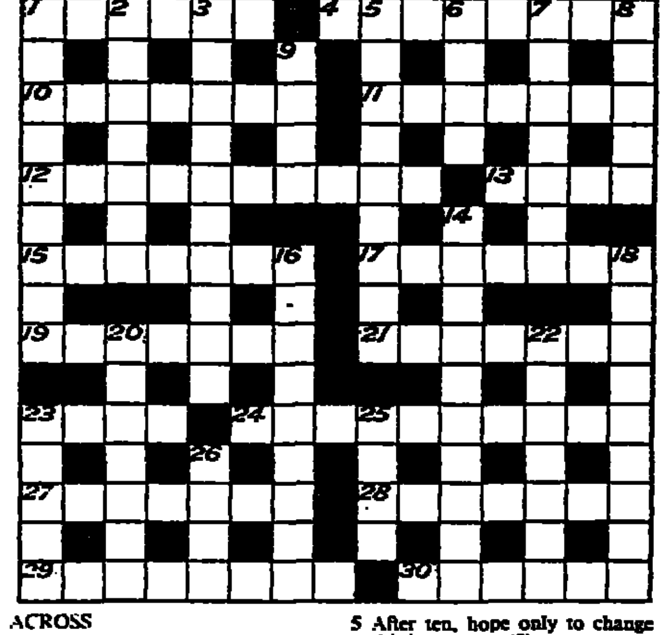
Recital by Llandaff Cathedral Choral Society, Llandaff Cathedral; 7.30.

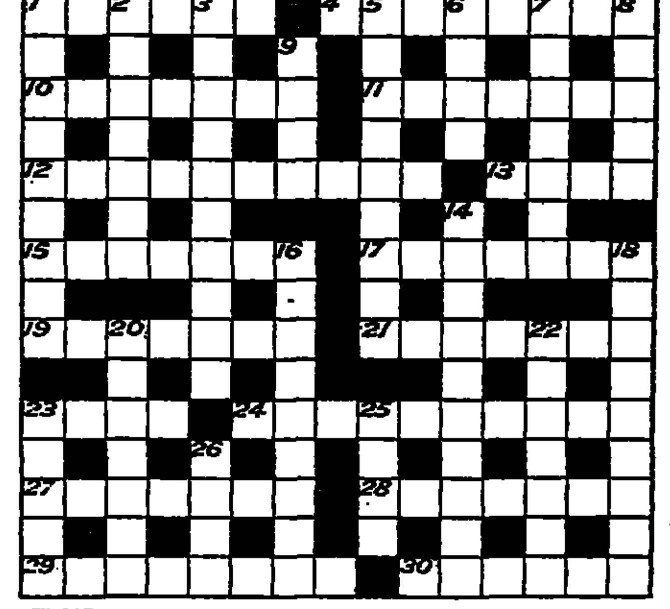
Contemporary prints; Leicestershire Museum and Art Gallery, New Walk, Leicester; 12.45.

The Order of St John of Jerusalem; by Philip Adams; The Outer Print Room, Edinburgh; 11.

Industrial Past-Post Industrial Future; by James Robertson; Beaumanor Hall, Old Woodhouse, Nr Loughborough; 8.15.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,456





ACROSS

1 Painful to stop this conveyer of 25 (6).
4 Dullard follows neat youth leader, falsely true perhaps (8).
10 Integral factor in the total I quote (7).
11 King seen among trees in Haute-Vienne (7).
12 Unit cramps distribution of this writer's output (10).
13 Support beginning of sports by the firth (4).
15 Outburst caused by so much Continental spirit (7).
17 A source of fruit – or tea, by the way (7).
19 Sounds rude, the appearance of a privateer (7).
21 Raised in surprise as subject of a Shakespeare-lover's ballad (7).
23 A blow on the wrist (4).
24 Inform against custodian, Napoleon's typical Englishman (10).
27 Wine to spoil the old journalist (7).
28 Sounds like the upper limit for marine hunting (7).
29 Claim superior authority concerning 3 activity (8).
30 Form union for male churchgoers before tea, say (6).

DOWN

1 Proteus's introduction to magic art, unusually officious (9).
2 Feature about opening of gallery on hair-style (7).
3 Search in oriental rainstorm for a horseman (10).
5 After ten, hope only to change this instrument (9).
6 I am in Maine for the entertainment (4).
7 Short man at army aquatic sports (7).
8 The old boy got up, being inquisitive (5).
9 Marilyn Monroe, say? What a heavenly body! (4).
14 How I *ac* will gain more knots (10).
16 Harms members to touch down here! (9).
18 A number have entitlement to be brusque (9).
20 He may book players and help us obtain a 25 (7).
22 Traveller with top-hat – a cold-blooded type (7).
23 Short sketch failed to materialize (5).
25 Hasten for an appointment (4).
26 Exhibition visited by Harry Hawk, just? (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,455



CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 10

New books–paperback

The Literary Editor's selection of interesting books published this week:
Camera Lucinda, by Roland Barthes, translated by Richard Howard (Fontana, £2.50).
Doctor Zhivago, by Boris Pasternak, translated by Max Hayward and Manya Harari (Fontana, £3.50).
Entry into Jerusalem, novel by Stanley Middleton (Methuen, £2.95).
Image Music Text, by Roland Barthes, translated by Stephen Heath (Fotana, £2.95).
Madame de Treymes, short novels by Edith Wharton (Virago, £3.95).
Monty, The Making of a General 1887-1942, by Nigel Hamilton (Coronet, £4.95).
Rumours of Rain, novel by André Brink (Flamingo, £2.95).
Selected Short Stories of Mary E. Wilkins Freeman, edited and introduced by Marjorie Pryse (Norton, £7.50).
Snooty Baronet, novel by Wyndham Lewis, edited by Bernard Lafoucade (Airlift Book Company, £9.95).
The fruit of the Tree, novel by Edith Wharton (Virago, £4.95).

Added food guide

A guide to the additives and agents used in prepacked foods has been published to help shoppers baffled by the names used in lists of ingredients. It also contains advice on diet and how to complain, as well as an A-Z dictionary. *The Pocket Packet Guide* is by Debbie Pitt, available by post from Pittimpex, Brockweir, Chepstow, Gwent, at 85p plus 15p post and packing.

Pollen forecast

	Pollen count	Peak times
Aberdeen	low	–
Basildon	med	–
Bath	med	3 to 6 pm*
Belfast	low	noon to 3 pm
Bradford	high	3 to 6 pm*
Brighton	high	3 to 6 pm*
Carlisle	low	–
Darlington	low	–
Dudley	high	3 to 6 pm
Edinburgh	low	–
Exeter	med	noon to 3 pm*
Glasgow	low	noon to3 pm
Hull	high	3 to 6 pm*
Isle of Wight	high	3 to 6 pm
Leeds	high	3 to 6 pm*
Lincoln	high	3 to 6 pm*
London	med	–
Maidstone	low	–
Norwich	med	–
Preston	low	6 to 9 pm
Reading	low	–
Rotherham	high	3 to 6 pm*
Runcorn	low	6 to 9 pm
Salford	low	6 to 9 pm
Southampton	high	6 to 9 pm*
Swansea	low	3 to 6 pm
Tewkesbury	high	3 to 6 pm
Warwick	high	3 to 6 pm

* except during rain

Issued by National Pollen and Hay Fever Bureau

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debate on the arts and heritage.

Lords (3): Debate on defence estimates.

Polling details

Polling hours for today's European Elections are from 7am until 10pm throughout the United Kingdom. Counting of the votes will begin on Sunday at 9pm in most of England, Scotland and Wales, and on Monday in Northern Ireland.

Anniversaries

Births: Harriet Beecher Stowe, novelist, author of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, Litchfield, Connecticut, 1811; John McCormack, Athlone, 1884.

Deaths: Giacomo Leopardi, poet and philosopher, Naples, 1837; Edward Fitzgerald, poet and translator of *The Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyam*, Merton Rectory, Norfolk, 1883; Emmeline Pankhurst, London, 1928; G K Chesterton, Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire, 1936; Maxim Gorky, Leningrad, 1936; John Logie Baird, pioneer of television, Bexhill, Sussex, 1946. Charles I was defeated by the forces of Parliament, Naseby, Northamptonshire, 1645.

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.62	1.54
Austria Sch	27.70	26.10
Belgium Fr	80.50	76.50
Canada $	1.85	1.78
Denmark Kr	14.34	13.64
Finland Mkk	8.35	7.90
France Fr	11.91	11.41
Germany DM	3.90	3.71
Greece Dr	159.00	149.00
Hongkong $	11.25	10.65
Ireland Pt	1.27	1.21
Italy Lira	2400.00	2300.00
Japan Yen	335.00	319.00
Netherlands Gld	4.40	4.18
Norway Kr	11.17	10.62
Portugal Esc	199.00	189.00
South Africa Rd	2.16	2.02
Spain Pta	216.00	205.00
Sweden Kr	11.63	11.03
Switzerland Fr	3.26	3.09
USA $	1.43	1.38
Yugoslavia Dnr	186.00	176.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 349.7.

London: The *FT* Index closed up 0.4 at 834.5.

Roads

Wales and West: M5 (Gloucester): Contraflow on northbound carriageway between junction 12 (Gloucester/A38), southbound entry slip road closed. A38 (Devon): Northbound closures on Plymouth Hill under bridge between Plymouth and Exeter, and on both carriageways near Marshmills viaduct. M5 (Bristol): Between junction 16 (A38 Filton) and junction 17 (Severn Beach) hard shoulder and one lane closed northbound; acces slip road at junction 17 closed, diversion via A38 to junction 16.

Midlands: A6 (Leicestershire): Contraflow between Derby and Leicester at Hathern. A45: One carriageway in use at Kislingbury on Northampton to Daventry Rd. A38: All traffic sharing the southbound carriageway between Watchorn Island (A61 junction) at Alfreton and the motorway (M1) roundabout at junction 28 near Matlock, Derbyshire.

North: A689 (Cleveland): Improvement work between Newton Bewly and Claxton Bank. A562: Severe delays along Moore Lane at Widnes. M6 (Lancashire): Severe delays between junction 32 (Preston) and junction 33 (Lancaster).

Scotland: A74 (Lanarkshire): Southbound carriageway closed between Abington and N of Crawford. A78 (Ayrshire): Roadworks S of Skelmorlie to Saltcoats. A905 (Stirling): Bridge works at M9 (junction 5).

Information supplied by the AA

The papers

The *Daily Express* says that there is considerable scepticism about today's voting in the European Elections and that this has been fuelled by the nature of the campaign itself. Though lavishly funded by euro-cash, what issues have been debated have turned to national rather than European account. The result is that today's vote will now be read rather as a pointer to the future fortunes of Britain's political parties than to what we might hope to see emerging in Europe.

The paper adds: "This is a pity and if it leads again to the lowest voter turn-out in the ten, then our politicians have themselves to blame. They are not getting the European message across. Our Europe is in a sickly state." It says that Mrs Thatcher is determined at whatever cost in her or our popularity to restore some economic sense to the market.

Weather

Broad frontal zone lying over Northern Ireland to the wash will move E, high pressure building to the S.

6am to midnight

London, central S England, E, W Midlands: mainly dry, sunny periods, winds mainly W light, max temp 25C (77F).

SE, SW England, E Anglia, Channel Islands, S Wales: mainly dry, sunny periods, coastal fog patches, wind variable light, max temp 24C (75F).

E, central N England: cloudy start, perhaps drizzle, sunny periods developing, wind NW light to moderate, max temp 20C (68F).

N Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man: rain in places at first, coastal fog patches, sunny intervals developing, wind mainly W light, near normal, max temp 20C (68F).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee: sunny intervals becoming cloudy, perhaps a little rain in places, wind, mainly W light, max temp 18C (64F).

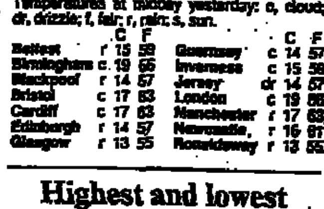
Aberdeen, Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: mainly dry with sunny intervals, cloudy later, wind NW fresh becoming moderate, max temp 17C (63F).

SW Scotland, Northern Ireland: rather cloudy, outbreaks of rain in places, drier, brighter later, wind mainly W light, max temp 19C (66F).

Glasgow, Central Highlands, Argyll, NW Scotland: sunny intervals becoming cloudy, wind variable, light, max temp 18C (64F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: mainly dry and sunny, some rain in N and W Scotland.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straights of Dover: wind mainly light but W moderate at first, rain later, visibility moderate with fog patches, sea slight becoming smooth. English Channel (E), St Georges Channel: wind variable mainly light, mainly fair, visibility moderate with fog patches, sea smooth. Irish Sea: wind light, rain at times, visibility moderate with fog patches, sea smooth.



Sun rises: 4.43 am
Sun sets: 9.19 pm
Moon sets: 5.02 am
Moon rises: 10.43 pm
Last quarter: June 21.

Lighting-up time

London 9.49 pm to 4.13 am
Bristol 9.59 pm to 4.23 am
Edinburgh 10.30 pm to 3.56 am
Manchester 10.09 pm to 4.09 am
Penzance 10.03 pm to 4.42 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; dr, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

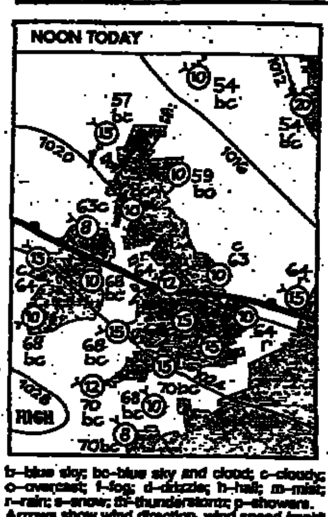
		C	F			C	F
Belfast	r	15	59	Guernsey	c	14	57
B'mingham	c	19	66	Inverness	c	15	59
Blackpool	r	14	57	Jersey	dr	14	57
Bristol	c	17	63	London	c	19	66
Cardiff	c	17	63	Manchester	r	17	63
Edinburgh	r	14	57	Newcastle	r	16	61
Glasgow	r	13	55	Ronaldsway	r	13	55

Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest day temp: Skegness, 22C (72F); lowest day max: Cape Wrath, 11C (52F); highest rainfall: Keswick, 1.73in; highest sunshine: Lowestoft, 7.0hr.

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded
Symbols are on advancing edge

NOON TODAY



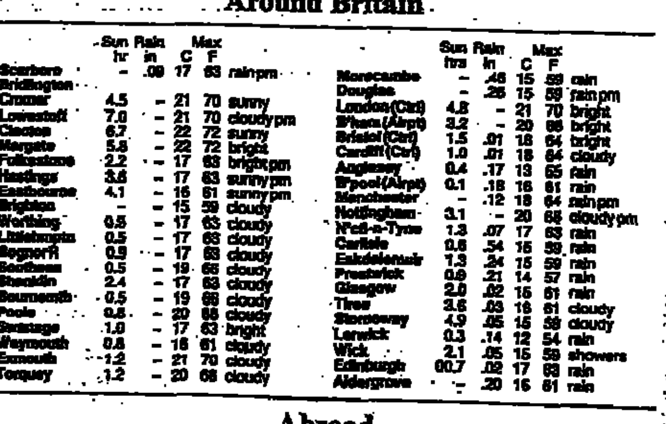
b–blue sky; bc–blue sky and cloud; c–cloudy; o–overcast; f–fog; d–drizzle; h–hail; m–mist; r–rain; s–snow; th–thunderstorm; p–showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled. temperatures fahrenheit.

High tides

TODAY	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	2.58	6.8	3.22	6.8
Aberdeen	2.23	4.0	2.48	4.0
Avonmouth	8.30	12.6	8.51	12.9
Belfast	-	-	12.15	3.3
Cardiff	8.15	11.7	8.36	11.9
Devonport	7.09	5.1	7.29	5.3
Dover	-	-	12.25	6.4
Falmouth	6.39	4.9	6.59	5.1
Glasgow	2.06	4.5	2.10	4.5
Harwich	12.48	4.0	1.16	3.9
Holyhead	11.38	5.3	11.55	5.5
Hull	7.31	7.1	7.55	7.1
Ilfracombe	7.11	8.7	7.32	8.9
Leith	3.34	5.4	4.06	5.5
Liverpool	12.11	9.2	12.33	9.0
Lowestoft	10.46	2.4	11.13	2.4
Margate	12.56	4.6	1.21	4.8
Milford Haven	7.29	6.7	7.49	6.6
Newquay	6.19	6.7	6.39	6.8
Oban	6.57	3.6	7.20	3.8
Penzance	6.05	5.2	6.26	5.4
Portland	8.18	1.9	8.45	2.1
Portsmouth	12.19	4.6	12.51	4.5
Shoreham	12.04	6.1	12.33	5.9
Southampton	-	-	12.14	4.4
Swansea	7.36	9.1	7.56	9.3
Tees	4.46	5.2	5.14	5.3
Walton-on-Naze	12.39	4.1	1.03	4.0

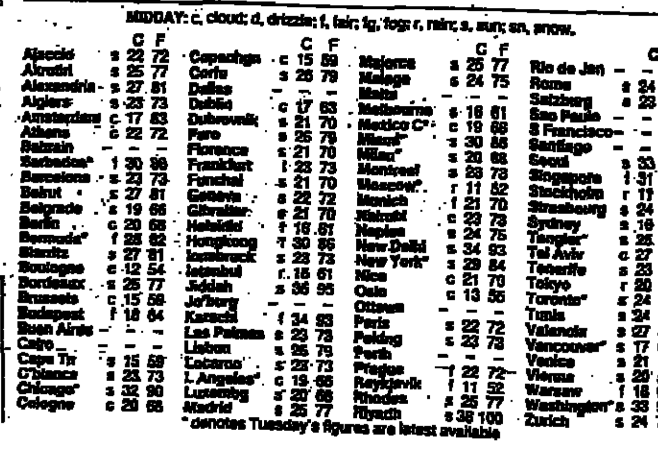
Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain



	Sun hr	Rain in	Max C	F			Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	F	
Scarboro	–	.09	17	63	rain pm	Morecambe	–	.46	15	59	rain
Bridlington						Douglas	–	.26	15	59	rain pm
Cromer	4.5	–	21	70	sunny	London(Ctrl)	4.8	–	21	70	bright
Lowestoft	7.0	–	21	70	cloudy pm	B'ham (Airpt)	3.2	–	20	68	bright
Clacton	6.7	–	22	72	sunny	Bristol (Ctrl)	1.5	.01	18	64	bright
Margate	5.8	–	22	72	bright	Cardiff (Ctrl)	1.0	.01	18	64	cloudy
Folkestone	2.2	–	17	63	bright pm	Anglesey	0.4	.17	13	65	rain
Hastings	3.6	–	17	63	sunny pm	B'pool (Airpt)	0.1	.18	16	61	rain
Eastbourne	4.1	–	16	61	sunny pm	Manchester	–	.12	18	64	rain pm
Brighton	–	–	15	59	cloudy	Nottingham	3.1	–	20	68	cloudy pm
Worthing	0.5	–	17	63	cloudy	N'cstl-n-Tyne	1.3	.07	17	63	rain
Littlehmptn	0.5	–	17	63	cloudy	Carlisle	0.6	.54	15	59	rain
Bognor R	0.9	–	17	63	cloudy	Eskdalemuir	1.3	.24	15	59	rain
Southsea	0.5	–	19	66	cloudy	Prestwick	0.9	.21	14	57	rain
Shanklin	2.4	–	17	63	cloudy	Glasgow	2.0	.02	16	61	rain
Bournemth	0.5	–	19	66	cloudy	Tiree	3.6	.03	16	61	cloudy
Poole	0.5	–	20	68	cloudy	Stornoway	4.9	.05	15	59	cloudy
Swanage	1.0	–	17	63	bright	Lerwick	0.3	.14	12	54	rain
Weymouth	0.8	–	16	61	cloudy	Wick	2.1	.05	15	59	showers
Exmouth	1.2	–	21	70	cloudy	Edinburgh	00.7	.02	17	63	rain
Torquay	1.2	–	20	68	cloudy	Aldergrove	–	.20	16	61	rain

Abroad



MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	22	72	Copenhgn	c	15	59	Majorca	s	25	77	Rio de Jan	–	–	–
Akrotiri	s	25	77	Corfu	s	26	79	Malaga	s	24	75	Rome	s	24	75
Alexandria	s	27	81	Dallas	–	–	–	Malta	–	–	–	Salzburg	s	23	73
Algiers	s	23	73	Dublin	c	17	63	Melbourne	s	16	61	Sao Paulo	–	–	–
Amsterdam	c	17	63	Dubrovnik	s	21	70	Mexico C*	c	19	66	S Francisco	–	–	–
Athens	c	22	72	Faro	s	26	79	Miami*	s	30	86	Santiago	–	–	–
Bahrain	–	–	–	Florence	s	21	70	Milan*	s	20	68	Seoul	s	33	91
Barbados*	f	30	86	Frankfurt	f	23	73	Montreal*	s	23	73	Singapore	f	31	88
Barcelona	s	23	73	Funchal	s	21	70	Moscow*	r	11	52	Stockholm	r	11	52
Beirut	s	27	81	Geneva	s	22	72	Munich	f	21	70	Strasbourg	s	24	75
Belgrade	s	19	66	Gibraltar	c	21	70	Nairobi	c	23	73	Sydney	s	16	61
Berlin	c	20	68	Helsinki	f	16	61	Naples	s	24	75	Tangier*	s	25	77
Bermuda*	f	28	82	Hongkong	f	30	86	New Delhi	s	34	93	Tel Aviv	c	27	81
Biarritz	s	27	81	Innsbruck	s	23	73	New York*	s	29	84	Tenerife	s	23	73
Boulogne	c	12	54	Istanbul	r	16	61	Nice	c	21	70	Tokyo	r	20	68
Bordeaux	s	25	77	Jeddah	s	35	95	Oslo	c	13	55	Toronto*	s	24	75
Brussels	c	15	59	Jo'burg	–	–	–	Ottawa	–	–	–	Tunis	s	24	75
Budapest	f	18	64	Karachi	f	34	93	Paris	s	22	72	Valencia	s	27	81
Buen Aires	–	–	–	Las Palmas	s	23	73	Peking	s	23	73	Vancouver*	s	17	63
Cairo	–	–	–	Lisbon	s	26	79	Perth	–	–	–	Venice	s	21	70
Cape Tn	s	15	59	Locarno	s	23	73	Prague	f	22	72	Vienna	s	20	68
C'blanca	s	23	73	L Angeles*	c	19	66	Reykjavik	f	11	52	Warsaw	f	18	64
Chicago*	s	32	90	Luxembg	s	20	68	Rhodes	s	25	77	Washington*	s	33	91
Cologne	c	20	68	Madrid	s	25	77	Riyadh	s	38	100	Zurich	s	24	75

* denotes Tuesday's figures are latest available

